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ABSTRACT

The document presents hearings before the Subcommittee on Public Health, Education, Welfare, and Safety of the 92nd Congress concerning the proposed District of Columbia Youth Act of 1971. The bill proposed to establish a Youth Commission, an Office of Youth Commissioner, and a Youth Commissioner's Advisory Board to plan, coordinate, and monitor the operation of all public and private programs related to juvenile delinquency prevention, programing, and rehabilitation. The document includes testimony of such witnesses as the Director of the Narcotics Treatment Administration, a member of the Juvenile Delinquency Committee, a member of the President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia, and the Director of the Department of Human Resources in the District of Columbia government. Extensive appendices include Youth Program Information and a Referral Manual. (SES)

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA YOUTH ACT

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HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH,
EDUCATION, WELFARE, AND SAFETY

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-SECOND CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

S. 2693

TO ESTABLISH THE OFFICE OF YOUTH COMMISSIONER IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO ESTABLISH THE YOUTH COMMISSION, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

JUNE 20-21, 1972

Printed for the use of the
Committee on the District of Columbia

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA YOUTH ACT

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1972

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH, EDUCATION,
WELFARE, AND SAFETY, OF THE COMMITTEE
ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:30 a.m., in room 6226; New Senate Office Building, Senator John V. Tunney (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Tunney and Mathias.

Also present: Robert B. Washington, Jr., counsel; and Clarence V. McKee, minority staff counsel.

Senator TUNNEY. The hearings will come to order.

The hearings today are on S. 2693, the proposed District of Columbia Youth Act of 1971. This bill would establish a Youth Commission, an Office of Youth Commissioner, and a Youth Commissioner's Advisory Board. These bodies would plan, coordinate, and monitor the operation of all public and private programs related to juvenile delinquency prevention, programing and rehabilitation.

Six years ago, the President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia noted that juveniles were contributing disproportionately to the District's crime problem. That same commission reviewed the city's juvenile delinquency system and emphasized that the programs were characterized by a significant absence of comprehensive planning, coordination, evaluation, resources, and authority.

The situation seems to have deteriorated since then. According to Gilbert Hahn, the former Chairman of the District of Columbia City Council:

"Over 50 percent of today's crime in the District of Columbia is committed by those 18 years old and younger, and the percentage is apparently steadily rising . . . in the District of Columbia we have at the moment no plan at all for dealing with juvenile delinquency—not even a bad plan."

Elementary common sense would dictate that the most productive approach to this problem is to prevent the delinquency before it begins. We have been advised by the experts for years that delinquency is symptomatic of an individual's total environmental situation, including family problems such as desertion, domestic discord, poverty, inadequate schools, and lack of upward mobility. Clearly, what is needed is a coordinated systematic assault by the community with all of the tools at its command to realize this goal of prevention. This means that we must insure not only that current prevention programs—Roving

Leader, Pupil Personnel Services, STAY Program, et cetera—are coordinated under a cohesive, reviewable plan, but also that other governmental and private agencies such as the Metropolitan Police Department, the board of education, the juvenile court, and especially the department of social services must also be enlisted to prevent duplication, encourage accountability, and generally meet the needs of youth.

We can all agree that the District has a serious delinquency problem. The question before us today is what is the most viable type of structure to alleviate that problem. Does the current system have the capacity to coordinate the uncontrolled myriad of the status quo? Is there an existing machinery through which a constant flow of communication, and exchange of ideas, resources, et cetera is facilitated? Does this system have any built-in mechanisms for on-going research, projecting needs, evaluating specific programs, and reviewing overall effectiveness? Have some of these decentralized programs and agencies been reduced to mere referral services which are at the mercy of other agencies?

Or do we need a centralized system which can distinguish between direct field services and high level operational coordination as proposed in the pending bill?

Today and tomorrow the subcommittee will ask these questions and others relating to the progress and problems in combating juvenile delinquency in the District.

The Chair would like to say that it is because of the very strong urging support of Senator Mathias that these hearings are being held today. It is quite clear that Senator Mathias has a deep interest in the problems of juvenile delinquency in the District, has done more work on the subject than any other member on this committee. Perhaps he has a comment he would like to make.

Senator MATHIAS. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for your very kind words.

Actually, it is not so much anything that I've done as the fact that a distinguished group of Washingtonians, people who live in the metropolitan area, more than 6 years ago were called upon by the President of the United States to form a commission and to report on crime in the District of Columbia. Despite all the time, the attention, and the rhetoric that has been devoted to crime in the Nation's Capital, some of the reasonable, sane, and practical suggestions that the President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia developed have been totally ignored, or, at least, it is fair to say have not been implemented.

One of those major recommendations was for the establishment of a youth commission to develop and administer a comprehensive anti-delinquency program for the city as well as to coordinate and review the activities of all the public and private agencies in the field of juvenile delinquency.

In the intervening years we have all had time to review the programs of the District government. We found that although some steps have been taken toward reorganizing the city's programs regarding juvenile delinquency, there is still a great deal that can be done. Juvenile services are fragmented and lack of coordination to solve the problem of juvenile delinquency in the Nation's Capital. It was for this reason that I introduced the District of Columbia Youth Act of 1971, S. 2693, which would establish an Office of Youth Commissioner and a Youth Commission within the District of Columbia government.

The Youth Commissioner's Office would provide juvenile services now offered by the Mayor's Office of Youth Opportunity Services, the Bureau of Youth Services of the Department of Human Resources, and the Department of Recreation's roving leaders program. The office would set priorities and standards for juvenile delinquency programing and planning. It would be the purpose of these hearings to outline what has been done in the District in the area of juvenile delinquency programing and prevention since the 1966 report and its recommendations for the establishment of a Youth Commission.

I agree with the Commission that such a conference is necessary in the District, and I will strive for these hearings to establish the case for the creation of a District of Columbia Youth Commission. I wish to stress, however, I do not consider that my bill will be a panacea for solving all the problems of juvenile delinquency control and rehabilitation in the District.

I am quite open to suggestions that anyone may have concerning modification or amendments in the bill.

In New York City, Chicago, and the State of Maryland, for example, there are central coordinating structures which deal with juvenile delinquency problems and they may offer us some combined answers as we review not only the operation of the existing program in the District but operations in those other jurisdictions. We must develop programs to effectively deal with the immediate problem of juvenile delinquency and not just the symptoms. They must be innovative, creative, and coordinated so that the buck stops somewhere and the youthful offender is rehabilitated rather than recycled through the juvenile justice system only to graduate to our courts.

Mr. Chairman, as you know, in many large cities of this country 70 percent of all crime today is committed by juveniles. Even more tragically, and even more dangerously for society at large, 90 percent of all felons are found to have had juvenile records which indicates that the problem of juvenile delinquency is a massive one and that the system presently in force is not working, and isn't doing anything to prevent the juvenile delinquent from graduating to the status of felon.

The impact of juvenile delinquency, like all social problems, is felt not only in one jurisdiction but in bordering areas as well. Last year, for example, in Prince Georges County, Md., approximately 10 percent of the juveniles arrested were residents of the District of Columbia.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I'm hopeful that these hearings will provide this subcommittee with the information that will help shape the bill into an effective weapon against juvenile delinquency.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

At this time I would like to place in the record a copy of S. 2693, my introductory remarks from the Congressional Record of October 15, 1971, and reports on the bill from the General Accounting Office, Associate Deputy Attorney General, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Senator TUNNEY. It is so ordered.

(The bill, introductory remarks, and reports follow:)

92d CONGRESS
1st Session

S. 2693

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

October 15, 1971

Mr. Mathias introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia

---

A BILL

To establish the Office of Youth Commissioner in the District of Columbia, to establish the Youth Commission, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "District of Columbia Youth Act of 1971".

TITLE I—PURPOSES; FINDINGS

GENERAL PURPOSES AND FINDINGS

Sec. 101. (a) It is the purpose of this Act to secure comprehensive planning, evaluation, and direction of juvenile delinquency prevention programs in the District of Columbia; to provide for the implementation and coordination of public and private programs related to juvenile delinquency prevention and control; to provide a central office responsibility for delinquency prevention, control, and systematic evaluation of, and follow-through of individual youth needs in the District; and to establish a Commission on Youth in the District of Columbia.

(b) The Congress hereby finds that youth programing in connection with juvenile delinquency must be coordinated, must have a high priority and visibility in relation to other city programs, and must function and operate through a central administrative office; that effective juvenile delinquency prevention programs must establish and encourage the development of community based prevention programs to provide development of new and improved techniques and information services in the area of juvenile delinquency prevention; that programs must be designed to meet and identify the needs of the communities served; and that there is a need in the District of Columbia for a central planning and operating office for juvenile delinquency prevention and control activities so that such activities and programs may conform with general coordinated objectives; and that there is a mutuality of interest and responsibility between the various public and private agencies involved with juvenile programing which requires such an office or central body.

TITLE II—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA YOUTH COMMISSION

COMMISSION—COMPOSITION

SEC. 201. (a) The District of Columbia Youth Commission (hereinafter called the "Commission") is hereby created and designated as the advisory and review body in the District of Columbia for all youth programs of the Federal and District Governments pertaining to the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency and related problems in the District of Columbia. It shall be the function of the Commission—

(1) to consult with and advise the Youth Commissioner;

(2) to receive and consider any report submitted to it pursuant to section 203(b) of this Act and to transmit such report, together with its recommendations, to the Commissioner of the District of Columbia; and

(3) to receive, consider, and, if necessary, revise any budget estimates submitted to it pursuant to section 203(a)(3) of this Act, and to forward such estimates to the Commissioner of the District of Columbia. Such estimates so forwarded to the Commissioner of the District of Columbia shall be transmitted by him, without

change, to the Office of Management and Budget, but the Commissioner of the District of Columbia may include in such transmission his comments and recommendations with respect thereto.

(b) The Commission shall be composed of eleven members as follows:

(1) Seven members appointed by the Commissioner of the District of Columbia who are well qualified or experienced in juvenile delinquency prevention, control, or rehabilitation programs, and at least two of whom shall be representatives of or members of a community or neighborhood organization in the District of Columbia, and at least two of whom shall be members or representatives of private agencies or organizations in the District engaged in programs related to juvenile delinquency prevention, control, or rehabilitation;

(2) One member appointed by the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, who shall be a student enrolled in a Junior High School in the District of Columbia and who shall have been chosen by the student body of his Junior High School in the District of Columbia;

(3) One member appointed by the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, who shall be a student enrolled in a Senior High School in the District of Columbia and

who shall have been chosen by the student body of his Senior High School;

(4) One member, who shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the District of Columbia on the basis of a recommendation by the Superintendent of the Department of Corrections, and who shall be a former inmate in the Lorton Reformatory and, at the time of his appointment, shall be on parole or participating in a community based treatment program; and

(5) One member, who shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the District of Columbia on the basis of a recommendation from the head of any juvenile correction facility serving the District of Columbia, and who shall be a resident of a juvenile correction facility serving the District of Columbia.

(c) (1) Members of the Commission appointed pursuant to subsection (b) (1) shall serve for terms of three years; and members appointed pursuant to paragraphs (2), (3), (4), and (5) shall be appointed for terms of one year; except that any such member shall be authorized to serve until his successor has been appointed and qualified. Any person appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve only for the unexpired term of the member whom he shall succeed.

(2) The Commissioner of the District of Columbia shall designate one of the members as Chairman. The members

of the Commission shall meet at the call of the Chairman, but in no event less than twice each calendar month.

(3) Members of the Commission shall receive no compensation as such, but shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred in the performance of duties vested in the Commission.

OFFICE OF YOUTH COMMISSIONER

SEC. 202. (a) There is hereby established the Office of Youth Commissioner of the District of Columbia, which shall be headed by a Youth Commissioner appointed by the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, with the advice and consent of the District of Columbia Council. The Youth Commissioner shall be compensated at the rate of $36,000 per annum, and serve at the pleasure of the Commissioner of the District of Columbia. No person shall be appointed Youth Commissioner unless such person shall have had, as a minimum, field and administrative experience in the area of juvenile programing, including delinquency and prevention programs, and shall have worked in, and be knowledgeable of, the District of Columbia community and its youth programs and who shall have a Masters Degree in an appropriate or related discipline from an accredited school, or its equivalent in experience and preparation. The Youth Commissioner shall have the responsibility for planning, coordinating, and operating all juvenile delinquency, prevention, control, and rehabilitation programs and activities in the District of Columbia. The Youth Commissioner is authorized to appoint and fix the compensation of such employees as he determines necessary to enable him to carry out his duties under this Act.

(b) In carrying out his duties and responsibilities under this Act, the Youth Commissioner shall be charged with—

(1) the duty of planning, developing, and implementing a comprehensive program for juvenile delinquency, prevention, control, and rehabilitation for the District of Columbia;

(2) the duty of reviewing, coordinating, and evaluation programs which have delinquency implications, including programs for the emotionally disturbed and mentally ill adolescent, and with coordinating the activities of public and private programs in the areas of delinquency prevention, control, and rehabilitation, in order that such programs shall be operated and utilized, more effectively, as resources to prevent duplication of services and to require the conformity of such programs with an overall city plan; and

(3) the responsibility for the development and operation, where necessary, of new programs for the prevention of juvenile delinquency and for pre-delinquent youths, utilizing the services of other public and private agencies and educational institutions where appropriate.

(c) (1) The Youth Commissioner shall further have the responsibility for the establishment of a uniform information, collection, and referral system center whereby a profile of delinquency occurrence, type of offenses, characteristics of offender (such as age, sex, recidivism, educational background, and truancy behavior, employment opportunities, social program involvement, family background), and other relevant information on juvenile offenders and predelinquent youths would be maintained to assist in developing a comprehensive program for youth. Such information shall not include the name of the juvenile except to the extent deemed essential to the effective operation of the program by the Youth Commissioner. Procedures and standards to be followed in the inclusion of names of juveniles pursuant to this section, shall be established with the approval of the committee of lawyers provided for in paragraph (2) below and shall be expressly incorporated in regulations promulgated by the Youth Commissioner for that purpose. Such center shall be operated in conjunction with, and with the cooperation of, the Youth Aid Division of the Metropolitan Police Department, Family Division of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, and the Superintendent of Schools for the District of Columbia. The provisions of sections 16–2330, 16–2331, 16–2332, and 16–2335 of the District of Columbia Code shall be applicable with respect to all records and data acquired pursuant to this subsection.

(2) The Chief Judge of the Superior Court of the Dis-

trict of Columbia shall appoint a committee of lawyers to advise and make recommendations in connection with the planning and implementation of the data and referral system, referred to in paragraph (1) of this subsection, so as to assure the maximum degree of protection of privacy of individual rights of juvenile offenders and youths in the establishment of such system. The Executive Officer of the Superior Court and the Director of Social Services of the Superior Court shall work with the committee in the establishment of procedures and mechanisms for the data systems and center. Upon the formulation of recommendations and advice on the establishment of the data system, the Chief Judge shall give the committee's recommendations to the Youth Commissioner for implementation. The central data and referral system shall not be established or implemented before such report has been prepared by the committee, and submitted to the Youth Commissioner. Such report shall be prepared and submitted no later than sixty days after the appointment of the committee members by the Chief Judge, which shall be no later than thirty days after the date of the enactment of this Act. Upon receipt of the committee's recommendations, the Youth Commissioner shall implement such system within a reasonable period of time thereafter.

(d) The Youth Commissioner may establish such advisory and coordinating committees composed of representatives of such agencies of the Federal and District Governments and private agencies as may be necessary or helpful to obtain the maximum amount of cooperation and correlation of effort among the various agencies of such Governments, in order that the District of Columbia may develop and implement a comprehensive program, and plan to combat juvenile delinquency, and provide essential services to juveniles, including career and employment services and information, and to otherwise carry out the purposes and goals of this Act.

SEC. 203. (a) In carrying out his duties, functions, and responsibilities under this Act, the Youth Commissioner—

(1) may request such program data and statistical information as he determines necessary for the efficient administration of this Act from (A) the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia; (B) the Corporation Counsel for the District of Columbia; (C) the head of the District of Columbia Public Defender Service; (D) the head of the District of Columbia Department of Corrections; (E) the District of Columbia Chief of Police; (F) the head of the District of Columbia Department of Human Resources; and (G) such other officials of the District of Columbia government as the Youth Commissioner determines necessary;

(2) shall mechanize and computerize information related to juvenile delinquency prevention, control, and the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders, including the total range of facilities, programs, and treatment of juvenile offenders and youths with delinquency prone backgrounds, and carry on continuing studies and evaluations of increased and innovative uses of mechanization and computerization;

(3) shall prepare and submit to the Chairman of the Commission annual estimates of the expenditures and appropriations necessary for the maintenance and operation of the Office of the Youth Commissioner, the Commission, and the Youth Commissioner Advisory Board;

(4) shall review the Budget of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia and shall make recommendations to the Executive Officer of such Court concerning programs and budgeting areas related to the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders;

(5) shall be responsible for the safeguarding of all records of the Commission, including all data and information required to be held confidential under this Act;

(6) shall review and approve all funding proposals for juvenile delinquency programs submitted to the Federal Government for funding purposes by private agencies, and prepare proposals and applications to the

Federal Government for public programs involving juvenile delinquency prevention, control, and rehabilitation; and

(7) shall work with and cooperate to the maximum extent possible with the Director of the Narcotics Treatment Administration in the planning and implementation of programs related to juveniles.

(b) The Youth Commissioner shall prepare and submit to the Commission an annual report setting forth the work of the Office of Youth Commissioner and its operations during the preceding year, together with such recommendations relating to juvenile delinquency programing and the activities of the Office of Youth Commissioner as the Youth Commissioner determines necessary. The principal purpose of the annual report shall be to provide meaningful and objective information concerning the performance, progress, and problems of the Office of Youth Commissioner. Such report shall include narrative comments analyzing the significance of statistical data and shall indicate trends with regard to work of such Office, current data on the age and type of youths under its jurisdiction and its programs.

YOUTH COMMISSIONER'S ADVISORY BOARD

SEC. 204. (a) There is hereby established the Youth Commissioner's Advisory Board (hereinafter referred to as the "Board"), which shall consist of the following members—

(1) Chief of Police, or his designee;

(2) Director of the United Planning Organization, or his designee;

(3) Director of the United States Employment Service for the District of Columbia, or his designee;

(4) Director of Social Services of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, or his designee;

(5) United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, or his designee;

(6) Superintendent of Schools for the District of Columbia, or his designee;

(7) Superintendent of the Department of Recreation of the District of Columbia, or his designee;

(8) Director of the Narcotics Treatment Administration, or his designee;

(9) Corporation Counsel, or his designee;

(10) Director of the Department of Social Services of the Social Service Administration, or his designee;

(11) Superintendent of the Department of Corrections, or his designee;

(12) Assistant to the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, or his designee;

(13) President of the Board of Trade, or his designee;

(14) Director of the Public Defender Service, or his designee; and

(15) Executive Director of the Criminal Justice Planning Board, or his designee.

(b) It shall be the function of the Board to advise and otherwise assist the Youth Commissioner in the carrying out of his duties and responsibilities under this Act. At the request of the Youth Commissioner, personnel from the agencies represented on the Board may be detailed, with the approval of the head of any such agency, to serve the Office of Youth Commissioner, the Commission, or the Board. The Board shall, not less than once each calendar month, meet with the Youth Commissioner to discuss methods and means for best implementing and carrying out the purposes of this Act.

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS—POWERS

SEC. 205. Upon the expiration of the one hundred and twenty-day period following the date of the enactment of this Act, the following functions, powers, and duties are transferred to and vested in the Office of Youth Commissioner:

(1) the functions, powers, and duties of the Bureau of Youth Services of the Social Services Administration, including personnel, programs, budgeting responsibility and facilities; and the juvenile delinquency pre-

vention and control facilities and programs of the Receiving Home for Children, Maple Glen, Cedar Knoll, Oak Hill, and Youth Group Homes;

(2) the functions, powers, and duties of the Office of Youth Opportunity Services; and

(3) the functions, powers, and duties of the Department of Recreation that relate specifically to the prevention of juvenile delinquency, including the roving leaders program, and such other programs as the Commissioner of the District of Columbia and the Youth Commissioner shall determine necessary in order to carry out the purposes of this Act.

FUNDS

SEC. 206. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

[From the Congressional Record, Oct. 15, 1971]

By Mr. Mathias:

S. 2693. A bill to establish the Office of Youth Commissioner in the District of Columbia, to establish the Youth Commission, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA YOUTH ACT OF 1971

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, in June, I introduced the Juvenile Deliquency Prevention and Rehabilitation Act of 1971 which amended the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide for a comprehensive grant program for the prevention of juvenile delinquency and for the rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents. My bill, which is now pending in the Senate Judiciary Committee, is designed to create on the national level, programs of aid and assistance to States so that they might more effectively deal with the problems of juvenile delinquency prevention and rehabilitation.

Just as it is important to develop Federal programs of assistance to the States, it is just as important for the States and localities to begin to develop their own programs of juvenile delinquency programing so that they will be ready to make good use of any Federal funds which become available for this purpose. Therefore, we must look very closely to our local problems and programs in juvenile delinquency prevention and rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents.

I have long been concerned with these problems, both in my own State of Maryland and in the District of Columbia. In fact, I recently held my own hearings on the problems of Juvenile delinquency in Baltimore. In the District, I have grown increasingly alarmed over the problems caused by juvenile delinquency—both to the citizens of the District, and to the youthful offenders themselves.

Last June, the chairman of the District of Columbia City Council, Gilbert Hahn, stated:

Over 50 percent of today's crime in the District of Columbia is committed by those 18 years old and younger, and the percentage is apparently steadily rising . . . in the District of Columbia we have at the moment no plan at all for dealing with juvenile delinquency—not even a bad plan.

It is for this reason that I am introducing a bill, the District of Columbia Youth Act of 1971, which I feel will provide a meaningful and long overdue plan for the prevention, and control of juvenile delinquency in the District as well as establish a mechanism for helping those youths who have already, or who are, on the verge of becoming involved in juvenile delinquent behavior.

In 1966, The President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia recommended the establishment of a Youth Commission in the District to deal with the prevention of juvenile delinquency. This recommendation has not been implemented. Four years later, in October of last year, I directed a graduate student in the University of Maryland School of Social Work to investigate and report to me on juvenile delinquency prevention programs in the District. The study, which was done by Mrs. Barbara Hartman, who at the time was an intern in my office, was printed in the October 13, 1970 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The basic conclusions of that study indicated that the District programs in juvenile delinquency prevention were seriously lacking in evaluation, overall coordination of effort, and in the setting of objectives and goals. Nearly a year later, the situation has not substantially changed.

The District government has taken steps—through its reorganization program—to pull together various programs and attempt to coordinate efforts in the area of youth programing. However, I believe that—overall—much more can and must be done if youths in the District are to be afforded a broad, meaningful and high level program in juvenile delinquency prevention.

Something must be done now. It has already been nearly 6 years since the Crime Commission report and I do not believe that we can continue to delay the implementation and establishment of a high level central office and mechanism in the District government to combat juvenile delinquency.

I believe that my bill will not only provide a meaningful and useful plan for dealing with the many aspects of juvenile delinquency in the District, but it will also bring top priority attention to this problem as well as provide for the involvement of youths themselves in the planning, reviewing and policymaking stages of programs designed to benefit them.

It is the intent of my bill to help guarantee that the youths of this city have a concerted, high level, and coordinated effort in juvenile delinquency prevention and control programing so that such programs can best serve the needs, not only of the youths themselves, but also of the entire Washington metropolitan area. Juveniles are the hope and future of any city, and if we fail to plan and design meaningful programs to help them now, then we also fail to provide for our own futures.

It is also the intent of my bill to better assist the youths of this city to stay out of the criminal justice system and to help them and rehabilitate them in the best and most comprehensive manner possible once they have already been involved in delinquent behavior. In the implementation of the provisions of this bill, it is my intent that the emphasis should and must be on the prevention of juvenile delinquency before it occurs, and on rehabilitation and treatment of the juvenile offender once such conduct or behavior has occurred.

Finally, I wish to point out and stress that my bill is in no way an attempt to assume the responsibilities of the District government in this area, nor in any way meant to undercut the concept of home rule which I support, or the authority of the District to reorganize the government. In fact, it is designed to help the District in its efforts to develop juvenile delinquency prevention and rehabilitation programs. It merely gives the District a mechanism—a mechanism which was endorsed and recommended in concept by the Crime Commission—to carry out its programs in a manner which I feel is most necessary if the city's goals in this area are to be realized.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record an outline of my bill.

There being no objection, the outline was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

OUTLINE OF SENATOR MATHIAS' "DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA YOUTH ACT OF 1971"

I. YOUTH COMMISSION

Section 201 of the bill creates a District of Columbia Youth Commission which is designated as the advisory and review body in the District for all Federal and District Government Programs relating and pertaining to the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency and the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders.

The Commission's functions include the consideration, review and, where necessary, the revision, of any budget estimates submitted to it by the Youth Commissioner pursuant to other provisions of the bill. The Commission is to consult with and advise the Youth Commissioner on matters related to juvenile delinquency prevention and control as well as any reports and data which the Youth Commissioner submits to it.

The Commission is to be composed of eleven members as follows:

(a) Seven persons, appointed by the Mayor, who are well qualified or experienced in juvinile delinquency programing, at least TWO of whom must be representatives or members of community or neighborhood organizations in the District, and at least TWO of whom must be members or representatives of private agencies engaged in programs related to juvenile delinquency prevention, control or rehabilitation of juvenile offenders in the District.

(b) One member appointed by the Mayor who shall be a Student attending a Senior high school in the District;

(c) One member, appointed by the Mayor, who shall be a Student attending a Junior high school in the District;

(d) One member who shall be a former inmate of the Lorton Reformatory on parole or probation, appointed by the Mayor with the recommendation of the Superintendent of the Department of Corrections; and

(e) One member who shall be a resident at a juvenile correction facility serving the District, appointed by the Mayor on the basis of a recommendation from the head of such a facility;

II. YOUTH COMMISSIONER

Section 202 of the bill creates the Office of Youth Commissioner of the District, to be headed by a Youth Commissioner appointed by the Mayor with the advice and consent of the City Council.

The bill provides the Youth Commissioner with very broad powers, duties, and responsibilities including:

(a) Planning, developing and implementing a comprehensive program in the area of juvenile delinquency prevention, control and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders in the District.

(b) Coordinating, evaluating and reviewing programs which have delinquency implications, including those programs for the emotionally disturbed and mentally ill adolescent, and coordinating the activities and programs of public and private agencies in the area of juvenile delinquency so that they are operated more effectively to eliminate dupication of services, and so that such programs conform to the overall city plan formulated by the Commissioner:

(c) Reviewing and approving all funding proposals to the Federal Government by private agencies in the area of juvenile delinquency prevention and control and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders, and preparing spending proposals and applications to the Federal Government for such public programs.

(d) Working closely with the Director of the Narcotics Treatment Administration to coordinate programs and efforts in the treatment and rehabilitation of juveniles in the area of drug abuse and drug addiction prevention;

(e) Establishing a mechanized informational system where pertinent data and information on the scope and depth of juvenile delinquency programming occurrence of juvenile delinquency and other relevant information which may be kept for the improvement of current programs and development of new concepts and programs in the area of delinquency prevention and control; and in the treatment and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders, and

(f) Requesting reports from and working with other city agencies and agency heads in the development and implementation of the programs pursuant to the bill.

Concerning the informational system and data center established under the bill, Section 202(c)(2) directs the Chief Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia to appoint a Committee of lawyers to advise and make recommendations in connection with the planning and implementation of the information system so that there will be a maximum degree of privacy and protection of juveniles' rights under the informational system. The lawyers' committee, after establishing such standards and safeguards as deemed necessary, shall report its recommendations to the Chief Judge who in turn will give the committee's recommendations to the Youth Commissioner for implementation. The Executive Officer and the Director of Social Services of the Superior Court are directed to work with and advise the lawyers' committee.

III. YOUTH COMMISSIONER'S ADVISORY BOARD

Section 204 of the bill establishes a Youth Commissioner's Advisory Board composed of major city officials or their designees to work with and advise the Youth Commissioner on the implementation of the bill as well as provide him with reports or other data which he requests for the purposes of carrying out his duties and responsibilities under the bill.

IV. TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS—POWERS

Because of the necessity for overall and central coordination, planning and implementation of a comprehensive program, Section 205 of the bill transfers the following functions, powers, and duties to the Office of Youth Commissioner 120 days after the enactment of the legislation:

a. The Bureau of Youth Services of the Social Service Administration including the facilities at Maple Glen, Cedar Knoll, the Oak Hill Youth Center, the Receiving Home for Children and Youth Group Homes;

b. The Office of Youth Opportunity Services; and

c. The functions, powers, and duties of the Department of Recreation that relate specifically to the prevention of juvenile delinquency, including the Roving Leaders Program, and such other programs as the Mayor and Youth Commissioner determine necessary in order to carry out the duties of the bill.

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D.C., February 29, 1972.

Hon. ELMER B. STAATS,
Comptroller General of the United States,
General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STAATS: We would be most appreciative if you could direct the requisite number of your staff personnel to conduct a review of the utilization of appropriated funds which have been expended on planning, operation, and evaluation of youth programs within the District of Columbia. The scope of your review or preliminary audit would be limited to three District of Columbia government agencies: the Mayor's Youth Opportunity Services, the Recreation Department's Roving Leader program, and the Department of Human Resources' Bureau of Youth Services.

Within these three agencies, our particular interest lies in the programs that are primarily concerned with juvenile delinquency prevention and youth rehabilitation. Still more specifically, we are particularly interested in the amounts of money expended for the planning and evaluation of the programs that have been planned or implemented in the past three fiscal years. It is our belief that since there are at least three separate youth agencies existing and operating within the District of Columbia, that the coordination of their various programs would in and of itself generate problems—particularly in the areas of planning and evaluation.

Needless to say although we have access to the budget justifications for the departments, we need to have figures indicating the amounts expended. Moreover, since it is safe to assume that all three of the agencies receive federal grant monies (which alter their respective budgets substantially), your review would be meaningful only if the District expenditures were interfaced with the Federal grant monies. It is believed that at least three Federal funding agencies are involved: Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Department of Justice, and the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Realizing that your scant personnel resources are already busily at work on other District of Columbia matters, the time and attention that you direct to this request is appreciated.

Senator Mathias would like the benefit of the preliminary audit for hearings the first week of April. Senator Inouye would also benefit by the use of the materials for the Fiscal Year 1973 budget hearings for the District of Columbia scheduled to commence on March 14, 1972.

For further information or if you have any questions regarding our request, please contact Clarence McKee of the Senate District Committee Minority Staff at 225-6323, or William Milks of Senator Inouye's office at 225-3934.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, Jr.,
U.S. Senator.
DANIEL K. INOUYE,
U.S. Senator.

U.S. GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE,
Washington, D.C., March 20, 1972.

Hon. CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, Jr.,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR MATHIAS: Your letter dated February 29, 1972, written jointly with Senator Daniel K. Inouye, requested that we review the utilization of funds expended in planning, operation, and evaluation of youth programs in three District of Columbia Government agencies—the Mayor's Youth Opportunity Services (the Recreation Department's Roving Leader Program, and the Department of Human Resources' Bureau of Youth Services. Your letter stated that you were particularly interested in the amounts of money expended—both appropriated funds and grant funds—for the planning and evaluation of programs in the past 3 fiscal years.

After we compile the requested information on expenditures, we will meet with the staff members designated in your letter to discuss the information and resolve what, if any, additional work will be required.

Sincerely yours,

A. T. SAMUELSON,
Director.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, SCHEDULE OF FUNDS EXPENDED FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, PREVENTION AND YOUTH REHABILITATION—FISCAL YEARS 1969-71 (UNAUDITED)

	Fiscal year—		
	1969	1970	1971
Office of Youth Opportunity Services:			
Juvenile delinquency prevention	$2,120,788	$1,373,460	$2,180,179
Youth rehabilitation	1,163,000	1,745,000	1,615,500
Neighborhood Centers Division, Department of Recreation, roving leaders program: Juvenile delinquency prevention	(1)	452,786	638,320
Social Services Administration, Department of Human Resources, Bureau of Youth Services:			
Juvenile delinquency prevention	(2)	767,200	943,720
Youth rehabilitation	8,808,671	11,313,609	10,776,881
Summary:			
Juvenile delinquency prevention	2,120,788	2,593,446	3,762,219
Youth rehabilitation	9,971,671	13,058,609	12,392,381

[1] Fiscal year 1969 expenditures for the roving leaders program were included in the total costs of the Neighborhood Centers Division, under which the program is operated, and were not separately identifiable.

[2] Juvenile delinquency prevention activities did not begin until April 1970.

Note: Complete data is not available to show the amount spent by each agency for planning, operations, and evaluation. Agency officials have advised that although some moneys are set aside specifically for planning and evaluation, line officials also have these responsibilities.

Associate Deputy Attorney General,
Washington, D.C., March 23, 1972.

Hon. Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator: Thank you for sending Attorney General Mitchell a copy of your bill S. 2693, the proposed District of Columbia Youth Act of 1971. The Department of Justice has been requested to comment on the bill by the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, and is in the process of evaluating the legislation. We will be happy to make a copy of our report available to you after we have prepared it and it has been cleared by the Office of Management and Budget.

In your letter transmitting S. 2693, you also requested statistics on Department funding of juvenile delinquency planning, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programs in the District of Columbia since 1968. For fiscal years 1969 through 1971, a total of $352,031 in block grant funds, $149,662 in Part E funds, and $322,515 in discretionary grant funds, or a total of $824,208, was granted in the District of Columbia for juvenile delinquency programs. I have attached a chart giving a breakdown of these grants.

Please let me know if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Paul L. Woodard,
Associate Deputy Attorney General.

LEAA JUVENILE DELINQUENCY RELATED PROGRAMS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Type	Amount
Block Grant Funds:		
1969—Youth rehabilitation	Rehabilitation	$7,152
1970—Juvenile and young adult offenders	Prevention and treatment	218,151
1971—Electronic surveillance equipment for schools	Prevention	30,000
Proposal for implementation of addiction services for youth.	Prevention and rehabilitation	58,335
Proposal for juvenile microfilming program	Court services	24,393
Proposal for training and technical assistance in the Office of the Corporation Counsel.	Records	14,000
Total		352,031

LEAA JUVENILE DELINQUENCY RELATED PROGRAMS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued

	Type	Amount
Part E Funds:		
1969—None		
1970—None		
1971—Proposed community care pilot project	Community-based corrections	$149, 662
Total		149, 662
Discretionary Grant Funds:		
1969—None		
1970—Juvenile delinquency	Prevention and treatment	133, 709
1971—Summary and analysis of problems of drugs by youth, 71-DF-655.	Civil disorder improvement programs, narcotics summary and analysis.	15, 000
Drug Education-A Socio-psychological Approach, 71-DF-689.	Police improvement Metro narcotics and dangerous drugs enforcement and prevention.	143, 806
Coordinator of community care pilot projects	Corrections	30, 000
Total		322, 515

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,
July 10, 1972.

Hon. THOMAS F. EAGLETON,
Chairman, Committee on the District of Columbia,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This letter is in response to your request of January 11 for a report on S. 2693, a bill "To establish the Office of Youth Commissioner in the District of Columbia, to establish the Youth Commission, and for other purposes."

The bill would provide for the establishment of a Youth Commission in the District of Columbia, along with the establishment of an Office of Youth Commissioner. It would be the duty of this Office to plan, develop, and implement a comprehensive program for juvenile delinquency prevention, control, and rehabilitation; review, coordinate, and evaluate other programs which have delinquency implications; develop and operate new programs when necessary; and establish a uniform information collection referral system. The bill also provides for the transfer of certain juvenile delinquency programs now operating in the District to the Office of the Youth Commissoiner.

This proposal is generally in line with the recommendations in the Report of the President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia, released in 1966. Since the time the report was released, however, a number of organizational and personnel changes have taken place in the District of Columbia's programs for youth. Also, the Commission on the Organization of the Government of the District of Columbia, established by P.L. 91-405, is now studying all District programs, including those for youth and has not yet submitted its final report.

In view of these developments, we believe that the enactment of any legislative proposal concerning the reorganization of District programs for youth would be premature at this time.

We therefore recommend against enactment of this bill.

We are advised by the Office of Management and Budget that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

ELLIOTT L. RICHARDSON,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
Washington, D.C. March 15, 1972.

Re S. 2693, District of Columbia Youth Act of 1971.

Hon. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, Jr.,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MATHIAS: This is in further response to your letter of January

12, in which you requested data with respect to OEO funding of juvenile delinquency planning, prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation programs for the District of Columbia for fiscal 1968 and subsequent years.

Under section 221 of the Economic Opportunity Act, which is the basic authority for providing local initiative funds to community action agencies, the following amounts have been awarded to the United Planning Organization in the fiscal years indicated for use in youth development programs of the type described in OEO Instruction 6168–1a, a copy of which is attached.

1968	$2, 180, 000
1969	1, 879, 000
1970	929, 000
1971	1, 800, 000
1972	1, 764, 000

The bulk of these funds have been transferred by UPO to the District of Columbia Government for youth activities of Neighborhood Planning Committees. A relatively small portion (approximately $205,000 during the current fiscal year, for example) has been spent directly by UPO.

In addition, the following grants have been made under section 232, which authorizes research and demonstration programs:

A grant to the United Planning Organization to help support the Teen Corps, which helps inner city youth find better jobs by training them in job skills and by helping them find work. $49,987 was awarded in fiscal 1971.

A grant to the National Urban League to help support the School-Industry Placement Program, which assists in job placement of graduating seniors in inner-city high schools. This program operates in four cities. $60,209 was allocated to the Washington component in fiscal 1970, and $87,728 in fiscal 1971.

Please note that the above data do not include information about Economic Opportunity Act programs administered by other agencies, such as Neighborhood Youth Corps programs of the Department of Labor.

Sincerely,

MARGARET GAYNOR,
Associate Director for Congressional Affairs.

Attachment.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

OEO Instruction		6168-1a
Subject Youth Development Program Policies		**Date** February 3, 1970 **Office of Primary Responsibility** O/CA/P
Supersedes Guidelines for Youth Programs, OEO Instruction 6168-1 dated March 28, 1969		**Distribution** M, N, S (LI)

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 5, 1970

APPLICABILITY: This Instruction applies to Youth Development Programs funded under Section 221 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended. Youth Development Programs are those programs funded under Program Account 59 as described in OEO Instruction 6100-1a.

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Instruction is to establish the policies that a grantee or proposed grantee will be expected to follow in developing, applying for, and administering a Youth Development Program. It explains current policies and where necessary describes the procedures required to implement those policies.

2 INTRODUCTION

All evaluation and inspection reports conducted by the Office of Economic Opportunity and other agencies have concluded that youth programs which are geared to meeting summer crisis periods, and which emphasize leisure time activities only, are not relevant to either the immediate or long-term needs of poor youth.

The first significant change in program policy took place in Fiscal Year 1968. Youth involvement was stated as a key goal. A step toward year-round funding was initiated by permitting grantees to spend 25 percent of their youth funds during the fall, winter and spring months.

In Fiscal Year 1969, the Regional Offices, selected grantees, and youth themselves were involved in helping write the guidelines for youth programs. Their findings revealed a remarkable similarity of thought and further verified the results of evaluation and inspection reports. Everyone was evidently tired of "crash" programs which precluded effective youth involvement in planning and program development. It was clear that older youth, only peripherally interested in programs devoted exclusively to recreation and other leisure time activities, saw little in the program and stayed away. In addition, continued efforts by public and private agencies to create programs for youth, without their participation, would be met with relative apathy.

The Fiscal Year 1969 Guidelines outlined procedures to insure youth involvement in the decision making process and required the establishment of twelve-month multi-purpose programs. However, recent inspection reports have disclosed that few grantees have actually involved youth in the prescribed manner and that once the "summer emergency" was over, there was a reluctance on their part to effectively implement the program on a year-round basis. Moreover, the majority of programs continue to be designed to provide recreational activities only.

3. GOALS OF YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

The overall goals of the Office of Economic Opportunity's Youth Programs are to offer youth experience which will:

a. Provide poor youth with a formal voice in planning and implementing programs in which youth increase their ability to deal with problems affecting their lives.

b. Through collective social action, especially on behalf of their own community or neighborhood, bring about positive changes in their values, aspirations, and behavior.

c. Prepare youth to deal more effectively with the institutions designed to serve them, and by speaking together, to become instrumental in not only expressing their needs to those institutions, but also in being able to orderly change them in order to improve the quality of life in their neighborhoods.

4. YOUTH INVOLVEMENT

Every Community Action Agency and Delegate Agency must insure active youth involvement in all phases of its Youth Development Program. Applications which do not reflect this commitment will not be funded.

Experience has shown that the most successful programs, and the ones in which youth demonstrated the highest degree of responsibility and interest, were those where they were directly involved in the activity. Youth involvement both increases the relevance and effectiveness of the program and offers a means of providing leadership training and youth development through participation in the process of planning, operating, and evaluating programs. The process in this case becomes the product, since their involvement produces constructive attitude changes which are as important as the accomplishment of other specific program objectives.

a. The procedure for formally involving youth in all phases of the program shall be the Youth Council. It should be understood that two levels of Youth Councils are recognized as functioning bodies in the OEO-sponsored Youth Development Program:

(1) The Target Area Youth Council which represents youth on a target area or neighborhood basis. The geographic area covered by the Council should conform to the presently designated target areas of the Community Action Agency.

The Target Area Youth Council should be democratically selected by, and made up of, poor youth, 14 to 25 years of age, who live in the target area. Officers of the Council must be democratically selected by the membership.

This Council should be involved in that part of the program which operates in the target area. If a CAA delegates a portion of the program to an adult body in the target area which has policy making and administrative functions with respect to the Youth Development Program, then the Youth Council must be involved in the decision making process.

(2) The Community Youth Council which serves as a collective body of opinion for poor youth from throughout all the target areas covered by the Community Action Agency.

The membership of the Community Youth Council must be made up of individuals democratically selected by the membership of Target Area Youth Councils. They must be between the ages of 16 and 25, poor, and reside within the target area they represent.

The Community Youth Council should be involved in all policy and administrative decisions regarding overall planning, implementation and monitoring of the OEO-sponsored Youth Development Program for the community.

Once these Councils are formed, youth should invite appropriate technical advisors to assist them in realizing program objectives. Any appointed adult member of the Target Area or Community Youth Council must be mutually acceptable to the administering agency and to a majority of the youth representatives.

Poor youth must always make up at least 51 percent of the membership of both the Target Area and Community Youth Councils.

b. Organization and/or Recognition of a Youth Council

To insure effective youth involvement grantees must:

(1) Recognize existing Target Area Youth Councils which are responsible to and truly representative of neighborhood youth,

or

(2) Assist existing target area youth organizations to become more representative and responsible so that they are able to qualify for recognition,

or

(3) Where Target Area Youth Councils do not exist, actively assist in their orderly development,

and

(4) Organize and/or recognize a Community Youth Council which will give poor youth an appropriate voice in community affairs.

If a single youth organization does not exist that is presently representative of the target area youth, then democratic procedures should be used to select Council members such as nominations and elections within the target area, or selection at a meeting or conference to which all target area youth are invited.

c Youth Councils must be given the opportunity to carry out the following activities in the planning, operation and evaluation of the Office of Economic Opportunity-sponsored Youth Development Programs.

(1) Planning

(a) Program Priorities: Advise the CAA Board of Directors in setting annual priorities for Youth Development Programs based upon the needs expressed by youth.

(b) Grant Application Process: Participate in the development of the pertinent parts of the Community Action Agency grant process that relates to Youth Development Programs; particularly in the development of CAP Form 81 -- Community Action Agency Plans and Priorities as outlined in OEO Instruction 6710-1 Applying for a CAP Grant, (Section III, pp 9-14) where this is pertinent to youth programs and CAP Form 7 -- Program Account Work Program (Section IV, pp 13-25) bearing on the program operating in their target area or in the program area for which the Community or Target Area Youth Council is responsible. Youth Councils must be given the opportunity to add a written approval or dissent to a CAA's CAP Form 81 to be included in the proposal submitted to the Office of Economic Opportunity by the CAA.

(c) Pre-Review Meetings: Participate in the pre-review with the Office of Economic Opportunity Regional Field Representatives prior to the submission of the application for funding.

(2) Operation

(a) Employment Standards: Participate in establishing criteria for the selection of personnel involved in the program.

(b) Hiring Practices: Participate in the selection of the key staff and technical advisors employed in the Youth Development Program operating in their geographical area. Youth Councils should do the initial screening and make recommendations to the administering agency. If the administering agency does not concur, the Youth Council must recommend additional candidates for final selection by the administering agency. The formal appointment procedures should follow the approved personnel policies and procedures of the administering agency.

(c) Employment: To the greatest extent possible, target area youth must be selected to fill staff and operating positions for Youth Development Programs. Personnel policies must emphasize opportunities for training and career advancement and for employment of poor youth in positions which are directly involved in the planning, budgeting, funding, conduct, administration and evaluation of the programs.

(3) Evaluation

(a) Evaluation: Participate in monitoring the progress of Youth Development Programs and present their findings to the CAA Board of Directors for its consideration.

In addition to the specific activities outlined above regarding the Office of Economic Opportunity-sponsored Youth Development Program, Youth Councils should represent the interests of their constituency to other public and private agencies serving youth in the geographic area they represent.

d. Since these activities carry with them an on-going responsibility, grantees should consider Youth Councils as permanent community structures. A portion of administrative funds should be identified in the application for Youth Council operating expenses such as supplies, rent, and equipment.

e. Adult Advisors to Youth Councils

Assistance in the form of adult advisors must be made available on a year-round basis to recognized Target Area and Community Youth Councils.

A detailed evaluation conducted of the 1969 Youth Program revealed that most youth do not reject the notion of adult guidance and assistance. The majority of youth are willing to accept help from older persons, whether professional or non-professional, provided it is offered on a co-operative basis.

The number of adult advisors required and their qualifications will depend on the program content and level of funding. In those small rural programs where the level of funding would preclude the hiring of a full-time adult advisor, voluntary or part-time adult assistance should be investigated. Since youth groups have consistently indicated economic development activities as being their top priority, individuals selected for this role should have considerable expertise in this area. However, the final decision regarding the particular expertise of the adult advisor will depend on the objectives of the Youth Council.

Training should be provided to the adult advisors in order to help them perform their delicate and complex role. It is extremely important that the training carefully delineate the role of the adult advisors to Youth Councils so that their relationship to youth can develop on a supportive basis.

The hiring of adult advisors must follow the procedures outlined in Part 4, Section c,(2),(b) of this Instruction. Formal educational requirements, as they relate to the hiring of an adult advisor, should not be used as a criterion for employment, unless required by state or local law.

f. In accordance with OEO Instruction 6803-1, members of Youth Councils whose family incomes fall below the current Office of Economic Opportunity income poverty guidelines may receive allowances and reimbursements for attendance at Youth Council meetings.

g. Beneficiaries of the Youth Development Program should not be excluded from membership on Youth Councils.

h. Overall Strategy

Grantees are encouraged to make voting seats on the policy making boards of the CAA, Area Policy Boards, and Neighborhood Corporations available to representatives of the youth. Community Action Agencies should also assist established Youth Councils which have demonstrated sound financial and program responsibility to achieve delegate agency status.

PROGRAM DURATION

Youth Development Programs must be operated for a twelve-month period. Applications which do not clearly indicate year-round programming will not be funded.

The hard lesson learned from the summer crash programs is that youth resent programs that are turned on and off, especially when they think the fluctuations reflect riot fears. A year-round operation is essential to develop innovative, comprehensive programs that will have real impact. Experience has shown that the more meaningful programs, such as economic enterprises or job development, cannot be geared-up and do not operate effectively on less than a full-year basis. These more complicated programs are most often chosen by the older hard-core youth themselves. Programs of short duration preclude reaching this target group.

Grantees should apply for Youth Development Program funds at the same time they submit their application for the refunding of all other Office of Economic Opportunity-sponsored program activities.

The Office of Economic Opportunity will carefully monitor youth programs to see that they are year-round efforts. Where it is apparent that the grantee or delegate agency intends for the program to be conducted for less than twelve months, steps may be taken to suspend or terminate the program.

The number of youth participating in the programs may be expected to increase during the summer vacation period, but it is essential that the year-round quality remain constant during the summer months.

6. PROGRAM CONTENT

Youth Development Programs must be year-round comprehensive economic opportunity projects emphasizing youth involvement. Programs devoted exclusively to recreation, camping, cultural enrichment and other leisure-time activities will not be funded.

a. Definition of Terms

Economic opportunity programs are those which are designed to directly attack the recurring problems of youth rather than merely providing activities limited exclusively to recreation, camping, cultural enrichment and other avocational pursuits. There are no predetermined priorities regarding economic opportunity program emphasis, i.e. whether the emphasis will be on education, employment, economic enterprise development, or other similarly related programs which give youth increased skills and self direction and help prepare them for regular employment conditions. Economic opportunity program emphasis must be determined locally by following the procedures outlined for youth involvement in Section 4. of this Instruction.

Comprehensive programs are those which have more than one activity or component operating in support of the major program emphasis. These components must be functionally related to each other and be integrated into a total developmental experience. For example, if job development and training are selected as a major program emphasis, a related component might be a youth counseling service where older youth of the target area offer counseling to those youth within the job training program. Additionally, a day care or tutorial service component could provide relevant supportive activities.

b. Because of the comprehensive nature of the program, the application must clearly identify the CAA staff member who will have direct, year-round responsibility for coordination and operation of Youth Development Programs.

c. A factor to consider, perhaps not as a major program emphasis but as an aspect of the Youth Development Program, is its neighborhood development possibilities. Youth Councils are encouraged to work closely with established neighborhood organizations in order to coordinate their specific program objectives to the overall goals of their neighborhood.

Youth neighborhood development projects could provide target area residents with vitally needed services in such areas as environmental sanitation, housing rehabilitation, and park and playground development. These projects could also be used for a whole range of training experiences in the course of the program. Some possibilities, like ambulance services and operating a gasoline station, take on economic enterprise characteristics. Others, like Day Care Centers, health services, and community surveys offer excellent chances for program development.

Youth involvement in these projects would provide youth with a developmental experience that would enable them to measure their development with the development of their neighborhood.

d. Grantees should not attempt to duplicate the efforts of other federal, state, or local agencies in the design of their Youth Development Program. Instead, they should take advantage of the latitude of these Instructions and experiment with new and innovative program approaches to the problems of youth. Program guidance which outlines suggested approaches that other grantees have found successful will soon be forwarded to all grantees.

e. Recreation and cultural enrichment activities could receive a limited amount, not to exceed 10 percent of the Youth Development Program federal funds, if (1) they provide out-reach devices to attract youth and draw them into comprehensive economic opportunity programs, or (2) are considered an essential supplement to the main thrust of the program such as short regularly scheduled athletic programs, carefully planned educational field trips, art festivals, etc.

7. IMPROVING PROGRAM QUALITY

Grantees and delegate agencies must conduct a training and self-evaluation program to upgrade the quality of their Youth Development Program.

a. Training

The application must indicate how the CAA is providing for training needs. If the CAA budget does not provide for training in a separate account that will also cover the needs of the youth program, then each program budget should reflect the necessary finances and staff to carry out this function. The application must indicate specific training for the staff, participants, and Youth Councils.

(1) Staff and participants should be clear in advance about the program's objectives. Since training needs will vary according to the differing capabilities of the staff and participants, it is difficult to prescribe the content of training in detail. However, it should cover administration, fiscal management, evaluation techniques, resource development, the role of the

Youth Council, and specific skills needed to carry out the main program thrust.

(2) Youth Councils should be provided training so that they fully understand the function and responsibility of their Target Area and Community Youth Councils. Training should also deal with the relationship of the Youth Council to other neighborhood organizations, program advisory councils, the CAA Board of Directors, and the policy making bodies of delegate agencies. Adequate training funds should be set aside to cover the costs associated with such activities as seminars and workshops, travel expenses to youth conferences, the hiring of technical consultants and other activities designed to upgrade the role of the Youth Council.

b. Self Evaluation

The movement towards more meaningful Youth Development Programs places additional stress on the necessity for self-evaluation. Self-evaluation should occur on a regular basis and include the Board of Directors, the Youth Council, staff, and program beneficiaries in the process.

It is important to gather certain basic hard data about program participants. This may include the age range of the participants, financial background, education, employment history and other relevant social history. There should also be pertinent follow-up information on program participants. For instance, if an education program were operating it would be beneficial to know improvement of the participants, any steps taken to enhance their own education after leaving the program, scholarships, etc.

Self-evaluation can serve a multitude of purposes for each group:

(1) It should provide direction to the program by either substantiating its movement towards the program's goals, or giving justification for a change or modification of these goals.

(2) It should provide valuable material to be used to develop other sources of funding and give direction to program development.

(3) It should provide material to be used by the Youth Councils in determining program priorities and in making recommendations for future program planning.

Reviews of operating programs have found a small number of Youth Councils engaged in evaluation of their programs. Councils should be involved continuously in the program, providing a flow of comments and questions to the director and staff to keep the program up-to-date with the ideas and reactions of the youth it serves. Applications may include a provision for remuneration of Youth Council members for actual time spent in the formal evaluation of Youth Development Programs.

8. POPULATION TO BE SERVED

The population to be served by Youth Development Programs shall be youth between the ages of 14 and 25 who are eligible under current Office of Economic Opportunity income poverty guidelines.

Primary concentration should be on youth in the 16-21 age bracket who can derive the full benefit from year-round economic opportunity programs and who, based on past evaluation findings, are consistently overlooked by CAAs as well as other agency programs. Youth with criminal records should not be excluded. The highest priority should be given the most needy and alienated youth. They may be defined as those in one or more of the following situations:

a. Have dropped out of school,

b. are in school but potential drop-outs,

c. have no immediate source of income,

d. have no positive contacts with social service agencies or institutions,

e. have no consistent work history or marketable skills.

9. PROGRAM COORDINATION

Grantees must coordinate their efforts with those of other agencies serving youth:

a. Federal, state, and local agencies

Grantees are urged to do more reviewing of other federal, state, and local efforts for youth, especially in relating those efforts to the increasingly important role envisaged for Target Area and Community Youth Councils.

For example, employment programs should seek to coordinate with Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC), Youth Opportunity Centers (YOC), Concentrated Employment Programs (CEP), and the National Alliance of Businessmen (NAB) programs, and educational programs should seek to coordinate with local school efforts in the planning and operation of those youth programs sponsored by the local school system.

Resources outside the operation of the CAA should be investigated as well. Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) and Model Cities funds available for youth programs should be explored as to the feasibility of their becoming a part of the total youth effort. State agencies serving youth, including the State Economic

Opportunity Office (SEOO) and their resources should be looked to for relevant support and assistance.

b. President's Council on Youth Opportunity

The President's Council on Youth Opportunity (PCOYO) will fund competitively selected Mayor's Assistants for Youth Affairs in 1970. In addition, PCOYO will fund some competitively selected Youth Coordinators on the county level. State Youth Coordinators will be funded under Section 231 of the Economic Opportunity Act through State Economic Opportunity Offices.

The role of the Mayor's Assistant for Youth Affairs and his counterparts in other jurisdictions continues to be as an advocate for youth and their programs. He is to assist in coordinating the total local effort made by both public and private agencies operating youth programs to be a clearinghouse for information, and to identify and maximize available resources. He does not supervise nor operate programs.

The planning of the Youth Development Program and final responsibility regarding funding levels and program emphasis of projects sponsored by the CAA, or its delegate agencies, remains the responsibility of the CAA. The CAA should cooperate with the Mayor's Assistant and other Youth Coordinators in coordinating the local Youth Development Program.

10. DELEGATE AGENCIES

All policies and procedures established in this Instruction are to be followed by all delegate agencies operating Youth Development Programs.

11. MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Office of Economic Opportunity funds must not be used to pay part or all of the cost of programs previously funded by other sources, but instead must be used to create new efforts. Youth Development Program funds also may not absorb the cost of existing youth-related efforts of the CAA.

12. WHO IS ELIGIBLE TO APPLY

Any Community Action Agency (CAA) funded under Section 221 of the Economic Opportunity Act. In localities where a CAA exists, applications will generally be accepted only from the CAA; other local organizations can participate, however, as delegate agencies of the CAA. In areas where a CAA does not exist, other public or private non-profit agencies may apply.

13. APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Application procedures outlined in Office of Economic Opportunity Instruction 6710-1 are to be followed.

In addition, applicants are to follow the procedures outlined in Part 4 , Youth Involvement, to establish that Youth Councils have had ample opportunity to consider all program alternatives and that the priorities determined by the youth have been thoroughly scrutinized by the CAA Board of Directors prior to submission of the application.

Applicants should continue to apply for funds under Program Account 59. The name and the activities conducted under Program Account 59 are being revised to more accurately describe allowable projects. The Management Information System (MIS) Program Progress Reports will also be revised. Until that time grantees are to continue to report program progress on Forms 58G, 58H, and 58I.

14. COMPLYING WITH YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM POLICIES

Every Youth Development Program must be developed and operated within the framework outlined in this Instruction.

The Office of Economic Opportunity encourages every applicant to use imaginative and innovative program approaches within the framework of Youth Development Program policies outlined in this Instruction.

Where there is a need for a change in the current policies, applicants and grantees are encouraged to submit their comments or suggested revisions to their Regional Offices or to the Youth Development Program, Office of Operations, Office of Economic Opportunity, Washington, D. C. 20506. However, until such time as the applicant or grantee receives written notification from the Office of Economic Opportunity that a particular policy may be modified to more appropriately support the goals of its individual program, or until the policy has been changed by a revised Office of Economic Opportunity Instruction to all applicants and grantees, the policies contained in this Instruction are to be considered binding in all instances.

Frank Carlucci
FRANK CARLUCCI
Assistant Director
for Operations

(Subsequent to the hearings the following letters were received:)

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, D.C., June 29, 1972.

Hon. THOMAS F. EAGLETON,
Chairman, Committee on the District of Columbia,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: This is in response to your request for the views of the Department of Justice on S. 2693, 92nd Cong., 1st Sess. (1971), a bill to establish the Office of Youth Commissioner in the District of Columbia, to establish the Youth Commission, and for other purposes.

The purpose of S. 2693 is to coordinate and unify all youth services in the District of Columbia. The bill would create an advisory and review body to be known as the District of Columbia Youth Commission. The Commission would consider and review programs for juvenile delinquency prevention control and rehabilitation for the District of Columbia and would receive, consider, and recommend budget estimates which would be binding on the chief executive officer.

S. 2693 would also establish the Office of Youth Commissioner of the District of Columbia, who would be responsible for all youth programs in the District of Columbia. Finally, the act would create an advisory body to be known as the Youth Commissioner's Advisory Board to advise and otherwise assist the Youth Commissioner in carrying out his duties and responsibilities.

Whether this legislation should be enacted involves questions on which the Department of Justice defers to the government of the District of Columbia.

However, we question the desirability of removing from the chief executive of the District the traditional control of budgetary matters for agencies within the executive branch. Also, we note that while the Youth Commissioner would have the responsibility for reviewing, coordinating and evaluating programs for the emotionally disturbed or mentally ill adolescent, there is no provision for the appointment of Commission members with a background in mental health.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

RICHARD G. KLEINDIENST,
Attorney General.

THE METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON BOARD OF TRADE,
Washington, D. C., June 23, 1972.

Hon. CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, Jr.,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MATHIAS: We are pleased to have the opportunity to express to you the comments of the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade on your Bill S. 2693, the "District of Columbia Youth Act of 1971."

Let us first compliment you, Senator, on your active interest in all matters concerning the District of Columbia. Your deep and fundamental interest in the welfare of this community has long been evident and is much appreciated.

We are especially pleased with your desire to provide a better and more meaningful life for the youth of the District of Columbia. We share with you and express our deep concern and awareness of the responsibilities which are required for the coordination of all youth programs within the District.

However, we believe that the machinery already exists within the District to accept the purposes and objectives of S. 2693 without the expense or necessity to create another commission. We find that our thinking is consistent with the organizational structure for youth programs in the cities of New York and Chicago.

Therefore we submit to you our recommendation that all youth programs within the District of Columbia be consolidated under the Department of Human Resources, giving the Mayor the administrative responsibility for establishing the format or Advisory Boards that are required to insure an effective organization.

We trust that if new legislative action is taken on this subject that you will bear in mind those comments we have given you here. If you feel that we can be of assistance to you in any way in furthering a meaningful youth program for the city, we stand ready to be of help to you.

Sincerely,

JOHN W. STADTLER.

Senator TUNNEY. Our witness list has been reduced to three panels. Panel 1 is the District of Columbia Bar Association, and I don't know if everyone is present, but if the people whose names I call will please come forward: Bernard Nordlinger, Fred M. Vinson, Frederick A. Ballard, Herbert Miller, Howard P. Willens, Patricia M. Wald, Thomas Searing Jackson, and Julius A. Johnson.

As I understand it, Patricia Wald and Frederick Ballard submitted statements to the committee. Did any of the other gentlemen on the panel prepare statements? Then why don't we hear from Mrs. Wald and Mr. Ballard first and then we will hear from the other members of the panel if they so desire and then Senator Mathias and I will ask questions.

Mr. Ballard?

Mr. BALLARD. The plan was, if it's agreeable with you, sir, for Mr. Frederick Vinson, who is the immediate past president of the District of Columbia Bar Association, to lead off.

Senator TUNNEY. That's fine.

STATEMENT OF FREDERICK M. VINSON, PAST PRESIDENT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR ASSOCIATION

Mr. VINSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Senator Mathias: My name is Frederick Vinson and I appear before you as the immediate past president of the District of Columbia Bar Association which supports S. 2693. My principal purpose is to introduce to you the chairman of our association's committee on juvenile delinquency. The work of our committee has been of particular interest to me because of my experience as Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice during the period 1963 to 1969. During that period two very significant crime reports were issued. You and Senator Mathias referred to this. One, the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, the other report being issued by the President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia.

The report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement contained very shocking statistics about juvenile crime. These figures showed that about 30 percent of all persons arrested in this country in a year, excluding traffic offenders, were under 21 years of age and 20 percent of them were under 18 years of age, and probably—what was to me the most shocking statistic was that arrest rates were the highest in the age groups 15 to 17, and next highest for those between 18 and 20. The statistical situation was even worse if you examined just crime relating to robbery, mugging, and larceny, and the statistics which you, Mr. Chairman, and Senator Mathias referred to this morning demonstrate that the situation is even worse now in our urban centers and in the District of Columbia.

On this very same subject, the problem of juveniles, the District of Columbia Crime Commission report was quite critical of the governmental mechanism then in existence in Washington, D.C., which was designed to prevent and control juvenile delinquency and, as you previously stated, the Commission strongly urged the creation of a single agency in the District which would pull these very highly fragmented programs together.

Now, unfortunately, there has been no effort to implement this unanimous recommendation of the District of Columbia Crime Commission. I think to the contrary, there has been substantial resistance to the concept which I personally feel has been largely bureauratic in nature. Accordingly our bar association appointed, what we believe to be, a blue ribbon committee of people with broad experience and diversity of viewpoint to reexamine the problems of juvenile delinquency in this city.

This bill which Senator Mathias has introduced and the concept that it espouses are in accord with the conclusions reached after about 2 years of deliberations by our committee whose chairman, Mr. Fred Ballard, I would now present to you.

Senator TUNNEY. Mr. Ballard, would you please introduce the rest of the panel. I would like to thank Mr. Vinson for his statement.

I have two questions for you and I know that Senator Mathias does too, but perhaps it would be best to have Mr. Ballard now introduce the panel and make your statement and then Mrs. Wald will make her statement.

STATEMENT OF FREDERICK A. BALLARD, CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, BAR ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. BALLARD. On my far right, Mr. Herbert J. Miller, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States in charge of the Criminal Division, past Chairman of the Crime Commission in the District of Columbia, to which reference has been made, and also a past president of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia. Next to him is Mr. Howard B. Willens, one of our distinguished lawyers, who is Executive Director of the Crime Commission. Next Tom Jackson, one of the great trial lawyers of our country who also is a past president of the District of Columbia Bar Association and past president of the Montgomery County School Board and who will talk briefly about the school aspect of this problem. Next is Mrs. Patricia M. Wald who is a member of the President's Crime Commission, one of the principal draftsmen of the Bail Reform Act, and of whom it has been said that Pat probably knows more about more aspects of criminology in the District of Columbia than any other one person. Next is Mr. Vinson from whom you have already heard. Next is Mr. Julius Johnson, assistant U.S. attorney who has made a special study of certain aspects of this problem for the committee involving the roving leaders program.

Senator TUNNEY. Thank you.

Mr. BALLARD. Before summarizing my statement, which is what I'm going to do, so you can hear from all these people, Mr. Chairman, may I express on behalf of our committee the sincere appreciation of the bar association to Senator Mathias for his long and very conscientious concern about this problem which we feel might well be said to be entitled to the very highest priority in the District of Columbia at the present time. Also to you, Mr. Chairman, for taking up his bill and evidencing your appreciation of what we regard as the critical aspects of this problem.

May I also say on behalf of the committee what a privilege it has been to work with Mr. Clarence McKee of the minority staff of the committee. Washington lawyers get to work with many staff members of Congress, but I've never had the privilege of working with one who is more dedicated and more cooperative than Mr. McKee. I understand we are about to be able to welcome him to the practice of law. He will be a great lawyer.

My prepared statement, Mr. Chairman, I would like to just summarize and offer for the record.

Senator TUNNEY. Please do. We will accept it into the record as though read.

(The prepared statement of Frederick A. Ballard follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF FREDERICK A. BALLARD, CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, BAR ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

My name is Frederick A. Ballard. I am a lawyer and a partner in the Washington law firm of Ballard and Beasley, 912 American Security Building, Washington, D.C. I made this statement as Chairman of the Committee on Juvenile Delinquency of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia. Our committee is composed of the following members: Frederick A. Ballard, Edmund D. Campbell, Alexander B. Hawes, Thomas Searing Jackson, Julius A. Johnson, Andrew S. Krulwich, Marjorie M. Lawson, Herbert J. Miller, Jr., Fred M. Vinson, Jr., Patricia M. Wald, and Howard P. Willens.

In addition, the Committee is indebted to Joseph L. Nellis, Esquire, a member of the Civil Rights Committee of the Bar Association, and to Alexander L. Benton, Esquire, Chairman of that Committee, for many valuable suggestions.

The Committee on Juvenile Delinquency was established by the Bar Association because of the Bar's realization that a prompt and complete reorganization of the present community effort in this critical field is essential. Our committee studied the present system (if it can be called a "system") in the District of Columbia, and concluded that the best solution would be a substantially independent Youth Commission which would consolidate the official agencies, and attempt to coordinate the work of the many private agencies, now scattering their efforts in relation to juveniles at one stage or another. Such a consolidation was recommended by the President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia in 1966, on the basis of recommendations to the Crime Commission by a highly qualified staff and distinguished consultants. Attached as Appendix A to this statement are the recommendations of the Crime Commission referred to.*

Since the nature and extent of this problem in the District of Columbia is so thoroughly discussed in the Crime Commission's report, I do not deal with it here in any detail. In summary, the Crime Commission concluded that the problem of crime will never be substantially alleviated until its origins, which are largely in the juvenile area, are adequately dealt with. The statistics are conclusive. A few will suffice to suggest the dimensions of the problem. While the numbers, of course, vary from year to year, in 1965 juveniles accounted for 37% of all arrests for serious crimes; more crimes were committed by 15 year olds than by any other single age group, *juvenile or adult;* a very high percentage of adults who are arrested have had a juvenile record; the increase in juvenile crime has far exceeded the growth in the juvenile population; and, perhaps worst of all, is the very high rate of recidivism. In fiscal year 1966, for example, *two-thirds* of the 16 and 17 year olds referred to Juvenile Court had been before the Court previously. Moreover, the Crime Commission concluded that with particular reference to violent crimes such offenders begin their delinquent careers at an even earlier age than those whose crimes are primarily economic. It is thus clear that it is in the juvenile area that any real progress toward solution of the over-all crime problem must begin. It is also clear that our present procedures in this area are wholly inadequate.

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* Because of the length of the Crime Commission's recommendations, and the fact that they are published and readily available, copies are not being attached to all copies of this statement, but enough copies are being furnished for all members of the District Committee.

The procedures now operating in the District for handling juveniles were outlined in detail by the President's Crime Commission. More recently they have been brought up to date, thanks to Senator Mathias' concern, by Mrs. Barbara Hartman, then a graduate student in the University of Maryland School of Social Work. Mrs. Hartman's study was printed in the October 13, 1970, Congressional Record. It indicates that the situation had not improved since the Crime Commission's report; and Senator Mathias stated on October 15, 1971, at the time of introducing his bill presently before the Committee, that "nearly a year later the situation has not substantially changed." Nor has it changed significantly to date.

Most of the other major recommendations of the Crime Commission have been adopted in varying degrees in the District, but nothing has been done toward the effectuation of the Commission's recommendations for a Youth Commission, which many members of the Crime Commission felt was its most important recommendation. The Bar Association concurs fully with the recommendations of the Commission and urges that the Congress place the highest priority on the enactment of Senator Mathias' bill (and of its companion bill in the House, H.R. 13665, introduced by Chairman McMillan of the House Committee on the District of Columbia).

This bill would provide for the appointment by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the City Council, of a Youth Commissioner with the highest qualifications obtainable within the salary limitation ($36,000) which appears to be politically necessary. The Commissioner's assignment will be "planning, developing and implementing a comprehensive program for juvenile delinquency prevention, control and rehabilitation for the District of Columbia." Sec. 202 (b)(1). The Commissioner is to be essentially independent in the day-to-day operation of his office, but he is to be supervised generally by a Youth Commission; and his reports and his budget estimates are to be forwarded through that Commission. The composition of the Commission is to be widely representative of the community, and, interestingly, is to include a student from a senior high school and one from a junior high school, selected by their respective student bodies; a former inmate of the Lorton Reformatory; and a resident of one of the juvenile correction facilities serving the District.

Our committee has a few amendments to suggest to the bill as follows:

(1) We suggest the following substitution for Section 202(c)(1) beginning at the bottom of page 7 of the bill (eliminating the designation (1) and making this simply paragraph (c) of Section 202:

"(c) The Youth Commissioner shall further have the responsibility for the establishment of a uniform information, collection, and referral system center whereby statistics and reports of delinquency occurrence, type of offenses, characteristics of offender (such as age, sex, recidivism, educational background, and truancy behavior, employment opportunities, social program involvement, family background), and other relevant information on juvenile offenders and predelinquent youths would be compiled and maintained to assist in developing a comprehensive program for youth. Information so compiled or maintained shall not be available to persons outside the Office of the Youth Commissioner in such form as to disclose the names or other means of identification of individual juveniles. Such center shall be operated in conjunction with, and with the cooperation of, the Youth Aid Division of the Metropolitan Police Department, Family Division of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, and the Superintendent of Schools for the District of Columbia. For the purposes of this subsection (c), the provisions of Sections 16–2330, 16–2331, and 16–2332 of the District of Columbia Code are hereby amended to permit the Youth Commissioner and his staff to inspect and copy the records subject to such sections, and to permit the furnishing to them or copies of the originals thereof. In all other respects such sections shall continue applicable to such records and such sections and Section 16–2335 of the District of Columbia Code shall apply to any copies thereof made or furnished hereunder."

(2) Eliminate present paragraph (c)(2) beginning at the bottom of page 8.

(3) On page 12 at the end of present paragraph Section 203(a)(7), change the period to a semicolon and add the following:

"And with the Superintendent of Schools in furthering the efforts of the school system to develop an effective program for the education of pupils with respect to drugs."

Our committee has, as did the Crime Commission, studied intensively the question as to whether an independent Youth Commission is necessary to accomplish the purpose of consolidation of community effort which everybody seems to agree is imperative, or whether such consolidation could be effectuated within the present Department of Human Resources or some other branch of the District government. It is our conclusion, as it was of the President's Crime Commission, that a new and substantially independent office is essential. To put the matter bluntly, the reason why no action has been taken to date to correct the present situation appears to us to have been reasonably described as bureaucratic, and we have seen no evidence that this fundamental obstacle will not simply perpetuate itself if the community effort in the juvenile area is merely shifted around and placed under one of the present departments. One argument which has been advanced against the Youth Commission concept of the Crime Commission is that it would be less expensive to accomplish the desired consolidation without creating a new agency. Our committee has concluded, as did the Crime Commission, that to the contrary, a truly effective consolidation of the present diffuse and scattered community efforts in this field will not only be infinitely more effective but also infinitely less expensive financially.

Accordingly, on behalf of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia, we respectfully urge the Congress to enact S. 2693 and H.R. 13665 with the amendments which we have suggested and, of course, with such other amendments as the committees on the District of Columbia in the respective Houses may consider necessary; and we hope that these bills may be enacted at this session, toward the end that no further generations of children in the District of Columbia be subjected to the present ineffectual situation.

In conclusion, may we express on behalf of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia our deep appreciation to Senator Mathias for his conscientious concern with this critical area, and to this subcommittee for taking up his bill so promptly.

Mr. Ballard. May I also offer for the record another statement which is referred to in my statement, which is the report of Mrs. Barbara Hartman, which was made by Senator Mathias' request in 1970, referred to on page 3 of my statement and was printed in the October 13, 1970, Congressional Record.

Senator Tunney. That will be accepted, too.

(The excerpts from the Congressional Record, October 13, 1970, follow:)

[From the Congressional Record, Oct. 13, 1970]

Study of Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Programs in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Mathias. Mr. President, juvenile delinquency is one of the most urgent and complicated problems confronting urban society. It is intertwined with virtually all of the social and economic difficulties of our cities, including the failures of urban public education, breakdowns in law enforcement, family dissolution, the persistence of poverty, and shortages of employment opportunities. In many cities today, in fact, it is hard for a young man or woman to grow up right and tragically easy to go wrong.

Washington, D.C., like all major cities, has made many efforts to prevent and combat juvenile delinquency, but can point to relatively few obvious gains. I believe the experience of Washington should be reviewed both for its own sake and as an example close at hand of the difficulties which may be faced by most American cities.

The Committee on the District of Columbia reviewed some aspects of the problem of delinquency while shaping the recently enacted D.C. crime legislation, particularly the badly needed reforms of the juvenile courts. I believe that equal attention should be given to reforming delinquency prevention programs, those efforts intended to help youth before they come within the jurisdiction of the courts.

In considering this field, I found that the first need was a simple inventory of delinquency programs in Washington and the efforts being made to evaluate these programs and to pull them together into a coordinated whole. Last winter the assignment of making such a survey was accepted by Mrs. Barbara Hartman, a 1970 graduate of the Maryland School of Social Work, who was affiliated with my office for several months through the school of Social Work's program of field placements for graduate students.

Given the dearth of written materials on D.C. delinquency prevention programs Mrs. Hartman relied heavily on a large number of interviews with individuals in many public and private agencies and organizations involved in youth programs. Her investigations focused on five specific programs and on a variety of coordinating efforts of the District Government. Perhaps predictably, her study raises more questions than it answers, and provides the basis for many additional inquiries.

Since Mrs. Hartman completed her research last spring, some improvements have been registered, notably in the enactment of major reforms of the juvenile court system and in the continuing reorganization of the District government. Her findings are, however, extremely pertinent and provocative, and I am pleased to make her study available to the Senate and the public.

I ask unanimous consent to include Mrs. Hartman's report in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REPORT ON THE PREVENTION OF DELINQUENCY IN WASHINGTON'S URBAN GHETTO

This report is the result of an appraisal of a variety of programs, organizations and agencies in the District of Columbia which are concerned with the prevention of delinquency. The focus is on: (1) the adequacy or inadequacy of the prevention programs which exist: (2) the problems resulting from the proliferation of services for youth; and (3) the need for coordination of these services to increase effectiveness and decrease overlapping of programs.

DIMENSIONS OF DELINQUENCY

Juvenile delinquency contributes disproportionately to crime in the District. The reduction of crime is thus greatly dependent on the city's ability to reduce juvenile delinquency and youth crime. During fiscal year 1968, nearly 40% of the serious crime in Washington was committed by youngsters under 18 years of age. Juvenile crime increased in fiscal year 1969 by 29.4% over fiscal 1968.[1]

The most frightening increase is in the area of armed robberies: There were 183 in fiscal 1968 and 304 in fiscal 1969, an increase of 121. The use of drugs among the teenage population is spiraling upwards at a tremendous pace. Drug arrests of the city's youth in 1967 number 14 compared to 51 in 1968 and 121 in 1969. An estimated 75% of the youth in local high schools have used drugs at least once, and an undetermined amount of experimentation with drugs is carried on in junior high and elementary schools.

DEFINITION OF DELINQUENCY

Delinquency has always been a difficult term to define:

The legal definition—"a violation of the law or municipal ordinance by a person under a certain age," includes neglected, wayward and habitually disobedient children as well as truants. Thus, children are labeled delinquent because of home conditions beyond their control. The stigma often does irreparable harm to a child's self-concept.

There is a disproportionate number of low income youth who show up in the official statistics because of the social class variable in how such problems are reported and handled. Comparison of urban and suburban crime becomes meaningless.

Many delinquent acts go unreported, so official statistics tend to be accurate only for the most serious crimes of violence which are nearly always reported.

An increase in the official statistics could reflect an increase in delinquency; but it also could represent a "get tough" approach by the police, Congressional pressure to reduce crime, or increased harassment of minority groups.

For purposes of this report, delinquency will be defined as unlawful behavior whether or not it brings the child to the attention of the police and courts. Official delinquency refers to those youth who come to the attention of the police and thus become part of official statistics.

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[1] *Annual Report, Youth Division of the Metropolitan Police Department,* Washington, D.C. Fiscal, 1969.

THE CAUSE OF DELINQUENCY

Numerous studies have attempted to determine the cause of delinquency. A variety of characteristics, psychological and sociological, have been identified as significantly correlated with crime and delinquency—though few studies, if any, have been replicated or are undisputed.

The most common variable linked to delinquency is the emotionally inadequate home which engenders deep conflict in the child. This conflict often expresses itself in neurotic disorder and in delinquency. Emphasis on this factor should not, however, lead to neglect of other factors in the environment or in the personality of the child who becomes delinquent.

This report asks, how do certain programs which propose to prevent delinquency deal with the delinquent or potentially delinquent child? Are they successful? The approach is usually related to what a program's planners consider to be the cause of delinquency. For example, consider two types of approaches—both necessary and both valid.

(1) *The educational and therapeutic approach* places emphasis on identifying the child and family in need of help, and then providing education, casework and therapy directed toward modification of the behavior. It is a traditional approach, basic to programs developed by the more traditional agencies like the Welfare Department and the Public Schools.

(2) *The environmental approach* is based on the belief that delinquency might be prevented by improving unfavorable environmental conditions such as overcrowded housing, poor schools, lack of jobs and inadequate health facilities. These environmental problems themselves are beyond the scope of this report, but the approach is relevant because the "opportunity theory," recently in vogue, places its emphasis on the environment as well as on the youth who is unprepared to take advantage of opportunities if they were made available.

The "opportunity theory," devised by Richard Cloward and Lloyd Ohlin,[2] asserts that delinquency is the product of a lack of access to legitimate means and the availability of illegitimate means. Since education is the principal avenue to upward mobility in this country, Cloward and Ohlin noted a number of barriers, cultural and structural, which allow only limited access to the education route for lower class youth.

For example, one structural barrier is the economic one—the high cost of education. For most, college is out of the question. But the cost of high school is almost as prohibitive to many youth. Some are able to withstand the humiliation of lacking money for clothes, school supplies and everyday social activities. Many are not. The most crippling factor, however, is that most lower class youth have no choice but to attend the local public school, with little hope of graduating with anything that can be recognized as an education. The options of private school, or moving to the suburbs are not open to them.

When pressures from unfulfilled aspirations and blocked opportunities become sufficiently intense, many lower class youth turn away from legitimate channels, adopting other means to "success"—to getting money and status in the eyes of their peers. The poor are victims of incompatible demands. Society expects their conduct to be oriented toward upward mobility, and the prospect of wealth. But opportunities are effectively denied through normal institutions. Consequently, there is a high rate of deviant behavior. The apparently permanent quality of the dilemma—that is, the limited jobs available and the increasing requirement of education and technical training, plus racial discrimination—makes the situation all the more acute.

PREVENTION OF DELINQUENCY

Prevention as opposed to control of delinquency refers to measures taken before a delinquent act has actually occurred for the purpose of forestalling such an act. Control is a measure taken after a delinquent act has been committed. Few programs are purely preventive in nature. For example, projects in high delinquency areas usually attempt both to interrupt criminal careers already in progress and to forestall the involvement of new recruits in criminal activities.

The ambiguity of the concept of prevention is one of the main obstacles to discussing prevention meaningfully; to obtaining significant research data; and even to describing existing preventive programs. Peter Lejins, Criminologist at the University of Maryland, identifies three basic types of prevention.

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[2] Omitted.

(1) *Punitive Prevention* occurs where the threat of punishment presumably forestalls the criminal act. Supporters of this theory point out that its effectiveness depends on the certainty and severity of punishment. (The D.C. Juvenile Court System with a backlog of 3,483—June 30, 1969—has had little preventive effect from this standpoint.)

(2) *Corrective Prevention* is based on the assumption that criminal behavior is influenced by certain factors, and is the result of a certain motivation. Preventive action means the elimination of those causes, factors or motivations before the criminal behavior has actually taken place.

(3) *Mechanical Prevention* emphasizes procedures which make it difficult or impossible for the offender to commit the offense; i.e. increased police protection, gun control measures, security measures such as dependable locking systems, bars on windows, and burglar alarms.[3]

Corrective Prevention, as it relates to the approaches mentioned above—Educational-therapeutic, and Environmental most closely identify the programs to be evaluated. It will become obvious, however, that most programs are a mixture of approaches. A caseworker or a roving leader may be dealing not only with delinquent personality factors, but also with locating a job, encouraging cerain businesses to provide jobs, or proposing specialized training to appropriate institutions.

EVALUATION OF PREVENTIVE EFFORTS

Evaluation of programs through a review of their accomplishments is one approach. The limitation of this approach lies in the fact that few organizations or agencies adequately evaluate themselves in these terms, especially in the area of delinquency prevention. The reasons become obvious when past evaluative efforts of major delinquency prevention programs are analyzed.[4] It becomes apparent that there is no agreement on a definition of the "disease" for which a cure is sought.

There is no definitive description of the characteristics of those who are vulnerable to delinquency: There are no precise methods to be used in the prevention of delinquency; there is no agreed-upon criteria for determining the relative success of the cure.

Even when sponsors define precisely the nature of the services they intend to offer, designate the individuals or groups they plan to serve, they are usually stymied in spelling out their criteria of success. The sophisticated know full well what to rely on such indices as no further court appearances is deceptive. Furthermore, since the clients are not enclosed in test tubes, there is no certainty that the factor X (their service) rather than Y or Z alone or in combination may not be the responsible agent in changing the behavior, if change occurs.[5]

If there was a defined accomplishment, another approach might be to compare the programs in terms of the cost of such an accomplishment. The difficulty with this study is that the programs to be looked at are not comparable in any sense of the word, nor are they adequately evaluated to produce the data necessary for the most general comparisons.

Therefore, it must be kept in mind that the object of this report is not to compare these programs in terms of their effectiveness, although their effectiveness and their attempts to evaluate such will be questioned. The object here is not to condemn one program and praise another, though relative merits will become apparent. The object is to look at five of the main preventive programs in Washington, D.C., and in that context to raise questions about the broader implications of preventing delinquency:

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[3] Peter P. Lejins, "The Field of Prevention" *Delinquency Prevention: Theory and Practice*, William E. Amous and Charles F. Wellford (editors) (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc. 1967).

[4] Maude M. Craig and Philip W. Frust, "What Happens after Treatment: A Study of Potentially Delinquent Boys," *Social Service Review*, June, 1965, p. 165–171; Sheldon and Eleanor T. Glueck, *One Thousand Juvenile Delinquents, Their Treatment by Court and Clinic*, (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1934): Henry J. Meyer, Edgar F. Borgatta and Wyatt C. Jones, *Girls at Vocational High*, (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1965): Edwin Powers and Helen Witmer, *An Experiment in the Prevention of Delinquency: The Cambridge-Sumerville Youth Study*, (New York: Columbia University Press, 1951); and C. Downing Tait Jr. and Emory F. Hodges, *Delinquents, Their Families, and the Community*, (Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1962).

[5] Sophia M. Robinson, "Why Juvenile Delinquency Preventive Programs Are Ineffective," *Federal Probation*, December, 1961, p. 41.

1. Knowing that there is no panacea for preventing or reducing delinquency, where should efforts be focused in the effort to stem the tremendous increase in the use of drugs and in crime?

2. Given the programs which exist, how can the coordination of such efforts best be facilitated?

3. And finally, is there federal legislation or Congressional pressure which might help to improve the situation?

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS

There are numerous programs in Washington, D.C., which directly or indirectly try to prevent delinquency. Five programs in operation or in the planning stage have been chosen for investigation because they are ghetto-wide, if not city-wide in nature, and have as a primary objective the prevention of delinquency. These five are:

1. *The Roving Leader Program*—D.C. Department of Recreation (in operation).
2. *The United Planning Organization:*
   a. *Manpower programs* (in operation).
   b. *Neighborhood Development Youth Program* (ended December, 1969), *Youth Development Division* (proposal).
3. *Project Progress.* Office of Youth Development Services (in operation).
4. *Action for Children in Trouble* (AGT), D.C. Department of Public Welfare (now being implemented).
5. *Pupil Personnel Services,* D.C. Public Schools (in operation).

A sixth "program" should also be mentioned—for to overlook it would be to ignore the designated public body concerned with the coordination and planning of programs for the prevention of delinquency under the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968. This is:

6. *"An Integrated Neighborhood Services Program for the Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency"*—The Office of Youth Development Services (a proposal.)

I. THE ROVING LEADER PROGRAM

The Roving Leader Program of the D.C. Department of Recreation is perhaps the best known D.C. program planned for the prevention and control of delinquency. Its staff has grown from one worker in 1956 to 22 workers this year. The program is valued quite highly by the District government as can be seen by the request in the fiscal '71 budget for 200 more personnel for this program at a cost of $2 million.

Several goals provide an example of the program's focus:

To reduce the severity and frequency of offenses, i.e., gang warfare, murder, theft.

To redirect behavior into more socialized channels...

To locate conflict producing elements in community life, and to secure cooperation in alleviating these situations.

To work out strategy for attacking community situations that produce delinquent behavior... (long range).

The Roving Leaders operate on flexible schedules; most of their time is spent in informal meetings with the gangs or individual youths. The worker attempts to help these youths solve their problems, adopt new values and use available community resources to accomplish legitimate goals. The annual report, 1968–69 offered the following summary:

Elementary Groups: 38.

832 elementary children served.

Positive improvement: 420 required continuous services, 412 made satisfactory social adjustment.

Teen Groups: 73.

63 male groups and 9 female groups.

Positive improvements: 50 groups have made positive adjustments, 23 groups need more intensive services.

The number of elementary groups served by Roving Leaders has increased in recent years, reflecting a recommendation made by the D.C. Crime Commission Report that preventive measures be directed to this group. Children are referred to the group by the school teacher, counselor and principal. For teen groups, the Roving Leaders emphasize counseling services, sports, cultural and training activities, and stress the value of work, staying in, or returning to school and the importance of learning a skill which is currently in demand.

The most relevant service given is in the area of employment. In 1969 the Department of Recreation employed 518 "Roving Leader youth" for the summer, 46 of these on a year-round basis. They referred 2,500 youths to the U.S. Employment Service for summer employment and over 500 to private employment agencies. The report lists 34 private and public agencies which provided employment for 454 youths in fiscal 1969.

Evaluation

The Roving Leaders appear to serve as an ad hoc coordinator of community services for a few specified neighborhood "hot spots" of crime. Their effectiveness depends on their individual ability to make contacts with groups and individuals. It also depends on the quality of available services. They may work hard to get a teenager back in school but if the school lacks a relevant, stimulating program; if it lacks the vitality and innovation needed to hold the drop out and the potential delinquent, their efforts will be to no avail. The same goes for the availability of relevant jobs and job training, of mental health services, drug addiction treatment centers and family casework services.

The Roving Leader finds himself locating jobs if USES (the Manpower Administration) fails; coaching athletic teams, if the local recreation center leadership is inadequate; and counseling school children on study problems because of inadequate Pupil Personnel Services. Such services are essential because there are always youth (and their families) who either don't know where to turn, are unable to maneuver within the red tape of a system, or have given up trying to find legitimate channels of "survival". In this sense, the Roving Leaders try to fill the gaps between services, to motivate youth to use those services which exist, and are in a position to suggest changes in services which are not meeting the needs of ghetto youth.

The Roving Leader Program also provides a vital function of cooling tempers when things get "hot." They were invaluable during the April '68 riots because they were known and could circulate in riot areas to calm groups down. This aspect of their work prevents outbreaks of violence, and helps to control crime, but it does not prevent the development of delinquent habits and antisocial attitudes. Of course twenty-two Roving Leaders are not able to cover the city. A representative of that office has stated that 91 "hot spots" in this city are not covered by Roving Leaders.

Coordination of youth services will be considered later in this paper. It must be mentioned now, however, that as difficult as formal coordination of youth programs appears to be in this city, the Roving Leader Program is central to an informal network which touches most agencies serving local youth. The most pointed example of this is the development of joint inservice training and staff meetings between Roving Leaders and the Welfare Department's aftercare staff, who work with youth after they are released from institutions. They work together in designated areas of the city. As teams, they also work closely with the schools, police and other agencies in their areas.

Does the Roving Leader Program prevent delinquency? The Crime Commission Report (1966) recommended that "some attempt be made to evaluate the impact of the Roving Leader Program systematically." This in-depth comprehensive study has yet to be undertaken because of insufficient resources. As was stated earlier, there is no conclusive knowledge from previous research that a roving leader type program is effective in reducing delinquency. The director of the Roving Leaders has stated that, given funds for research staff, plans are being drawn up for a joint evaluative research project to be conducted with the Welfare Department ACT program and under the guidance of the Office of Crime Analysis. Such a project, carefully designed and carried out, would be a tremendous contribution to the whole field of delinquency prevention.

THE UNITED PLANNING ORGANIZATION

Manpower programs

UPO is Metropolitan Washington's arm for the War on Poverty. The main philosophy of this effort to erase poverty is the "opportunity theory" mentioned above—opportunity for education, training, jobs and legitimate means for obtaining a decent income. UPO's budget reflects this focus with over half coming from the Labor Department and being used for education and manpower training programs.

In fiscal '69, approximately $10.8 million was applied to manpower programs. It is difficult to determine what percentage of that figure was used for youth 16 to 21 years of age. Figures were provided by the manpower division of the youth involved in these programs from October 1, 1968 through September 30, 1969:

	Youth
1. Washington Concentrated Employment Program (WCEP)	9,409
2. Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC) (regular program)	9,313
3. Neighborhood Youth Corps (summer program)	8,314
4. Job Corps	193
Total	27,229

Evaluation

The whole field of manpower programs and job development for the new low income disadvantaged warrants a thorough investigation in relation to the prevention of crime and delinquency. It is a very complex field intimately related to such economic factors as inflation, as well as automation and technology which continually alter the employment picture. UPO has made an impact through aggressive recruitment efforts to attract the disadvantaged and through prevocational, vocational training and placement efforts to place persons in full-time career type jobs. Programs include:

Washington Concentrated Employment Program (WCEP):[6]

From June 1967 to July 1969:

Placed directly on jobs	11,721
Placed after training	11,947
Drop-out rate	7%

In a given week, 170 persons pass through the intake center, half of whom are placed directly in jobs.

The "Work Experience in the Public Sector" program (WEPS) is a component of WCEP.[7]

Its goal is to help young men and women who would not previously have qualified even for entry level civil service jobs to get those jobs, keep them, and move up the civil service ladder.

The program is aimed at youths ages 17–25 who have been unable to get government jobs through normal channels.

WEPS currently operates under a $684,000 Labor Department grant, most of which goes for enrollees salaries.

At present WEPS operates *Project Value* which provides some 225 jobs in the Department of Defense.

There are many gaps in this information. It doesn't begin to describe the total scope of the program, the adequacy of different training programs, or the whereabouts of specific enrollees of two and three years ago. It doesn't begin to look at the hard questions of coordination, for instance, between UPO and the public schools. Is the vocational education department of the D.C. school system involved in manpower programs? Should it be? Does the public school's inadequacy promote the development of these special training programs? Such questions go to the center of the bureaucratic problems and tensions which exist between the D.C. Public Schools, the City Government and UPO.

The Neighborhood Development Youth Program (NDYP)

NDYP, another component of UPO, is in the process of being reorganized. Funds for this network of ten youth centers ran out December 31, 1969. Since then, some of the youth and staff have been developing a new proposal which would focus programs around skill development and prevocational training.

It is instrucive to look at the history of NDYP, which was started expressly for the prevention of delinquency. The original funds for this program were drawn from a $5 million HEW grant for *comprehensive anti-delinquency programming* which was committed to Washington Action for Youth (WAY) in

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[6] Community, (Newsletter of the United Planning Organization), Sept. 1969.
[7] *Community*, January, 1970.

1964. (WAY was the predecessor of UPO.) UPO assumed responsibility for the grant in 1965 and in addition to filling the youth organization void with NDYP, promoted other demonstration programs to show existing institutions better ways of meeting the problems of youth. Among these were three types of halfway houses for "shelter," "probation," and "rehabilitation" for youth who have already been in trouble with the law. The Department of Public Welfare has since assumed complete responsibility for the program. There were two other demonstration projects—a Pre-release Guidance Center for youthful felons being released from Lorton Reformatory, and a rehabilitation program for misdeameanants at the Occoquan, Virginia, workhouse which included job training and remedial education.

Evaluation

The stated purpose of NDYP indicates why it is impossible to evaluate it:

> NDYP seeks to provide a framework through which District youth have the opportunity to gain increased awareness of self, obtain a real knowledge of economic and political systems, think independently and objectively when choosing methods to solve their problems, and design, plan and operate programs aimed at gaining political-economic independence and power.[8]

The goals here are nebulous and impossible to measure. "Increased awareness" and "independent thinking" may be important steps in moving from total alienation and isolation to a point where a youth feels motivated to train for and look for a legitimate job, but there is no objective way to measure success or failure based on that purpose.

The population being served by this program was, perhaps, the most difficult and challenging to work with: the school dropouts, youthful offenders and welfare recipients between ages 16 and 22. The following points are representative of the problems, failures and successes:

1. An evaluation of the program cites as one of its major contributions the level of youth participation in the decision-making process. The makeup of the staff supports this conclusion: 58% of the administrative staff (22 of 38) were youth either full time or on a rotating basis, while most of the staff at the ten centers were youth.[9]

2. Beyond the staffing of the program, it has been impossible to find out how many other youth have been touched by the program or affected in any way. Few if any records were kept.

3. Some 250 "training sessions" in Negro History and U.S. Government Political Structure were held during the 20 months. The youth and adult staff were both involved in a learning and training capacity at least once a week but there is no indication that youth not on the staff became regularly involved in these sessions. They drifted in and out, coming to the centers mostly for recreation and social affairs.

3. One youth who was involved in the program for six years and in fact worked his way from an NYC (Neighborhood Youth Corps) position to Deputy Director (a youth position) of the program estimated that even within the youth staff, only about one-half really began to "pull themselves together" in terms of education and looking forward to better jobs; one-fourth is still searching for an "identity" and one-fourth is still "lost."

4. "Success stories" never give the whole picture of a program, but it must be admitted that some youth were significantly helped by NDYP. John (not his real name) the boy mentioned above illustrates what success can be. At the age of 20, he had already been incarcerated several times for robbery and house breaking. He got a job in the NYC so he wouldn't have to go back to court. He graduated from Cardoza but had never completely read a book and couldn't read well. At $1.25 per hour, he began recruiting youth to come to the NDYP leadership center for recreation and education. From there, one step at a time, he became a Community Developer, Senior Community Developer, Assistant Director and Center Director, and now the Deputy Director of the Youth Program, at $9,550 per year. John is now helping to develop the new proposal for a new Youth Development Division of UPO.

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[8] *NDYP Proposal*, (not dated) for the program running from June, 1968 through December 31, 1969. p. 18. The HEW grant totaled $1,500,000 for 157 staff members plus NYC's.

[9] *Summary of an Evaluation of the NDYP*, by Dorothy Gilliam, John Gibson and Roy Kennix, (no date—approximately December, 1969).

In evaluating the Neighborhood Development Youth Program, it must be remembered that one of the functions of UPO and of the War on Poverty was to experiment with new ways of reaching those youth who were drop outs or "push-outs" of society—youth not reached by the "old line" institutions. The problems of ghetto life have been too massive for most institutions to handle with available resources. UPO therefore has not only been asked to solve the problem of poverty, but because of Federal funding patterns, has also been forced to fight frequently for its own survival. Programs, as well as the administrative unit are sometimes pointed to as examples of failure when they never had adequate resources of community support; and when they were expected to solve problems which can never be solved with programs as such, but must be seen as problems of social policy rooted deeply in society's structure.

The Crime Commission Report of 1966 summed up the problems of UPO in relation to delinquency prevention in this way:

> UPO has frequently supplemented inadequate or nonexistent public services for the poor in vital areas such as housing, recreation, employment, and community organization. It has been *unable* to put into effect an integrated, broad spectrum of services for youth, before and after official delinquency contacts, in part because it is essentially a *private agency* whose leverage with public agencies consists solely of persuasion and money. In too many cases UPO has assumed the actual operation of isolated programs at the expense of its overall planning and coordination function. *As a non-governmental agency it has had no official status in urging improved treatment of youth by schools, police, courts, or juvenile institutions.* (emphasis added.)[10]

This analysis is essentially correct and still appears to hold true. The coordination of a comprehensive program of delinquency prevention requires official status and sanction. (The question will be further dealt with in relation to coordinating efforts by the District Government.) It appears that UPO will never be in that position. Rather, UPO's major task is (or should be) to experiment with the kinds of programs that other agencies rarely have the money or the latitude to deal with. The most regrettable fact is that the programs it has set up (at least for youth) have been so poorly designed in terms of providing usable data for evaluation. Generally, the manpower programs supported by the Labor Department have been more specific in their objectives and thus have provided usable data for evaluation. HEW on the other hand has traditionally funded programs which are harder to objectify. Apparently, NDIP has learned from the weaknesses of past programs and is incorporating into the new proposal periodic evaluations of projected programs.

PROJECT PROGRESS

Project Progress is a group which operates ten leadership centers in ghetto areas of the city. It was started with a grant of $75,000 from the Washington Board of Trade in the fall of 1968. Their budget up to the present has totaled approximately $445,000, with other funds coming from various foundations, the Labor Department and private sources. At the moment (spring 1970) a grant of $240,000 from OEO is pending.

Project Progress is popularly known as the operating arm of the Mayor's Office of Youth Development Services. (The office was recently combined with the Youth Program Unit to form a single Youth Opportunity Office under the Mayor.) A "professional", paid by the D.C. Government, works out of each leadership center as a program director. They work closely with the directors of each center (who are exconvicts) to develop a program relevant to that community. The total staff numbers about 52, plus NYC's College work/study students and volunteers.

The stated goal is the prevention of delinquency through counseling, tutoring, encouraging teenagers to stay in school or return to school and providing a variety of courses (Black History, English, Math, Sewing, Typing and Shorthand) at the centers. Through the use of street workers (also exconvicts or "street wise" NYC's), they actively search out the hard core dropout: the teenagers most in need of help. About 2,500 children and teenagers are or have been registered at the centers as "regulars." Every center has a Youth Board of Directors which has the responsibility of formulating rules and regulations and developing programs. Each is supported by an Adult Advisory Board made up of parents and businessmen from that community.

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[10] *Report of the President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia*, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1966) p. 711.

Evaluation (spring 1970)

Is this program successful at preventing delinquency? No one seems to know. They don't believe in keeping track of who is helped and in what way. They are not sure how many have been steered into jobs or back to school through Project Progress. In fact, there is an anti-bureaucratic reaction against any kind of paper work or serious evaluation. They only want to do a "job."

Project Progress represents a kind of development which has become more common in recent years. It is a grassroots organization—begun by a group of black men and women, including ex-convicts, school dropouts, ex-dope addicts and college graduates. The organization or lack of organization reflects their rejection of middle class agencies and approaches. They realize there is a hard-core group of ghetto dwellers who will not respond to the traditional agencies. So there is a conscious attempt to attract children and teenagers, and to help them provide for themselves alternatives other than crime and violence.

Like most grassroots organizations, they are eternally dependent on others for funds. They run their programs on a "shoestring;" have little money for emergencies (i.e. breakdown in plumbing or electricity) and work under the threat of having to close down in a month or so if money doesn't come through. (Present funds run out the end of June, 1970.) Their greatest asset, reports an employee, is that they are attracting the hard to reach. It is questionable, however, whether they are providing any substantial help in preventing delinquency. It has been said by observers that if Project Progress is ever closely examined, and their books audited, they would probably fold. OEO is apparently conducting such an examination at the present.

A tremendous gap exists between grassroots operations like Project Progress and the basic city institutions like Public Welfare, Recreation and the Public Schools. Some of the administrators of such institutions see little good coming from grassroots organizations, and object to the non-professional approach, the lack of records and evaluation, and the "hustling" which they feel is still going on among excons. Professional administrators may feel threatened at times by the "success" of such programs, (i.e. the drug program of Colonel Hassan) which more easily attract the very people they are suppose to be helping. The results is a lack of trust and communication.

The lack of trust makes coordination of programs, exchange of ideas and mutual support of neighborhood based staff almost impossible. For example, last year. Project Progress was working very closely with the junior high and senior high schools, counseling troublesome youth, and generally patrolling some of the schools much as the new School Community Aides (guards) do now. In many cases, this was a healthy example of how the two types of organizations were able to work together. However, several of the D.C. School Board decided that Project Progress should not be in the schools counseling the youth. Shortly thereafter, the cooperation ended.

In contrast, the Director of the Roving Leaders feels that "someone at city hall" saw that the Roving Leader type of program was a good thing and could be expanded in a new way . . . using exconvicts, NYC's and "street wise" people under supervision of a professional. The biggest difference between Project Progress and the Roving Leaders Program is that the latter realizes the need for street workers to know what they're doing, and provides education in psychology, sociology and group work. Their standards are high, and most Roving Leaders have College degrees and are continuing their formal education while on the job. Their program is far superior to Project Progress in this way.

The established institutions also object to the fact that the Office of Youth Development Services is actually directing Project Progress. As will be discussed later in this report, OYDS was the office under the Mayor, responsible for coordinating efforts to prevent juvenile delinquency. Many assert that it is difficult, if not impossible, to coordinate the provision of certain services when the coordinating body, itself, operates a competing program.

Questions have been raised about the difficulties, and the risks of hiring for delinquency prevention ex-cons and teenagers who have already had problems of their own. The risks are always there. The factors that must be assessed are the selection process, the kind of supervision, and the quality of training which must be built into the program. The principle of hiring ex-drug addicts to help treat drug addicts, alcoholics to support other active alcoholics, handicapped persons to aid in the rehabilitation of similar individuals has been tried in a variety of fields and under qualified conditions resulted in definite success. The success is identified both in the increased ability of an agency to reach and treat the client and in the therapeutic effect on the ex-addict or ex-delinquent. The teacher often seems to learn even more than the student.

ACTION FOR CHILDREN IN TROUBLE, D.C. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

The Department of Public Welfare operated a pilot "pre-test Prevention Project" in the 6th Police District, April–November, 1969, and is now in the process of fielding six delinquency prevention teams and six diagnostic and evaluation teams in each of the six Police Districts. This is the newest program explicitly developed for the prevention of delinquency.

The basic function of both teams is to provide to both delinquency prone youth and their families directly or through referral, a variety of needed services including individual and/or family treatment which will prevent the youth from developing delinquent tendencies or becoming a delinquent.[11]

Initially, referrals will be made through the 379 forms from the Youth Division (Police Contact Forms).[12] Additional referrals will be accepted from anyone including the schools, health clinics, churches, community organizations, neighbors and parents. The teams will be placed in strategic areas throughout the city in order to provide on-the-spot, immediate response.

Evaluation

This appears to be a much needed program. Right now, if a youth gets into trouble with the law, but is not referred to Juvenile Court for adjudication, he rarely gets any attention, counseling, therapy or job referral. If he does get this follow-up, it is because a Roving Leader happens to be working in his residential area and learns about his case from the police or the school. Or he may get referred to the Police Boy's Club at which time a Policeman will make contact with him and his family and try to get him involved in their recreational program.

Chances are he and his family will not get any official attention or help until he commits a serious enough crime to be channeled through Juvenile Court and their social service department. Even then, caseloads are such that he will only get superficial treatment; and his humiliation at becoming a "delinquent" is such that he probably won't cooperate willingly, but will begin the journey toward becoming a hardened criminal. The stigma of passing through the judicial system significantly affects a child's self-concept, making it that much more likely that he will return again and again.

The crux of delinquency prevention, from the standpoint of this program is to deal with the deviations and problems of youth without dramatizing youngsters as evil, and hence cut short or even avoid their public definition and self-identification as delinquents. This program also places a great deal of importance on the coordination of neighborhood resources, especially among the police, the schools, the Health Department and local organizations. Other parts of the Welfare Department will be called upon to provide needed family services (i.e., shelter, food and financial aid). The treatment to be used by ACT will be group work and family therapy, as well as traditional casework and counseling.

The question to be raised again is, will this program prevent delinquency? Since it is too early to evaluate the program, all we have to go by is the proposal. The plan appears well thought out. Many of the features are selected to overcome the failures of past programs, and are building upon what are seen to be successful attempts to prevent delinquency.

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[11] *Action For Children in Trouble*, D.C. Department of Public Welfare, December 1969, p. 10.

[12] Police Department Form 379 is utilized bv all police department personnel when they have contact with a juvenile involved in a minor offense. The 379's are then forwarded to the Youth Division where they are evaluated by an official. If the case indicates that follow-up investigation is required, a hearing is set by a Youth Division investigator to whom each such case is assigned. The 379's are placed in file at the Youth Division to establish that a contact has been made, but they do not constiute a criminal record and are destroyed when the offender reaches his eighteenth birthday. *Annual Report of the Youth Division,* Fiscal, 1969, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C.

For example, the staff of ACT will include a variety of backgrounds and degrees of formal preparation and experience from psychiatrists and social workers to youth workers and case aides. According to a recent article in the *Washington Post* (April 13, 1970) one of the youth workers will be a 20 year old boy who has "served time" at both the National Training School for Boys and the Laurel Children's Center. Willie was an exceptional case of rehabilitation. It is felt that Willie (not his real name) and other non-professionals, under professional supervision, would be able to relate to the clientele and inspire the community confidence needed to make the program a success. A community advisory council is to work with each of the area teams, providing additional community support and involvement.

Another asset provided in this program but often missing in others including the Public School Pupil Personnel Teams, is the provision for a Diagnostic and Evaluation Section, which draws its expertise and supervision from the Georgetown University (two teams) and Howard University (one team), with other teams possibly being stafled and supervised by the Health Department and Catholic University. (The variations in the six teams will provide a comparison of the relative effectiveness of different professional approaches to treatment.) Children and their families requiring intensive treatment because of deep-seated behavioral patterns and diagnosed social pathologies would receive it from the Diagnostic and Evaluation team.

Such an innovative program is fertile ground for evaluative research. The proposal suggests that an on-going evaluation will be established under guidance of an Evaluation and Research Committee which will be composed of consultants and research experts from area universities and other community resources. The potential is there for making a tremendous contribution to the field of delinquency prevention. The question is, will it work? Will the Welfare Department be able to coordinate effectively with other agencies in the city? Will it be abe to overcome the image many lower income families have of such a department being hostile or irrelevant? (the open reception by residents of the pilot program suggests that this will be no problem.) These and other questions, however, can only be answered by time, since the program has only begun (February, 1970) and will expand gradually, reaching full strength by the end of the year.

PUPIL PERSONNEL SERVICES—TITLE I PROGRAM [13]

D.C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In relation to the public school system, the temptation is to think in terms of the total educational process as being a preventive measure. Ideally it provides the child and youth with the educational and technical skills necessary for finding a job, earning a living, or raising a family and operating effectively in a complex urban communty. Persistent criticism has been directed against the school for an apparent failure in teaching even the basic skills of reading, writing and arithmetic. The Passow Report supports this with comparative achievement scores which place ghetto schools consistently in the lower percentiles.[14] According to the opportunity theory, such a failure to provide the means for legitimate entrance into the main stream of life produces intense frustration among youth.

From another point of view, the schools must be seen in perspective as part of the total environment, and as part of the total failure of society to deal effectively with the economic and racial issues of urban areas today. No matter how you look at it, the schools are in trouble—bearing the brunt of public attack; surprising the tremendous financial loss through vandalism and robbery; and being under pressure to produce basic changes in the educational process to make it more relevant to urban minority groups.

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[13] The Title I Program of the Pupil Personnel Services is responsible for 34 schools in low income areas of the city, serving approximately 12,200 children—50% of the student body in those schools—so far in fiscal 1970.

[14] The "Passow Report"—*Toward Creating a Model Urban School System: A Study of the Washington, D.C. Public Schools.* (New York: Teachers College, Columbia University, 1967) p. 96, 100, & 101.

Where does the pupil personnel service fit in the prevention of delinquency? Two answers were received for that question. An administrative official stated that the public school had neither the capability to recognize the pre-delinquent, nor the capacity for preventing delinquency. (He was referring to the breakdown in administrative machinery, where a teacher recognizes a "child-in-trouble"—a potential delinquent, and conveys this to the central office, whereupon immediate action can be taken to prevent further problems.) A few weeks later, one of the directors of the Title I Pupil Personnel Office repelled that everything they do relates to the prevention of delinquency. Both answers represent the dilemma of this program.

The purpose of the Title I program as stated in the Annual Report is—the identification, prevention, the remediation of all factors which cause educational disabilities of the most seriously disadvantaged students identified by teachers, counselors and principals in the 34 Title I schools.[15]

A variety of supportive services are provided to those students who are referred to them for a number of reasons:

	Ranking	Number
1. Reading retardation	4	2,789
2. Arithmetic retardation	7	1,899
3. Speech and language handicap	9	1,413
4. Failure in class subjects	5	2,337
5. Absenteeism	3	3,109
6. Health problems	6	1,913
7. School transfer	19	993
8. Emotional and behavior problems	2	3,461
9. Economic need	1	4,947
10. Other, family problems	8	1,427
Total		10,513

A Pupil Personnel Aide or Social Worker (depending on the difficulty of the case) follows up on the specific problems until a solution is found. According to the figures of 1968–69, one-half of the Title I children referred were from families where economic need was identified; one-third had emotional or behavior problems; and one-third had problems with absenteeism. Many of these problems were overlapping, with only the problem causing the initial recommendation being registered here.[16]

The full range of activities covered by PPS will not be covered here. The evaluation would be too superficial to be meaningful. Such an examination needs to be carried out in relation to the entire school system because other departments, such as Special Education, also deal with "problem children" and such interrelation of activities is necessary for a full picture. The administration of the Public Schools has been recognized as a major problem by most agencies which must deal with the schools in one way or another. It would be a full-time job just to gather the relevant information about how the school really deals with "problem children," and then evaluate it, because the investigator must touch base with so many different persons and departments to get the total picture.

Evaluation

The Pupil Personnel Service operates an essential service for the school system. In its own way, it attempts to coordinate its specific needs with the neighborhood resources available. The main criticism of the services provided by PPS, made both by a representative of that office and by persons outside the system, is that their operation is and can only be a "bandaid" operation. They don't have the staff or facilities to provide indepth counseling or psychiatric services for the children, much less the family therapy or multiple family services which are needed and become apparent when individual cases are checked out. Thus they become a referral service which means they too are at the mercy of the other resources—Health, Welfare and Private agencies—present in the local neighborhoods. The referral of a client doesn't terminate the case, because all the cases are followed up to a "satisfactory" conclusion, but the referral becomes the means by which they expand the services they are able to offer.

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[15] Department of Pupil Personnel Services, Annual Report, 1968–1969. District of Columbia Public Schools, Washington, D.C.

[16] For example, a child may have been referred to PPS for absenteeism, with economic need and arithmetic retardation also noted as problems. Upon investigation, it was found that he was blind in one eye and losing sight in the other; plus family problems which aggravated his getting to school on time, having his eyes checked, or getting a tutor. These problems were attended to so that the boy now attends school regularly, has tinted glasses to cover the blind eye and is scheduled to be examined soon to determine condition of the other eye. (Taken from an actual case record.)

They do offer tangible services which effect tangible results: eye glasses and hearing aides result in better ability to function; free lunch and clothing and family services remove impediments to school attendance; tutoring, remedial services and home visits are responses to academic problems. The frustration occurs because many problems go much further than is apparent in these categories. Chances are that the same group of children will show up in PPS records year after year—soon becoming the dropout or the delinquent. PPS officials admit that their services are not always enough, but believe they are doing the best they can with the personnel and resources available.

AN INTEGRATED NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICE PROGRAM FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

THE OFFICE OF YOUTH DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

The Office of Youth Development Services was the office designated by the Mayor to develop a comprehensive plan of delinquency prevention as called for by the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968. Approximately $150,000 was provided by HEW as a planning grant covering fiscal '69 and going through December, 1970. But what has happened to the plans?

Dr. Jones, new director of the combined Office of Youth Development Services and the Youth Program Unit—now called the Office of Youth Opportunity Services—stated (spring 1970) that the plans would be held in a state of limbo until he had time to gather the needed data on youth programming in this city and develop a rational basis upon which to propose a comprehensive program. He stated that this should have been done long ago. A representative of the planning team (now out-of-commission) has stated that Dr. Jones has completely rejected the entire package of plans, that three-fourths of the old staff has resigned, and that Dr. Jones has not been in communication with that office. The activities of the new Office of Youth Opportunities Services are considered in the section under coordination.

It is very difficult to evaluate what has really been accomplished with this planning money. Many meetings were held, and extensive plans were drawn up for 23 projects. At least eight agencies, two colleges and three contracted corporations were involved. The "integrated neighborhood service program" was to be a demonstration program to test the efficiency of an integrated team including representatives of Health, Welfare, Recreation, the Public School, Police, Courts, and Project Progress. They were to work on a neighborhood level, dealing with the day-to-day problems of youth and their families much as the ACT program plans to do.

It becomes understandable why agencies are so upset with the District's comprehensive planning efforts. A year of work has netted zero and cost $150,000 plus the time and efforts of many high level agency personnel who spent hours attending meetings helping to draw up the plans. Now somone else is starting out from the beginning again.

SUMMARY OF REVIEW OF DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS

This study, though not comprehensive, has reviewed the basic programs and touched base with some of the most knowledgeable people in the field of delinquency prevention in Washington. To summarize:

(1) *Investment in programs.*—A tremendous amount of money has been poured into these specific programs in the past few years, as summarized in Appendix I. The total investment in the five programs reviewed here appears to exceed $16 million, although a precise figure cannot be identified because it is impossible to determine how much of the total of over $5.7 million for WCEP was spent directly for manpower training for youths as opposed to adults. The general magnitude of the combined Federal, local and private spending for delinquency prevention programs, however, is such that it is reasonable to ask which of these programs could, if challenged, justify their cost with hard evidence of success, or even with indications of a contribution to the understanding and prevention of delinquency.

(2) *Evaluation capability.*—There is currently no adequate evaluation of any of the programs reviewed. This study suggests, however, the following capsule descriptions:

(a) Pupil Personnel Services produce at least short-range improvements in the students served, as seen by their teachers;

(b) The Roving Leader program has yet to be adequately evaluated;

(c) The Welfare Department's ACT program has the potential for a full evaluation of results as the program develops;

(d) UPO's NDYP appears to produce successful results primarily for some of the youth staff members, while other UPO programs cannot be evaluated in terms of their impact on delinquency; and

(e) Project Progress has no date and has generated considerable criticism.

The problems resulting from a tremendous proliferation of services.—Aside from the cost result issue, the existence of many types of youth programs operating mostly alone, with informal coordination here and there, affects the District in a number of ways. The image produced is that of a recreation center or agency serving youth almost every other block, but with most of them understaffed; with staff under-trained; lacking equipment and resources; and most serious, with low morale and motivation to tackle a problem which is more than they alone can handle. Meanwhile, the teenagers in question are not at these centers, but hanging around the neighborhood liquor store or pool hall, shooting craps, and taking heroin or dope. Of course there are many other teenagers at home, or on the job, or doing constructive things. But they are not the subject of this report. They and their parents may be equally confused, however, about where to go if they need which agency does what, and why many agencies don't do anything.

The tragic result which exposes such a situation is often reflected in a newspaper article about a teenager who has been in trouble with the police since his eighth birthday; who has had emotional difficulties all through school; whose family is known to numerous agencies which have never worked together on the case; and who now has been involved in a felony. The question is always asked: Didn't anyone know this boy or try to help him along the way? Do we have to wait for a crisis before we realize how bad the situation really is? Isn't there some way to coordinate the services to youth . . . or to coordinate all services, so that the effectiveness of programs could be improved, and the senseless overlapping of services and staff stopped? Could funds and people be put to better use?

COORDINATION

This report must ultimately deal with the problem of coordination. Obviously, there is a need for it in the District of Columbia. In fact, one look at a list of Mayor Washington's staff indicates, beyond a doubt, that he realizes the need exists, and that he is trying hard to develop coordinating structures. The question being raised frequently these days is who is going to coordinate the coordinators? One of the problems facing this attempt to analyze coordinating structures is the simple fact that things are in such a state of flux that what appears here for the month of May, 1970 may be changed by June or July. (Note the reorganization of the Office of Youth Opportunity Services, or the creation of the Department of Human Resources.)

To give this portion of the report a frame of reference, consider three types or models of coordination which are relevant to the situation in Washington, D.C.

INFORMAL COORDINATION

The informal network already mentioned in this report depicts an intermittent kind of coordination. It is developed by persons who see the need to interrelate their services with those offered by other departments. But unable to work through formal channels, or stymied by bureaucratic problems of organized formal channels, they develop an informal network. This way, the Roving Leaders have made connections with receptive persons in other city governments and agencies—police, schools, Welfare, Health and private agencies—to the benefit of their own program and clients. They have learned how to get the services—jobs, medical checkup, drug information, family financial assistance—they need for their clients.

Such coordination is spotty and insufficient to help very many people. It does mean, however, that there is a core group of people in communication with each other, who recognize the need for coordination and are ready to pull their various services and resources together on a formal basis when the right leadership comes along. The director of the Roving Leaders said that if the right kind of knowledgeable person were appointed to formally coordinate services, and were respected by the various agencies, he could name six to eight persons who would meet tomorrow and have a system operating within a week.

A small coordinating body situated in the Mayor's office.—This is the kind of coordination referred to above, by the director of the Roving Leaders. It would have to operate with the sanction of the Mayor's office, but even that sanction would be insufficient if the "coordinator" did not command the respect of the agencies and organization involved. This is the kind of coordination that agency heads really seem to want because it leaves them relatively free to develop their own service but with the added fact that they now have formal access to combined "service delivery systems" which alleviate gaps and overlapping. For example, the health department could assign its personnel to work in and with the school from August through October to ensure that every entering student gets a full examination. Or another example, suggested by a School Board member, would be the setting up of a system which regulates the identification of children with various problems (especially in the early grades) and has a systematic way of seeing that each is provided with the needed services. The Pupil Personnel Service begins to do this but they do not really coordinate their services with Welfare and Health Departments.

An additional problem with PPS is its confusion of roles resulting from inadequate coordination and reliance on welfare services. The school's main function is education and PPS should be mainly concerned with those children who have learning difficulties. Where the child needs health services, or he and his family need welfare or recreational services, there should be some mechanism to provide such to the degree necessary for the child as well as for his family—income, job training for his parents, parttime job for teenager—what ever it takes to solve the immediate problems of this child and begin to solve the long term problems of his family. This is the program that the Welfare Department is putting together in ACT. The Pre-delinquency Section helps to locate the youth, and receives referrals and initially assesses the needs of each child and family. The Diagnostic and Evaluation Team (one of which will include 3rd and 4th year psychiatric students, psychiatric social workers and possibly pediatricians) would provide the technical assessment and treatment of the more serious cases of emotional diutrbance and family pathology. This service would be enhanced if it were one of a number of services being coordinated by a youth coordinating office under the Mayor.

Coordination through executive department grouping (Superagency).—The third type of coordination, of which there are many varieties, is the development of a superagency such as the Department of Human Resources which becomes an umbrella covering many agencies. This type of coordination has tremendous potential as well as possible pitfalls. The potential is seen in the creation of a centralized mechanism to coordinate actions and interactions of agencies related to the development of human resources. The pitfalls include the questionable building of a super-empire; an additional layer of bureaucracy which is interposed between agency heads and the mayor; and the possibility of this superagency seizing the authority to draw up the budget of individual agencies, essentially usurping their individual authority.

Having outlined three possible means of coordination, let us review the superstructure of the District Building (spring 1970), especially in relation to youth services.

COORDINATING UNITS IN D.C. GOVERNMENT

The Office of Criminal Justice Planning.—This office was established by the mayor in compliance with Section 203 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. Its basic functions are:

Comprehensive planning functions, including setting goals and objectives, description of problem areas and needs, determination of priorities, program development, and recommendations for implementation.

Continuing analysis and description of the system of law enforcement and criminal justice.

Monitoring and evaluation of action programs funded by the office and of other agency programs.

Action program proposal review and funding.

Technical assistance to agencies in action program proposal development and in planning.

Policy decisions are made by the Criminal Justice Coordinating Board, appointed by the Mayor and composed of 21 members who are representatives of the criminal justice and law enforcement agencies as well as of the public at large in the District of Columbia. The board meets monthly to consider relevant problems and issues.

In relation to the youth programs discussed in the first part of this report, this office helped with the development of the Welfare Department's ACT program and is funding a comprehensive evaluation of a joint project between ACT and the Roving Leaders. They will also be involved in helping with or coordinating with the "comprehensive planning" of the Office of Youth Opportunities Services.

The Office of Community Services.—As stated in the Mayor's executive order No. 69–183 (April 25, 1969):

The Director of the Office of Community Services shall, on behalf of the Commissioner, plan and establish a system of decentralized administrative and service facilities including multipurpose community or neighborhood services centers; relate the activities of such centers to other District departments and agencies; assist in coordinating the decentralization of municipal services by District departments and agencies; coordinates other municipal services with the District's Model Cities program; direct the operation of the Information and Complaint Center; and serve as the District's general liaison officer with the United Planning Organization and the Office of Economic Opportunity and between those organizations and District departments and agencies.

Through this office considerable work has been done and charted to show not only the multiple private, civic, community, D.C. and Federal programs and services which exist in Washington, D.C., but how they overlap in geographical territories as well as in provision of services. In graphic form, its findings illustrate the lack of coordination of services and the waste of Federal, D.C. government and private funds in many areas, not only in youth services.

Mayor Washington's goal is to establish District Service Areas to which all District departments, agencies and offices will conform in their organization of the delivery of services. He hopes eventually to establish Multi-service Centers which embrace the whole range of interrelated, coordinated public and private activities in a region. The problems of developing such are multi-faceted and beyond the scope of this report. The question here is, how youth programs and preventive services will be fitted into this design, if the design is feasible at all? More important, how does this move fit into the total scheme of developments in the District building?

The Department of Human Resources.—As stated in the executive order No. 70–83 (March 6, 1970), which is an amendment to No. 69–96, the creation of the Office of Human Resources.

The Director of the Department of Human Resources is responsible for planning, implementing, and administering District of Columbia health and social service programs, services and facilities and for promoting other programs designed effectively to maintain and improve the health and well-being of the people of the District of Columbia, including the prevention and control of disease, provision of medical and health care, prevention and treatment of drug addiction, institutional care of the mentally ill and retarded, related medical and paramedical services, social welfare programs, vocational rehabilitation, and veterans services; and for maintaining primary liaison relationships with the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Board.

Maintain liaison with Federal Agencies and private agencies including the United Planning Organization.

The Department of Human Resources was originally developed as the Office of Human Resources (June, 1969) to coordinate those agencies which deal with human resources—health, welfare, vocational rehabilitation, promotion of the arts and recreation and to assure effective relationships between these programs and those serving youth and manpower development.

When the office became a department, the Recreation Department was left out, although it continues to meet with agency heads under the Department of Human Resources. The Director of the Recreation Department is "greatly concerned" about his department being placed under the newly formed Office of Youth Opportunity Services, because the Recreation Department serves all age groups and not just youth.

The Department of Human Resources has great potential if it is used as a central planning office for the better utilization of services and facilities. This kind of coordinating mechanism is necessary for developing comprehensive planning, a central data collection system, and a central "clearing house" kind of service which provide programming direction, eliminates gaps in services and decreases overlapping and consequent waste of money.

The pitfalls of this office are already evident. The department is becoming a superstructure where the span of responsibility is too great, as admitted by a representative of that office. The danger of such a development is in its becoming a monopoly on certain services, dictating direction and controlling budget, rather than coordinating services and freeing agencies to better accomplish their major objectives.

A preoccupation with coordination may also become a substitute for service expansion, innovation and improvement in the service delivery system. It could end up protecting the status quo rather than moving ahead in vital areas. For this reason, there must remain within the Department of Human Resources a "checks and balance" system where agency heads maintain some autonomy and are "free" and encouraged to develop and innovate in their area of expertise. Coordination is not an answer to all the problems of the District and must not be seen at a fetish. It is a tool to be used, among others, to improve services.

The Office of Youth Opportunity Services.—The purpose of this office, as stated in exexutive order No. 70–93 (March 17, 1970), is:

Assist the Commissioner in his functions of planning, coordinating, and assuring maximum interrelationship and effectiveness among the District of Columbia's programs concerned with the counseling, employment, health, *recreation* and training of children and youth;

On behalf of the Commissioner in matters affecting children and youth of D.C., and in association with the Director of the Department of Human Resources, maintain liaison and continuing relationships with those public agencies . . . and with private agencies serving District of Columbia children and youth;

Recommend to the Commissioner a comprehensive plan for combatting juvenile delinquency and rehabilitating delinquent youth, embracing projects and programs proposed by local public or private organizations.

This office resulted from combining the Youth Program Unit, previously in charge of coordinating youth activities and the Neighborhood Planning Councils,[17] with the Office of Youth Development Services, which has been developed comprehensive plans for the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency in accordance with the Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968, as well as running Project Progress on the side.

The direction in which this office is heading has caused wide skepticism on the part of the directors of those agencies and organizations dealing with youth. The impression is that these two offices in city hall, now combined, have been planning and operating (Project Progress and the Neighborhood Planning Councils) quite apart from the established structure of the major agencies (Health, Education, and Recreation). When these agencies must be involved or consulted, it is not in a "coordinating way" they are told how they will fit into the scheme of things. It is for this reason that the comprehensive plans of the Office of Youth Development Services—which looked good on paper—are being scrapped, consequently delaying the development of a comprehensive plan and the receipt of a sizable grant from HEW. The agencies with the know-how for program operation were never central in the planning, felt coerced into going along, and never had (for these and other reasons) professional respect for the group doing the planning.

It is believed by many that there is "politics" involved in the latest move to develop the Office of Youth Opportunity Services. Why isn't it placed under the Department of Human Resources where it belongs? The Director of this office clearly stated he was not responsible to the Department of Human Resources, although he meets with the central planning group of agency directors. Why was the Recreation Department placed under this office (YOS) when it clearly deals with much more than youth services? The Director of the Recreation Department expressed the fear that this group under the Mayor's office would coopt recreation facilities and resources for its own purposes.

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[17] NPC—born in 1966 out of the need for citizen involvement in planning and operating summer youth programs at the neighborhoop level. Twenty NP Councils were developed and subsequently elected in the 20 designated geographical areas. The past year has seen the program changed from summer funding to year round programming with varying degrees of success.

Some defend this kind of maneuver as a necessary use of executive authority in order to shake up a non-functioning department. They argue that the Recreation Department in many ways is not fulfilling its basic function and consequently such action from the Mayor is not all that bad.

To others, however, the move represents something much more ominous, with serious consequences if it is allowed to continue. The fear is that creation of this office is a move toward the development of some sort of Youth Authority which would become responsible for coordinating and maybe running all agencies or portions of agencies and institutions dealing with youth—with a section specially geared to prevent and control delinquency.

The most potent argument against such a development is that, based on past experience, delinquency has *never* successfully been prevented through services to the youth or child alone. Authorities, including those at the D.C. Department of Public Welfare realize the necessity for (1) identifying "children in trouble" at an early age; (2) providing universal services to them without producing any stigma which suggests "potential delinquent"; and (3) dealing with the total family constellation of problems which create or contribute to the "troubled child." A youth authority is limited in what it can provide in terms of total services. Its image leans toward repressive or diversionary tactics rather than preventive and rehabilitative measures, not because of philosophy, but because of the services generally at its command.

The Office of Youth Opportunity Service, in its reorganization, is developing a "Youth Strategy Room" (also called the "War Room" by one concerned person) which will include desks (38 in all) for representatives of each agency or department which deals with youth. This room—to be operational in June 1970—will have specific data and wall charts to indicate the "state" of youth programs and the progress of delinquency prevention and control. A separate room will include desks for representatives of private organizations (Health and Welfare Council, UPO, Council of Churches, etc.) to coordinate the same.[18]

Again, the basic idea is good—to collect data for the purpose of comprehensive planning. The questions raised at this point by concerned officials include: What's right to be done with the information, and who's going to make the decisions? If the Office of Youth Opportunity Services doesn't have the respect and the responsible agencies and officials the results could be serious for this city. For example: One high official in the ACT program has said that the wrong kind of "coordination" would ruin two years of hard work building cooperative relations with the various agencies and universities in planning for and the developing these teams. If ongoing programs are thwarted by the development of a Youth Activity there would be less progress instead of more. There could be more delinquency instead of less.

SUMMARY OF EVALUATION OF COORDINATING EFFORTS AND NEEDS

This study suggests that one of the most urgent problems—nothing new in Washington, but growing more serious in recent years—is the credibility gap between established district agencies and those new structures being developed for the purpose of coordinating programs. A certain amount of resistance can usually be attributed to vested interests. But the proportion of the problem here, and the commonality of feeling and concern among a core of people in various agencies who are professionally capable, seriously doing a job and not "marking time and maintaining the status quo," gives credence to the problem.

The feeling of many is that the most effective approach would be a youth program coordinator with a small staff under the Department of Human Resources. The purpose would be to collect significant data on youth programs and gaps in service; to convene interagency meetings to facilitate the development of comprehensive programs; and, under sanction of the Mayor's office, to develop mechanisms which make the planning and coordinating of interagency programs easier. This coordinator would be able to draw on the full resources of agencies in the Department of Human Resources, and to maintain communications with other agencies and community groups.

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[18] A request for an interview with the Director of the Office of Youth Opportunity Services was flatly rejected because he "didn't have time" to sit down and talk about his plans, ideas and approach to the coordination of youth programming.

The second point that needs to be made is the inappropriateness of assigning any coordinating office to operate a program. It is a well established principle in the field of social planning that a Youth agency set up to coordinate programs defeats its own purpose by operating a program to show the others how it should be done. The result is alienation and lack of cooperation.

CONCLUSION

The focus of this report is really the youth of the District of Columbia and the alternatives open to them when they need help. The conclusion is not a happy one. It appears that this city; despite all its programs and coordinators, has not yet developed a means of bringing consistent help to children or teenagers short of their committing a serious delinquent act.

The questions which persistently appeared in the course of this study involve both the substance of individual programs and the tangled relationships among them. There are serious gaps in data and a generally inadequate factual base for the evaluation of programs. There are insufficient evaluative plans in most cases and therefore an inability to learn from experience in any systematic way. There appear to be coordinators who do not coordinate well with each other, whose jurisdictions overlap tremendously, and whose planning efforts often seem to be divorced from operating agencies.

Without effective coordination, without overall focus on the goals and objectives of youth programming and delinquency prevention services, without an objective evaluation of results, progress is likely to be slow and sporadic.

Further inquiries are needed to develop a full understanding of the current scope, organization and effectiveness of youth programs in Washington, an understanding which is essential before any truly comprehensive program can be shaped. Hearings, either by a Congressional committee or by the D.C. City Council, might be one vehicle for seeking such an understanding.

Among the questions which should be investigated further are the following:

1. Questions prompted specifically by this study:

a. City "coordinators" could be asked to define their areas of operation explicitly in relation to existing programs and to each other.

b. Those agencies operating youth programs could be asked how they evaluate success or failure and hoy findings must be related to improvements in their programs.

c. Private agencies, especially the United Planning Organization and the Health and Welfare Council, could be asked to define their relationship to city-operated programs and their concepts of effective coordination.

2. Areas for broader investigation, beyond the scope of this study:

a. Health services:

1. What counseling services are available to disturbed youth?

2. What interrelation (overlap or coordination) exists among various types of counseling offered by the public schools, public health, psychiatric services, and the welfare department?

3. The drug addiction problem is just beginning to get the attention needed from the new Narcotics Treatment Agency. What is the extent of the problem among youth and how can agencies most effectively work together?

b. Welfare services:

1. What effect do institutional programs have on the prevention of further delinquent behavior? Do they, in reality, become a training ground for crime?

2. Does the Aftercare Program provide adequate supportive services for youth released from institutions?

3. How adequately are welfare services coordinated with Juvenile Court, the Public Schools, and other agencies and programs?

c. Public schools:

1. The public schools are fertile ground for additional research in this area:

The quality of education provided;
The adequacy of teacher training;
The relevance of vocational education;
The effectiveness of special programs like the Urban Service Corps; and
The impact of Community School and Model School programs.

2. What is being done to upgrade the efficiency of the school administration?

d. Higher education:

1. What is the real availability of higher educational opportunities for ghetto youth—especially at area institutions such as Federal City College, Washington Technical Institute, and Howard University?

2. What types of education does each offer, and how effective are special programs for poorly prepared high school graduates and dropouts?

e. Manpower training programs:

1. What is the extent of training provided in the various programs offered?

2. Are there relevant jobs at the end of the training?

3. What is the success record for the past and present programs?

f. Police department:

1. What are the criteria used for arresting ghetto youth, and what determines who must be held in the Receiving Home?

2. Are there alternatives to the present procedure? Could a task force of representatives from welfare, police, and juvenile court evaluate procedures in terms of cause and result of present backlog, and possible alternatives?

g. Recreation:

1. The recreation department comes in contact with many youth. What is their real and unique contribution to youth through special athletic programs, special training in arts and crafts, music, and other leisure activities?

2. Do recreation workers receive adequate supervision and training?

3. Is there any quality control of neighborhood and regional programs?

h. Health and Welfare Council:

1. What role does the Health and Welfare Council play in the planning and provision of youth services in Washington, D.C.?

2. What specific functions does or can HWC perform for the city—ie. the coordination of, and counselor training for summer camping programs for most District agencies?

i. United Planning Organization:

1. What is the original objective of UPO in relation to youth programming

2. Do they overlap with the programming and provision of services performed by other agencies?

3. What contributions have they made to the provision of services for youth in this city?

j. Contribution of universities to youth programs:

1. Many universities in the Washington area make a variety of contributions to solving city problems—ie. special research; providing students as interns who are getting one-the-job experience in relation to their studies; social action groups which provide volunteers for various programs; etc. Has there even been an evaluation of the quality, quantity or pattern of this contribution?

2. What factors encourage or discourage such involvement?

3. What are the connecting links of this involvement? (ie. Pupil Personnel Services has a contract with one University for an evaluation of their Title I program.)

k. Contribution of business:

1. What is the current contribution of the business community to youth programs and to the solution of problems highlighted in his report

2. What is the potential for business involvement?

l. Federal programs:

1. What contribution does the overlapping of federal programs make to the chaos in youth programs?

2. How could Federal programs be strengthened to provide greater incentive for local coordination and comprehensive planning?

5 DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS

ROVING LEADER PROGRAM

Funding		Staff		Program size	
Federal (Labor)	$34,075	Roving leaders	20	Elementary:	
District of Columbia	405,213	Youth aides	11	Groups	38
Private	5,849	Supporting staff	6	Individuals	832
Total	445,137	Total	37	Teenagers: groups	73
Pending (District of Columbia special appropriations) (fiscal 1969).					

UNITED PLANNING ORGANIZATION					
NDYP					
Federal (HEW) (June, 1968-December 1969)	$1, 152, 966	Adults	20	"Touched" approximately 5,000 hardcore youth in 3-year period.	
		Youth [1]	150		
		Clerical [1]	15		
		Total [1]	185		
MANPOWER					
Federal, Labor Department:					
WCEP (youth and adults).	$5, 751, 567			WCEP	9, 409
				NYC:	
NYC	4, 450, 072			Regular	9, 313
Job Corps	126, 000			Summer	8, 314
				Job Corps	193
Total (fiscal 1969)	10, 327, 639			Total (October 1968 to September 1969).	27, 229
PROJECT PROGRESS					
Federal (Labor)	$240, 000	Nonprofessional staff	52	2,500 children and youth registered at 10 centers.	
Private	205, 000	Professional-Program Director plus NYC's college work/study volunteers.	8		
Total	445, 000				
Pending (OEO)	240, 000				
		Total	60		
ACTION FOR CHILDREN IN TROUBLE					
District of Columbia	$1, 352, 719	Predelinquency section	64	Just getting started.	
		Executive direction	4		
		6 teams (10 members)	60		
		Supervisor	1		
		Youth worker	5		
		Case aides	2		
		Clerks	2		
		Total	10		
		An example of 1 team developed in consultation with Georgetown University.			
		Diagnostic and evaluation	52		
		Executive direction	4		
		6 teams (8 members)	48		
		Psychiatrist	1		
		Psychologist	2		
		Psychiatric S.W	2		
		Psychometrist	1		
		Clerk	1		
		Case aide	1		
		Total	8		
PUPIL PERSONNEL SERVICES TITLE I PROGRAM					
Federal (HEW)	$1, 200, 000	Supervising directors	2	34 schools, population of about 24,000.	
		Assistant directors	3		
		Pupil personnel workers	63	12,200 cases in fiscal 1970.	
		Pupil personnel aides	49		
		Clinical pyschologists	9		
		Psychiatric S. W	6		
		Clerical staff	10		
		Total	142		

[1] Approximately.

Mr. Ballard. Mrs. Hartman's study has an advantage, Mr. Chairman, of bringing the crime commission's detailed study of the concrete situation as it existed in the District of Columbia down to that date; as Senator Mathias indicated, when he introduced the present bill, the situation had not improved then, it had not improved to the date of his introduction of the bill, and, unfortunately, to the best evidence that our committee has been able to accumulate, it has not improved appreciably to this date. I will not, as I say, attempt to read my statement because it will be covered in specific aspects by members of the panel and we are trying to avoid duplication of this effort as well as we are trying to avoid duplication in the city of the juvenile delinquency effort.

Might I just say this, I think that the Congress is going to find in considering this legislation that there is no dispute down to the point as to exactly what are we going to do about it. Like Mark Twain's famous observation "Everybody is opposed to juvenile delinquency but nobody seems to want to do anything very specific about it," except the crime commission, the bar association, Senator Mathias, and this committee. Of course a lot of other people do, too, but the problem is we've got to do something about it specifically and concretely and now.

I think the real controversy that the Congress is heading into is whether or not this is the point where Congress should intervene or whether it should be left to the District of Columbia Government, whether or not for Congress to intervene in some way is to be considered at the District Building and in the community as interrogation of the principle of home rule. And I should just like to say on that aspect: the Bar Association of the District of Columbia has been on record in support of home rule for the District of Columbia since at least the time of my presidency in the District of Columbia Bar, which is 1960. Mr. Vinson at the last meeting just a few months ago of the house of delegates of the American Bar Association made an eloquent appeal to the house of delegates to support the principle of home rule. Unfortunately, we lost that argument but we are going to win it in the house of delegates some day. So that the Bar Association is wholly in accord with the views that the District Building holds as to home rule and no implication should be drawn from the fact that we are supporting congressional legislation to the contrary. However, the facts of life are that the reason why the crime commission's recommendation has not gotten anywhere are essentially bureaucratic. It is necessary, in our view, to establish substantially an independent organization which will be an adequate vehicle for funding and will give adequate authority to reconcile all the conflicting viewpoints within the District Government and to coordinate the vast and multitudinous efforts now being scattered and diffused throughout the community, so that we can accomplish something for the children and the confused youth of this city.

So much for my statement, Mr. Chairman, and now I would like to ask if Mrs. Wald, since she has filed a prepared statement, would lead off. She will bring you down to date to a considerable extent from the date of the Crime Commission report.

STATEMENT OF MRS. PATRICIA M. WALD, MEMBER, PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND MEMBER, JUVENILE DELINQUENCY COMMITTEE

Mrs. WALD. Mr. Chairman, Senator Matrias, I will briefly excerpt what I hope are a few important points from my prepared statement. I think we all realize that since 1966 we have had four or five of these surveys yearly. In 1967 the District had a consultant which looked at the feasibility of the Crime Commission's recommendations and did not differ too materially from them. He filed a plan. In 1971 the Mayor's Office of Youth Opportunity Services filed its so-called "Comprehensive Plan for Delinquency Services" that was required by the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968. To my knowledge that plan has not yet been approved, several years later, by the Mayor.

The Nelsen commission also studied juvenile services in this area, but I think it is fair to say that dissatisfaction with the state of juvenile services in the District is chronic and continuing. After 5 years we do not appear to have anything approaching a coordinated scheme for delinquency prevention or control in the District, as the offenses climb.

I would like to take a moment out to outline a couple of the assumptions—which I think would be fair to put on the record—that I feel about delinquency as a result of the last 5 years. I think you have to admit we know very little about how to prevent delinquency or how to rehabilitate delinquents Everything that has been tried in any large way, outside of a few pilot programs has, we must admit, failed. We have to be truthful with ourselves to admit bad health, bad environment, unstable family situations, inadequate schools, and inadequate jobs will probably continue to spawn antisocial behavior indefinitely. Any delinquency program at the present time can only promise just so much and that is that it might deliver specific services more efficiently to a target group of youths who have indicated by their behavior in school, and around the streets, that they are headed for trouble. Whether that delivery of services will actually help, I think we have got to be absolutely candid, we do not yet know because we have never tried it. However, as they say, it is the only game in town. We have no other assumptions at the present time with all the so-called expertise on juvenile delinquency to go on. I think that a realistic idea of what we are trying to accomplish by a juvenile organization is something on which we have to be quite clear to ourselves.

The assumptions that early intervention in diagnosing and satisfying the most patent needs of troubled children will help avoid later delinquency is the only one that any organization has to go on. Given this limited but hopefully realistic target for any prevention effort of effectively getting help to incipient lawbreakers, the District's present setup leaves a great deal to be desired.

A recent directory of youth services put out by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services shows over 300 public and private services operating in this area. We know from this book what they say they do, but we have no idea how well they do it or whom they do it for and under what circumstances they do it. Coordination and evaluation in their efforts is totally missing. Even within the District Government itself, each agency decides pretty much on its own what kind of delinquency prevention programs to run, which to expand, which to close out, or what group of kids they want to serve.

Anyone in the field—and I speak from limited field experience, when I was in neighborhood legal services and we represented juvenile clients—knows that every one of these programs usually wants to service the nice kid, the cooperative kid, the one who is going to up their success rate. Very few of them want to deal with the hard-core case, which is the real problem in juvenile crime. For example, the Social Service Administration has an ACT program which serves a great many truants. The Pupil Placement Office of the District of Columbia Public Schools is entrusted with the same task. The roving leaders work in this field as well. Still truancy is on wildly increasing rates and no one has any real idea of whether one agency is more effective than the other, or whether they are serving the same or different populations of truants.

Five years after the Crime Commission's report, it is virtually impossible—again I speak from personal experience—to get prompt and individualized mental health therapy for juvenile court clients in order to keep them out of institutionalization.

One of the prime recommendations of the Crime Commission was a residential program for emotionally disturbed youths, which juvenile court records estimate make up 25 percent of the juvenile court population. We don't have that. And it's not for lack of money. Lack of money is always a very easy excuse.

At one point in the last 5 years Congress appropriated the money for the planning of a facility and still we have absolutely nothing.

Public school students, up to quite recently when legal action was undertaken to stop the practice, were suspended and expelled on a fairly wide scale basis for behavior which almost anyone could diagnose as highly symptomatic of emotional or mental disturbances, with no guarantee of their getting services once they hit the streets. Juvenile judges periodically throw up their hands in dismay at the lack of community resources to which to send children in view of the aged and impotent institutions.

As you have emphasized, when all is said and done, no particular organization of juvenile services is a panacea, and none is better than the leadership and the personnel in it. But there is a definite lack in the District of high legal executive decisionmaking on who has responsibility for delivering what kind of service in what area and a lack of focused accountability when these services are not forthcoming. It is always somebody else's forte. We lack a system of ability to deliver the goods, or, in this case, the services to the thousands of youth. What we do have are handfuls of pilot projects, which service 10 or 15 children, and never seem to get replicated on a large enough scale. If, for instance, as the Crime Commission recommended 5 years ago, no one seems to seriously doubt community based group homes are better for pretrial detention in all but a very few cases than expensive and high security juvenile jails, why don't we have more than a dozen such houses after 5 years, and why are we always being asked to build bigger, more costly, and more secure institutions?

The State of Massachusetts, for instance, has been engaged during the past couple of years in phasing out its juvenile institutions altogether—and it has almost succeeded. It has only a few dozen children diagnosed as being so seriously disturbed that they have to be held in high security detention.

The contribution of this bill, I hope, will be in evoking a meaningful discussion by Congress and District officials and citizens of where we are going and whose responsibility is for seeing that we get there.

In the area of comprehensive juvenile services, we said 5 years ago, and I think it is still a recommendation, that an evaluation ought to be made of every child in the public schools who is a troublemaker, so-called or acting out, to see if he needs medical services, special educational help, counseling, after-school recreational opportunities, or a part-time job. If he needs it, we ought to know where he can be sent to insure he gets it and not a free ride on a referral merry-go-round instead. The police ought to know where they can send a child who is not in bad enough trouble to go to court, but who they think is headed there. Our judges ought to have a better choice than Cedar Knolls or the streets. The locus of responsibility for planning, budgeting, and coordinating needed services—and even operating them if they don't exist—ought to be where Congress and the citizens can find it. S. 2693 is a step in that direction. If it has defects—they can be remedied. If there are better organizational structures—they can be substituted. But its thrust and goal—central responsibility for not just planning juvenile services, of which we have had a great deal, but for operating, implementing, and evaluating services—and deserves serious consideration.

Thank you.

Senator TUNNEY. Thank you very much, Mrs. Wald.

Mr. Ballard, who do you feel should speak next?

Mr. BALLARD. Mr. Julius Johnson may now speak. Mr. Johnson is assistant U.S. attorney. I do not believe he purports to speak on behalf of the U.S. attorney but he will tell you about that.

STATEMENT OF JULIUS A. JOHNSON, ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, AND MEMBER, JUVENILE DELINQUENCY COMMITTEE

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, Senator Mathias, I would like for the Committee to indulge me to speak in two personal senses—as a prosecutor and as a former public defender. I will have to agree with the statement that has already been made—that we, in the District of Columbia, have had the experience of seeing our juvenile offenders graduate into adult offenders—and it is really quite a tragic experience

My involvement with this problem came at that stage—at the stage when I saw juveniles before our courts. My introduction to the Roving Leaders program, which I think is an excellent program, came at that point also. Unfortunately, the Roving Leaders program, like so many splendid programs, suffiered from a certain amount of isolation and fragmentation. This is the very thing which the Youth Commission will address itself to—an overall comprehensiveness that will tie many splendid agencies together with their effort to help the youth of this city.

I want to speak briefly in another personal sense, and that is this: over the years I have had the experience of defending some youths at the Children's Center in Laurel, Md. Kids who have been committed because of some law violation to Cedar Knolls or Maple Glen. I would see many of these boys on a fairly frequent basis, sometimes over months, sometimes a year or more. My first realization, that despite in many cases very competent caseworkers and very competent people to deal with these youths, where we had sent them to be rehabilitated—unfortunately too heavy caseloads prevented these kids from really getting any individual attention. To add to this, after awhile, when the kid was released and my interest in him continued after that time—as a matter of fact, some contacts have lasted over 3 and 4 years—the youth technically should have been picked up by some aftercare caseworker, but unfortunately, again for the reason of case overload or some other reason, there would be some lag, involving this kid in some meaningful program after his release. Maybe it might have been a simple matter of getting the kid back in school, perhaps a simple matter of getting him a job. The failure to focus upon that kid at that particular time, at that crucial time, resulted in his being recycled, unfortunately, through the court system again.

I would like to simply state that the Youth Commission would go a long way in giving the type of coordination we need. Not only between the programs and the services which I have mentioned but the varied programs and services which Mrs. Wald has already alluded to in the District of Columbia. Perhaps that would have a lot to offer.

I would say that, perhaps next to removing the very conditions which create delinquency-prone youths in the District, we need this type of Commission for centralized, coordinated, authoritative, responsible control of our youths if we are to avert delinquency and the many disadvantages of it in this city. Thank you.

Senator Tunney. Thank you, Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Ballard?

Mr. Ballard. Next, Mr. Thomas S. Jackson, Mr. Chairman.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS S. JACKSON, MEMBER, JUVENILE DELINQUENCY COMMITTEE, AND PAST PRESIDENT, MONTGOMERY COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD

Mr. Jackson. Mr. Chairman, I am also here in a personal capacity. I am a member of Mr. Ballard's committee and I have not the expertise to speak from the platform of Mrs. Wald, or, as a matter of fact, from the level of Mr. Johnson, but I have had some experience in the field of education.

I was a member of the Board of Education of Montgomery County. I was president of that board for a year and I never had an experience in my life quite so exciting and informative. There I learned some of the problems that the school system had with what we have come to call delinquent children. We must recognize that the school system has its problems with knowing what to do with the children who are in the schools, not merely for the benefit of those but for the benefit of the other children in the school who have been indoctrinated wit and do live according to what we have euphemistically come to call law and order.

I, of course, have been a parent and have raised children. I was raised and educated in the District of Columbia schools. I have a great deal of love for the District of Columbia and I have returned to live in the District of Columbia. It is with some anguish that I see that the schools of the District of Columbia are in large measure inhibited in carrying out their job of educating our children, because of problems of delinquency and problems which result in vandalism and the disruption of educational programs.

My sister was a lifetime teacher in the District of Columbia schools and I've spent many hours discussing school problems with her. Now, I won't be long about it, but I do want to say that I have a somewhat conservative philosophy. In the years of the early 1950's we began to see the problems develop as a result of the permissive philosophy of dealing with children. We don't have to be a social scientist to recognize that the primary places for training, the original sources of the training of children lie in the home first and in the school second. These controls have been weakened in the past by virtue of the general philosophy that children grow up stronger if there is less rigid control of their lives while they are in the formative years. It has produced problems which were foreseeable by some of us back in the 1940's and 1950's. These problems have got to be solved by some support for or perhaps substitution for the control which heretofore was vested in strong measure in home control and in school control.

It happens that we have been through a transitory period. I think that this legislation reaches the point where we are about to mature and grow up in the concept that if these controls in the home and controls in the school are not to be as rigidly carried out, as they were when I was a child going through the District of Columbia schools, we must find the methods for devising other strengths.

Now, we have all seen what Mrs. Wald has described as the dispersment and division of authority and activity in all of these fields. The Crime Commission made its study and hundreds of other studies have been made which indicate the causes of delinquency. Various people have various parts of it. What I like about this legislation—and I am speaking again as an individual—is that there is going to be a central authority where policies will be formed on a uniform basis and where there will be suggested programs for all of these present activities. But they will have coordination and control. I believe that the legislation is not only good, but I think that it is the absolutely only indicated next step in the junvenile delinquency problem.

After this act comes into existence, which I assume it will because it seems to be the only thing that can be done, I shall hope that the people who are appointed to administer it will be people of strong character who will not merely boondoggle it but who will carry out the purpose, strength, and character of it.

STATEMENT OF HOWARD P. WILLENS, MEMBER, JUVENILE DELINQUENCY COMMITTEE, AND MEMBER, MAYOR'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING BOARD

Mr. Willens. Mr. Chairman, Senator Mathias, on behalf of the committee I would like to thank our chairman, Mr. Ballard, for his persistent leadership over the past 2 years and leading our committee to the point where we are now here seriously considering, along with the members of this subcommittee, one of the most important pieces of legislation affecting the District which this committee has considered in some time.

I serve as a member of the Mayor's Criminal Justice Coordinating Board in the District of Columbia. This is the State planning agency for the administration of funds granted the District under the terms of the Law Enforcement Assistance Act. As a member of that Board for the last 3-plus years I have had the opportunity to sit on a regular basis with the responsible officials of all the agencies in the District of Columbia concerned with the prevention of crime and the administration of criminal justice. Within the past year this Board has also been designated by the Mayor as the central planning and review board for proposals, under the Juvenile Delinquency Act of 1968 as well.

In the course of the Board's work I had the strong feeling that the problems of juvenile delinquency have suffered considerably in the District's consideration and assignment of priorities. In the treatment of adult crime there has been a dynamic and competent staff, there has been considerable leadership and direction by the Mayor and the deputy Mayor, and there has been, at the agency level, a strong readiness to adopt reforms and move ahead. I find that these factors are all lacking in the treatment and prevention of juvenile deliquency.

I disagree strongly with those who maintain that during the past 5 years sufficient progress has been made so as to render out of date the recommendations of the Crime Commission some 5 years ago. I find in fact that very little has happened of significance in the field of juvenile delinquency in the past 5 years.

I have in front of me a youth programs information and referral manual to which Mrs. Wald made reference; that is indeed a useful project in collecting this information and yet as she noted, we have no idea exactly what services are in fact being performed by these various public and private agencies. We have no judgment as to how they are being coordinated or evaluated and to what extent they are sufficient to meet the demonstrated needs of the District.

Four years after Congress mandated that each State develop a comprehensive plan for the prevention of juvenile deliquency, there is considerable uncertainty whether the District, in fact, has such a plan.

I find that one of the most significant programs in the District has been the program called Action for Children in Trouble, which has been administered in the Bureau of Youth Services in the Social Service Administration of the District government. I happen to know the people responsible for that program have labored valiantly and have a meaningful program but have been unable to secure the necessary support to extend it more widely. The jurisdiction of that particular program is, as I understand it, now subject to rather heated internal political debates as to who should retain responsibility for it. I note that only to point out that there has been some progress in the District in the past 5 years but it doesn't have the high level priority and leadership which I believe the problem warrants.

I believe that these hearings, to consider the proposed bill introduced by Senator Mathias, can serve a most constructive purpose. If indeed this committee addresses those higher questions that the chairman has listed in his introductory statement to the officials of the District and to public members who have the expertise in these fields, perhaps we can develop a factual record which will enable us to decide whether this bill in some shape or form can meet the needs of the District.

I have some caveats with respect to this particular legislation. I will just mention this briefly because I believe they are all matters which can be worked out and improved assuming the committee and staff agrees.

(1) I do think that, as a matter of general principle the Mayor should have line authority for any agency in the District of Columbia that has responsibilities in the field of juvenile delinquency.

(3) I think the relationship with the District of Columbia courts should be clearly spelled out so as to make evident that the Congress does not intend the District government to exercise any supervisory responsibility over the budget or functions of the courts.

(3) I believe that the functions set forth in the bill with respect to the Youth Commission as distinct from the Commissioner might be reviewed critically so as to make certain that the lines of responsibility are clear and that the organizational structure proposed in this legislation is in fact an efficient and simple one. Those caveats, however, are minor compared with the overall benefits and purpose of this proposed legislation. I think rather than oppose this legislation the District of Columbia should seize this as an opportunity to come before this committee, consult with the committee, and try to develop a combined program that will enable the District to deal more effectively with the problems of juvenile delinquency.

I think there has been hesitation over the years for Congress to fund more sufficiently programs in the field of juvenile delinquency and treatment. I think the organization set forth in the proposed bill would provide Congress with some assurance of meaningful direction, coordination, and evaluation, which would enable them in turn to provide for more ample funds to enable this new organization to get off the ground, to develop new programs and to provide the services that are so desperately needed. Thank you.

Senator TUNNEY. Thank you very much, Mr. Willens.

STATEMENT OF HERBERT J. MILLER, FORMER CHAIRMAN, PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Chairman, Senator Mathias, I think we must all not lose sight of the fact that in the administration of criminal justice there are many parts in the system. One thing the Crime Commission ascertained, and laid out very clearly, was that all of these parts must function in reasonable harmony or the system will not function properly.

As former chairman of the Crime Commission, and other members of the Crime Commission are sitting here at the table before you, we are no strangers to testifying before this and other congressional committees concerning recommendations of the Crime Commission. Many of them, with the help of congressional investigations have been adopted and have, I think, achieved a downswing in what has happened in the crime situation in the District of Columbia today. So the picture is not totally bad. But in this particular area, singling out the Youth Administration and the Youth Commission concept, so little has been done in the area where the spawning of crime is really a part of the lack of governmental effort that it is incredible that we now are 5 years down the track and there has been no real reaction from the District of Columbia government as to whether this is a good idea or a bad idea. If it is a bad idea, let's put it on the table and explain why it is a bad idea. If it is a good idea let us move forward and implement it.

To this committee, which has the power to inquire and the power to obtain evidence that is lacking for those former members of the Crime Commission and those who are merely practicing law in the District of Columbia, I would recommend that the areas which led the Crime Commission to recommend this type of a commission be reviewed in the light of the current circumstances today. I think there would be no change.

I would suggest this committee ask the District of Columbia government: Is there still a lack of evaluation of the programs which are aimed at preventing juvenile delinquency? Is there still a lack of coordination of those programs so we have a fragmentation and a willy-nilly treatment of those who need the services of our government? Is there lack of a comprehensive plan as there was 5 years ago? Is the recidivism rate still going up? Is it the same or is it going down? Do we in fact have an increase today in juvenile crime? Has the matter been arrested? Is it going up or is it going down?

All of these factors I am afraid exist today as they existed 5 years ago. I strongly recommend that this committee has the capability, and I know it has the interest to move forward, to make certain that these questions are answered. If the answers are bad then move forward to adopt legislation which will cause something to be done in the confines of the Nation's Capital.

Thank you.

Senator TUNNEY. Thank you very much, Mr. Miller.

Before we get into some questions, I want to thank the members of the panel for having come here today. It shows great interest in the problems of the District of Columbia. I know how busy all of you are and the fact that you would take a morning to give the benefit of your expertise to the committee is deeply appreciated.

I wish that the chairman of this subcommittee could say that he has the same felicitous feelings for the government of the District of Columbia insofar as this legislation is concerned. Unfortunately the committee has invited the Mayor to be here with us and the Mayor is not going to be with us, nor is the Deputy Mayor going to be with us, nor is Mr. Yeldell, the head of the Department of Human Resources going to be with us. We are going to have very competent, fine men appear, Mr. Jimmy Jones who is assistant to the Mayor in charge of Youth Services and Dr. DuPont, Chief of the Narcotics Addiction Treatment Administration. However, it would seem to me, as fine and intelligent as these men are, they do not represent the top leadership of the District of Columbia that this legislation deserves. It's an important piece of legislation and I cannot understand the seeming lack of concern on the part of the government of the District of Columbia, I hope that this would not be demonstrative of a permanent attitude. It would be my hope that maybe, at some point soon, the government of the District of Columbia would show the same kind of interest in the problems of juvenile delinquency, specifically as it refers to this very important legislation that Senator Mathias has introduced, as have the members of this panel.

Now, I would like to introduce into the record a letter addressed to the chairman of the full committee by Mayor Walter Washington dated June 19, 1972, and I would like to have it placed at this point in the record.

(The letter referred to follows:)

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D.C., June 19, 1972.

Hon. THOMAS F. EAGLETON,
Chairman, Committee on the District of Columbia,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I have for report S. 2693, a bill "To establish the Office of Youth Commissioner in the District of Columbia, to establish the Youth Commission, and for other purposes."

I concur in the goals of S. 2693—to provide coordinated programming, comprehensive planning, and centralization of authority in the area of juvenile delinquency prevention—because those have been my goals with respect to existing juvenile delinquency programs in the District of Columbia. I believe that we are making significant progress in combating the problems of crime and delinquency and in providing broader youth opportunity in the city.

We have recognized the fact that assistance to our youth, and, more specifically, prevention of delinquency depends in large part on the creation of a favorable social environment where delinquency is less likely to occur. The elimination of delinquency depends on a combination of many factors, including a stable family life, good school programs and other educational opportunities, job opportunities for youth, sufficient financial support if jobs are not available, and health and recreation programs. Accordingly, our efforts have been directed toward the development of appropriate individual programs, adequate planning and coordination, and improved organizational arrangements in order to make our programs more effective, and to best meet the needs of the youth of this city.

While concurring with the goals of S. 2693, I believe the effect of the bill would be to inhibit our efforts in combating juvenile delinquency in the District of Columbia. The provisions of the bill would limit the existing program and policy decision-making authority of the Commissioner and the District of Columbia Council and would establish an inflexible organizational arrangement, subject only to statutory change, which would in part overlap existing planning, programming, and coordinating activities.

In light of the foregoing and for the reasons set out in greater detail in the attached section-by-section analysis, I recommend against favorable consideration of S. 2693.

Sincerely yours,

WALTER E. WASHINGTON, *Commissioner.*

Senator TUNNEY. There is just one paragraph I would like to read from it, and I would like to have the members of the panel comment, if they would, on this paragraph. Then I would like to turn over the questioning to the author of the legislation—Senator Mathias. I quote from the Mayor's letter:

> While concurring with the goals of S. 2693, I believe the effect of the bill would be to inhibit our efforts in combating juvenile delinquency in the District of Columbia. The provisions of the bill would limit the existing program and policy decisionmaking authority of the Commissioner and the District of Columbia Council and would establish an inflexible organizational arrangement subject only to statutory change which would in part overlap existing planning, programing and coordinating activities. In light of the foregoing and the reasons set out in detail in the attached section-by-section analysis, I recommend against favorable consideration of S. 2693.
>
> Sincerely yours,
>
> WALTER WASHINGTON.

Mr. Ballard, would you care to comment on that paragraph?

Mr. BALLARD. The Mayor's statement, Mr. Chairman, that this legislation would overlap the existing programs is exactly contrary to the purpose of the legislation and to the purpose of the Crime Commission and the bar association which is seeking to centralize all the multitudinous activities in this area, both public and private. In connection with the private agencies there has been very little noted, Mr. Chairman. We need to harmonize a lot of wonderful work that's being done in the private agencies here and there throughout the city. Nobody knows who is doing what and why except in each individual instance. For example, just one illustration, I have a daughter who works for an organization called FLOC, For Love of Children. They are doing wonderful work in trying to obtain foster homes. Any number of private agencies are doing wonderful dedicated work, but nobody sees the whole picture and nobobdy knows who is doing what and where. So rather than overlapping this, as the Mayor suggests, we are trying to centralize this thing so we'll avoid duplication and avoid overlap. If any other members of the panel would like to comment on this further, I would appreciate if they would step right up.

Mrs. WALD. I'll speak right up.

I think legislation sometimes has to be paradoxical. Although I am very much in favor of flexibility I think we may have had too much flexibility in the District government in this field in the last several years. Mr. Williams may be more up on this than I am, but it seems to me everytime I pick up a paper there has been a new reorganization. Juvenile services are someplace else or a new reorganization of social services or something is constantly moving so that somebody is always new. Whenever you accost somebody they say "Well, I've only been here 4 weeks or a few months. We are just getting organized." As I say, paradoxically I have a feeling that if you said in a statute "Look, it's all got to be in one place." and that Youth Commissioner is, after-all, in the statute appointed by the Mayor—and I agree with Howard Williams—he would be a line man under the Mayor but there it would stay and thereafter whoever took that office would have the responsibility for appearing anytime. He wouldn't have some of his functions suddenly transferred a few months later here, and some others there, so you never knew where to find it. I think that kind of constant shifting reorganization in personnel is something that I'm not sure adds to the efficiency of the District government. In fact, I am inclined to think it takes away from it.

Senator TUNNEY. Do any other members of the panel have any comments?

Senator Mathias, we have a vote on. We can probably stay for another 7 minutes or so.

Senator MATHIAS. Why don't we continue until we get to the jogging stage to get to the floor and make the most use of the time of the witnesses who are with the committee and who have been very generous with us already.

I am certainly very grateful to Mr. Ballard for leading the charge here today, and to every one of you for not only what you're doing today but for what you have done over the 6 or 7 years in which this problem has been accurately and correctly perceived. I think it is a tribute to the chairman that he has the sensitivity to recognize the difficulty of this problem and notwithstanding the reluctance on the part of the District government, has brought this to public attention. I think, as Mr. Miller previously pointed out, this is an informational area in which we simply have to have the facts in order to make the right decisions. The only way to get the facts is to create a forum for a question and answer session. And that is what the chairman has enabled us to do.

I would like to address myself very specifically to the question of home rule, which Mr. Ballard raised in his remarks, because I think it is a significant and important point. When I first came to the House of Representatives some years ago I didn't have strong views about home rule for the District of Columbia. But I did undertake a cram course in District politics in the House District Committee. It wasn't very long after I had served in the House District Committee that I became an ardent advocate of home rule for the District and have remained so ever since. I am very dedicated to that principle and feel that it is extremely important. Whether we like it or don't like it, home rule is not yet perfected for the District, I don't think that congressional interest in a subject as vital as this juvenile delinquency problem, which affects not only ourselves but another generation, is one that can be ignored. Because, in this area, we have not yet been able to develop home rule in its perfect form, that we can afford to have no rule at all and that's really what we are having—we are having an attempt to ignore a very serious problem.

I can't really understand the defensiveness or the sensitivity of some of the District officials on this score. This isn't only a local problem. This isn't a problem that just affects the District of Columbia. Within the past month I was talking to the police commissioner of a great American city and I raised the question of juvenile delinquency. He just threw up his arms and said "Senator, what can I say?" and then he used almost the same words Mrs. Wald used in her statement. That everything that has been tried has been a failure. Now, this isn't just a local stigma attaching to the District of Columbia. This is a national metropolitan problem that we have some real obligation to resolve. More than that, and I expect to develop these figures a little more in detail as we go along, we are spending over $16 million a year. As Mrs. Wald points out—money isn't the problem here. We are spending over $16 million a year on juvenile delinquency rehabilitation services. The Congress has some very real constitutional obligations to see whether this money is being effectively spent. So I think everything militates toward some effective action at this point. This is what you're helping us to bring to bear, Mr. Chairman.

Can you stay just a little longer, Mr. Ballard? I think it will only take us 10 minutes or so to jog over and back.

The chairman has been subject to a summons to help make a quorum in the Judiciary Committee which is attempting to hold an executive session. So he asked me to proceed at this point and he will return, at which point I may have to go down and complete the quorum. We have not resolved the problem of being in two places at once yet, though the schedulers continually try to make it happen.

I wonder if Mr. Ballard or somebody on the panel would be willing to comment on whether the current juvenile delinquency efforts, as presently constituted, seem to be fragmented? Now, this is a question that each of you have addressed in one way or another in your statements. But it does seem to me that they are fragmented and have a lack of coordination. I think that when we think about the fragmentation and we think about being so divided and so lacking in direction that the central goal is not achieved and between that and a single monolithic institution, there is a wide range for flexible decisions.

There are some metropolitan areas where a monolithic structure is not wanted and who feel that some flexibility is desirable. But what level of fragmentation do you think you observed here?

Mr. BALLARD. Senator Mathias, the concrete details as of October 1970, are given in great elaboration and very carefully by Mrs. Hartman in that study which she made for you and which you have incorporated into the record.[1] A more up-to-date comment can be made, I think, on behalf of our committee, perhaps by Mr. Willens better than by me.

Senator MATHIAS. Perhaps it would be helpful if to put this thing in direct focus, I would quote to you from the testimony of Dr. Jones who was testifying before the District Appropriations Committee and was asked by Senator Inouye, the chairman of the District subcommittee, whether or not in his judgment the juvenile services offered by the city government are fragmented and lack coordination to attack the juvenile delinquency problem. Dr. Jones responded: "That statement is not valid. And the reason it is not valid is because we have been coordinating the programs, and the coordination has resulted in a plan, which I would submit to the Senator. The impact is shown. We cannot break it out, but we do feel in the overall reduction in crime, there has been a reduction in juvenile delinquency, and we cannot attribute that to lack of coordination." Now, maybe it is fair to ask you to address yourself to both sides of the coin.

Mr. WILLENS. Senator, I do not have a detailed familiarity with all of the 300 programs in the District of Columbia which purport to offer services to youth. I do take issue with the conclusion offered in the hearings by Dr. Jones and my comments are predicated not on the issue of personalities but rather questions of administrative structure and planning. In my judgment you do not prove that there is coordination in the District of Columbia by asserting that you have a prepared comprehensive plan. The proof of a coordinated program is in the actual performance and delivery of services to youth who need them at the appropriate time. And I have never seen any indication in the last several years that the District of Columbia government has made decisions and choices in the field of delinquency prevention.

We have several different programs in the truancy field that Mrs. Wald mentioned, three to be precise, who are purporting to deal with the problem of truants. Now, a coordinated and directed plan in my judgment would find responsibility for dealing with truancy squarely assigned to a single agency, with funding appropriately, with lines of authority that are clearcut, and with some measure for evaluating the success of that agency in dealing with the truancy problem. So I think that the preparation of a plan alone does not demonstrate we have a coordinated program. In fact, the time delay that has been consumed in the last 4 years in preparing a plan, I think, demonstrates the absence of coordination. The failure of the District of Columbia government to have a central file with respect to all of the programs servicing youth and to demonstrate the capacity to make decisions as to which of these programs should be deleted because they have been unsuccessful, and which should be expanded so they can serve more youth in the cities and which programs are needed of an experimental sort for which funds should be sought from Congress or the executive branch. So I take issue with the conclusion that we do have a coordinated program. I think it stems in large part from the fact that Dr. Jones' office is a staff office to the Mayor. It has limited operational responsibilities and the government has never seen fit to assign to one of the established line agencies or create a new line agency which could collect in one place responsibility for youth programs.

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[1] See Congressional Record excerpt of October 13, 1970 on p. 43.

Mr. **Miller**. If I could add to that, aside from the question of whether there is coordination or not, one element Mr. Willens previously touched upon is not really a part of coordination so much and that is the question of evaluation. If we have some 300 programs carefully cataloged that are operational in the District of Columbia today—are all of these governmental agencies validly performing a function and working as they should? Could those agencies do better if they were merged together in one particular area so that they could have a transfer of their expertise from one to another? I don't believe, based on my experience in government, that you can achieve real coordination. I know you can't achieve evaluation when you have a broad shotgun approach like this to a very serious problem that deals with children.

It has certainly been my experience, and I think anybody in governments knows that the way that you achieve a result—a sought for result—is to place responsibility in an individual or in a commission and then make sure that that individual has the capability of fulfilling the goal and then he, in fact, is responsible. As it is now, you can point in all different directions as to why the system doesn't work and nobody can put their finger on why it is not working. I submit, Senator, when you get the facts that they are going to be worse than they were 5 years ago when the President's Commission on Crime adequately reported what the factual situation was with juvenile delinquency in the District.

Senator **Mathias**. Anybody else care to comment?

Mrs. **Wald**. Let me just add one point in a mental health area. I think anybody who has had a juvenile client in the District of Columbia and is trying to get his client released on an outpatient basis finds that what happens is you pick up the telephone and you start going down the directory and you call area C and you find out it will be several weeks before somebody might see the kid in an outpatient therapy group. Then you start asking people if they know of a private clinic that takes free patients, and you start going down them one by one and it really becomes a one-man-one-lawyer-one-client kind of relationship.

People who work in the juvenile court realize very often they have to work out the whole dispositional plan. The lawyer by calling and trying to scrounge a little bit of service here and a little bit of service there and put them together in the hope that it will work. I think theoretically, or at least conceptually, you ought to be able to pick up and to call a youth commission and say this kid needs such and such, and are you going to be responsible for seeing that he gets it? That whole concept is just totally lacking here now.

Senator MATHIAS. So there isn't even an adequate catalog or inventory for what is available?

Mrs. WALD. This may help. In all honesty, I just got this last week. It wasn't around when I was doing the telephone calling. It at least gives a beginning. But, again, you don't know what—you call one of these places and they will tell you we never take kids who are in the juvenile courts. We only take kids 10 to 12, or we don't take drug-involved kids. Now, that is a big problem, whether they will take anybody who has any connection with narcotics.

Let me give one other point from personal experience on narcotics. The Narcotics Treatment Administration—I have great respect for Dr. DuPont. He has done a fantastic job in a couple of years. If you talk to some of the counselors in it they will be the first to tell you it is not like a lightbulb which you can turn off and on. If you use methadone you don't turn it off. Usually that kid goes into narcotics because something was missing in his life. He may have experimented but he became a heavy user because his life wasn't perfectly satisfying without the crutch of drugs. If you are going to get him away from narcotics it isn't going to be accomplished in just the narrow area of a narcotics program. It means you have got to go back and put something into his life that was never there before, whether it is a good job-training program or some kind of education that he really responds to, or whether it's some kind of counseling so he can live with his family. In other words, there are a whole variety of services that really make the difference whether he stays off drugs or not. They can't be the responsibility or shouldn't be of just the Narcotics Treatment Administration. That agency ought to be very closely tied in with other city agencies so it can be called in for other aspects in the kid's life to get off of drugs.

Senator MATHIAS. Now, on the other side of this picture, I have had some correspondence with various large city mayors, Mayor Daley, for example, Mayor Lindsey, and others, which I will make a part of the record.

(The letter follows:)

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D.C., November 8, 1971.

Hon. WALTER E. WASHINGTON,
Mayor-Commissioner,
District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.

DEAR WALTER: On October 15 I introduced the "District of Columbia Youth Act of 1971," a bill designed to provide a meaningful and useful plan for dealing with the many aspects of juvenile delinquency prevention and programming in the District.

I am enclosing a copy of the bill together with my introductory remarks on the Senate floor regarding its relationship to the juvenile delinquency prevention programs in the District. Your comments on the bill and my remarks would be appreciated.

I am hopeful that the Senate District Committee will hold hearings on this legislation early next year, and therefore would appreciate the District Government holding in abeyance any plans for reorganization of or changes in the current juvenile delinquency prevention programming efforts in the city until such time as the District Committee has had the opportunity to hold hearings and receive the views and testimony of the many segments of the community interested in and concerned with juvenile delinquency programming. As my bill would provide many changes in the existing structure of youth programming in the District, I am sure that you will agree that before any changes are made in these programming efforts, there should be ample opportunity for all sides to voice their views on the provisions and substantive aspects of my bill, as well as on any City alternatives.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, Jr.,
U.S. Senator.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
Chicago, Ill., February 7, 1972.

Hon. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, Jr.,
U.S. Senator, Committee on the District of Columbia,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MATHIAS: The "District of Columbia Youth Act of 1971" is to be commended for bringing together three essential services (residential, employment, and recreational) under one administrative head, the Youth Commission. Other aspects of the Bill to be commended include: (a) providing that all proposals relating to juvenile delinquency be prepared by the Youth Commissioner's Office enabling that office to direct and guide the development of juvenile delinquency programming; (b) providing for a Youth Commission and the Youth Commissioner's Advisory Board to effectuate greater program planning and coordination; and (c) providing for the computerization of data which is generally recognized as a great need in the field of juvenile delinquency planning and programming. This much needed centralization of services to juvenile delinquents is necessary to emplement a well-rounded program.

The City of Chicago's efforts to work with the problem of juvenile delinquency are concentrated in two new and innovative programs, the Joint Youth Development Program and the Youth Service Bureau, both administered by the City's Department of Human Resources.

The Joint Youth Development Program operates in five high-crime areas of the City. It is the mechanism, at the neighborhood level, which coordinates the efforts of juvenile law enforcement (a City agency and function), juvenile probation (a County agency and function), and juvenile parole (a State agency and function). These are the three agencies with the legal responsibility for youth in trouble with the law. Staff from these three agencies, as well as the Department of Human Resources, share program space in a neighborhood-located facility. A key feature of the program is the sharing of information among these agencies through the use of a master-control-card filing system, as well as through joint efforts to deal with a particularly salient correctional problem in the neighborhood.

The Department has also submitted a Youth Service Bureau proposal, to a federal funding source, to operate in four other areas of the City. The Bureau, when operative, is planned to provide direct services tailored to individual needs, along with the referral to, and purchase of, other supplemental services.

Either of these programs provides the nucleus for more intensive and more extensive youth programming in Chicago's neighborhoods. Both are geographically decentralized (i.e., neighborhood-based), but both programs integrate and coordinate several single-function agencies cutting across various levels of government.

Because these programs are administered by the Department of Human Resources, they are component parts of the Department's broad administrative-conceptual scheme to provide not only the widest possible range of services, but also to provide these services in the context of a family and community setting. Experience has proved that the needs of individuals are inextricably related to unmet needs of families or whole neighborhoods. The Department's task to make families and neighborhoods, as well as individuals, viable, is made easier because all efforts to accomplish this task are consolidated in one administrative Department, the Department of Human Resources.

Thus, reservations about S. 2693 arise because our experience has been that, unless the problem of juvenile delinquency is dealt with in its family and community setting, the impact will, more often than not, be short-term. However, S. 2693 is a step in the right direction. All of us need all the tools we can obtain if we are to succeed in our efforts to combat juvenile delinquency.

I appreciate the deep interest in the youth of our country which prompted you to send me the copy of your Bill and send you my foregoing comments on it in that same spirit.

With kindest personal regards, and every good wish for success in your endeavors.

Sincerely,

RICHARD J. DALEY, *Mayor.*

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
CITY HALL,
Los Angeles, Calif., February 25, 1972.

Hon. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, Jr.,
U.S. Senate,
Committee on the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MATHIAS: Mayor Yorty has asked me to thank you for your recent letter concerning your efforts to introduce a Senate bill for the establishment of a Youth Commission in the District of Columbia.

As per your request for comments on the bill, the Mayor has asked me to convey that he thinks the idea is a good one and he believes it would serve as a model for the entire Nation. The Mayor is a firm believer that more delinquency prevention measures are needed throughout the United States.

Long aware of the youth problem in a city as large as Los Angeles, there has been instituted several programs and sponsored by either the Mayor's Office or the Los Angeles Police Department—all designed to aid in the prevention or curtailing of juvenile delinquency.

These programs are listed as following and for your information we have enclosed fact sheets on each: The Mayor's Adult Committee with Youth (MACY); Law Enforcement Explorer Program; Narcotics Information Clinic (NIC); Basic Car Plan.

The Mayor has asked me to personally extend his best wishes in your pursuit, as well as his warmest regards.

Sincerely,

RONALD J. ELLENSOHN,
Executive Assistant to the Mayor.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
New York, N.Y., April 21, 1972.

Hon. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, Jr.,
U.S. Senate,
Committee on the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MATHIAS: I certainly endorse the coordination concept of S. 2693, the District of Columbia Youth Act of 1971. I do have some comments as you requested.

One of the problems with a central office for juvenile delinquency prevention planning is one of definition. Under the words of the proposed act, the central office (conceivably) controls school programs and others that bear a definite relationship to delinquency prevention and certainly to the Act's use of the word "pre-delinquency." I am not sure it is wise to concentrate in one office under one philosophy all programs that actually relate to youth development. In addition, the power of that central office to construct a name registry, if deemed desirable, has so many privacy problems and other potential for abuse that any gain sought to be served by this power does not seem worth the possible dangers inherent therein.

An office for coordination of youth programs is certainly desirable. In New York City, the youth and child development programs are located in the Human Resources Administration. This permits separate divisions with the required expertise for different kinds of child development programs and youth and child service programs. The programs also include juvenile detention, addiction prevention and treatment, youth centers and community-based multi-service projects. All these are coordinated by a Deputy Commissioner in the Administration. In addition, I have established a Council of Voluntary Agencies to plan and coordinate the many private service programs that receive government funds for youth and child services. Finally, our Criminal Justice Coordinating Council includes all relevant components of the juvenile justice system and that Council plans the disbursement of Federal "safe streets" funds with the Human Resources Administration.

I hope these comments are helpful to you.

Sincerely,

John
John V. Lindsey, *Mayor.*

City of Philadelphia,
Philadelphia, Pa., January 19, 1972.

Hon. Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.,
U.S. Senator, Committee on the District of Columbia,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Mathias: Mayor Frank L. Rizzo has referred your recent letter to me for reply.

Your bill, "The District of Columbia Youth Act of 1971", appears to be most comprehensive. We shall look closely at it in conjunction with our own programs and plans for Philadelphia's youth.

Thank you most kindly for your thoughtfulness in sending a copy of your bill to us. We shall watch most eagerly the developments in the District of Columbia for whatever benefits might accrue to our own services in this area.

Sincerely,

Joseph S. Wnukowski, *Commissioner.*

City of Detroit,
Executive Office,
Detroit, Mich., February 8, 1972.

Hon. Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.,
U.S. Senator,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Mathias: Last month we were pleased to receive from you your proposed legislation entitled "The District of Columbia Youth Act of 1971."

I'm passing along to you the comments of our Wayne County Probate Judge, the Hon. James H. Lincoln, who was thoughtful enough to comment on the legislation.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Roman S. Gribbs, *Mayor.*

Probate Court,
Juvenile Division,
Detroit, Mich., January 31, 1972.

Re your letter of January 24, 1972, SB 2693, introduced by U.S. Senator Charles Mathias, Jr., of Maryland.

Mr. Norman L. Miller,
Special Assistant to the Mayor for National Policy, Office of the Mayor, Detroit, Mich.

Dear Mr. Miller: There is a movement to establish youth commissions, somewhat similar to that proposed in SB 2693, both in cities and states throughout the nation.

In Michigan, the title is the Office of Youth Services; in California, it is called the Youth Authority. They have different structures and different names.

There is also a movement throughout the country to set up structures and coordinate youth activities at city and county levels. Of course, Detroit has had a Youth Commission for many years. Wayne County has had committees attempting to perform the same function. There was also an ordinance introduced in Wayne County to put all juvenile related matters in one department.

The matter is too complicated to make any blanket endorsement of any particular structure that would be applied to all cities or all States in the Nation.

I do not know enough about Washington D.C. to endorse SB 2693. I certainly would not endorse applying the same structure throughout the nation. There are too many variables in the different states and communities. SB 2693 may well be an excellent bill for Washington, D.C. The objectives stated by Senator Mathias are certainly similar to the objectives that brought about the establishment of the office of Youth Services in Michigan.

How effective will these new structures be?

A. They will probably bring about improvement over a period of time and therefore I have generally endorsed such structures.

B. Setting up these structures is not the most basic problem. One of the objectives of such structures is that present resources are not coordinated and there may be duplicating and overlapping of efforts. This is a valid criticism of present structures. However, a more valid criticism is that there are usually damn few resources to coordinate.

It should be clearly understood that by just moving the checkers around and changing the structure, there will be no very basic change as far as the problems of delinquency are concerned. The changes and additions to resources will have to be far more basic than setting up new organizational structures.

This does not mean that I would not enthusiastically support SB 2693 if I had any knowledge of the situation in Washington, D.C. I am inclined to think that I would probably support it enthusiastically.

I wish to repeat that I am adverse to selecting any particular structure as a "model" structure to be used by other cities or states. Part of the genius of America has been its diversity, and a diversity of structures relating to juvenile services would best serve the needs of America.

My statements must not be interpreted as a criticism of SB 2693. I react very favorably to the proposed structure for it seems very reasonable. However, various communities might do better in a structure different from that proposed by SB 2693.

Sincerely,

JAMES H. LINCOLN,
Judge of Probate, Juvenile Division.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
CITY OF BALTIMORE,
Baltimore, Md., February 15, 1972.

Hon. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS,
U.S. Senator, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MATHIAS: Thank you for the copy of "District of Columbia Youth Act of 1971".

I would like to examine the possibilities of utilizing some of these ideas for Baltimore City.

I will ask the appropriate City agencies to comment on this proposal, for it looks to me like some adaption or version of your suggestion for Washington might well be a possibility for Baltimore.

Sincerely,

Don
WILLIAM DONALD SCHAEFER, *Mayor.*

P.S.—Good seeing you in Washington and thanks. Enjoyed the speech.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANS AND ANALYSIS,
Washington, D.C., December 1, 1971.

Mr. CLARENCE V. MCKEE, Jr.,
Professional Staff Member for the Minority Committee on the District of Columbia, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MCKEE: Thank you for sending along Senator Mathias' bill, S. 2693, for my comment.

I am in full agreement with the purposes of the bill, which are to secure comprehensive planning, evaluation, and direction of juvenile delinquency programs in the District, and to provide for the implementation and coordination of public and private programs in the juvenile delinquency.

I am not certain, however, that the creation of a youth authority or commission is the best method to achieve these ends. Nor am I certain that the transfer of the Bureau of Youth Services to such an agency is desirable, or that it is necessary to transfer the Roving Leaders. One might in fact conclude that all youth programs of all kinds ought to be transferred, and that the components of all programs which had some relationship to youth should be transferred. It is hardly a viable concept in the end, it seems to me, to organize the government by the age of the clientele. It makes far better sense to organize the government along the lines of major problems. A major problem is crime, and much of it is committed by young people, between the ages of 12 and 25. A youth office ought to focus on prevention programs, if there is to be a youth office. And prevention programs need to be part of the larger effort to attack the sources and causes of crime, and to deal with those who commit crime.

It is, of course, frequently necessary to focus attention on one serious problem by the creation of a new agency and the reorganization of other agencies. Reorganization in itself, however, is no answer to the hard questions of public policy involved in mounting an attack on rising juvenile crime. Nor is the consolidation of all planning and programming, as well as consolidation of some operating programs, a full answer. After all, the bill still leaves the remainder of recreation, the schools, and the courts outside the authority of the Youth Commissioner. Coordination and policy making will certainly remain problems. Mechanisms will still be needed for that purpose, as the bill itself anticipates. It may well be that the bill is seeking to solve by legislative action what is basically a question of policy and coordinative activity.

There is no question that the problems of juvenile delinquency have not been satisfactorily addressed in the city. The President's Commission on crime in the District of Columbia made clear in its report nearly five years ago that this was a major problem. It is a much worse problem today, although we are beginning to mount a number of innovative programs, especially the Youth Courtesy Patrol, the ACT program, the joint agency truancy project, and the community care pilot project, with all of which I am sure you are familiar.

We have, as you know, a central planning office for juvenile delinquency, the Office of Youth Opportunity Services. Its operations are closely allied with those of my own office in the area of planning, and that alliance has been mutually satisfactory to the two offices.

We also have a Youth Services Advisory Committee, which would be in some respects similar to the proposed District of Columbia Youth Commission. I am not clear why there is a need for two boards, one a government agency head board and one a private citizen board.

The act does not provide for a relationship with the LEAA-funded State Planning Agency in the District, although such coordinated relationships now exist.

The concept of a central data and referral system is an excellent one, and is one which is now being translated into reality by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services.

Sincerely yours,

BLAIR G. EWING, *Director.*

Senator MATHIAS. While generally the tenor of that correspondence has been favorable to a closely coordinated juvenile program in the metropolitan area, there has been some expression of concern that it would be inflexible, and that the program would be too rigid. Would you, Mr. Vinson, or Mr. Johnson, feel that the program proposed in this bill is that inflexible or that rigid?

Mr. VINSON. I don't think it is at all, Senator Mathias. I refer back to an example used by Mr. Willens where you have three different programs headed by three different people trying to accomplish the same purpose. I don't think this legislation would take those three programs and throw them together into one program. You have to experiment.

Mrs. Wald has said that people don't have the answers here. There has to be experimentation but there has to be some central evaluation. I think there are really two problems that are pointed out by the opposition to this sort of legislation. (1) The heads of all 300 of these programs may feel somewhat theatened by a more centralized approach. That is a very natural bureaucratic reaction. I personally don't feel that they should feel threatened because some centralized authority will have the duty of evaluation and allocation of resources based on that evaluation. Again, referring to Mrs. Wald's comments that people don't have the answers, perhaps there is some resistance to centralized responsibility because the political leadership doesn't want responsibility centralized which I think is a rather tragic and serious problem.

Mr. JOHNSON. I would say simply, Senator, that I feel the centralized authority control is very necessary. To begin with, I think on this commission it is contemplated that there will be representation by essential elements already in this community, by various agencies and programs already in existence. I would hate to think that any of these programs or agencies would feel threatened by what would come about under the youth commission. I do not see any other way that you can have the gaps closed in our various agencies and programs other than by having some centralized authority as contemplated under this youth commission. As the professionals and subprofessionals call it, too many youths slip through the crutch, and as I see it this is the only way to close this crutch.

I want to close by saying simply, with regard to the success or failure of this present program, I do not think there should be any reservation to say whatever we have now simply does not work.

As lawyers we deal with evidence. We go to our courtrooms and we see that there has been no reduction in the number of youths involved in serious offenses. As a matter of fact, since this Commission report was written, the percentage has almost doubled.

Mr. BALLARD. Senator, could I add one brief postscript to this?

Senator MATHIAS. Yes.

Mr. BALLARD. I think our committee recognized it is of the highest importance to preserve the morale and the feeling of accomplishment of the large number of private agencies who are doing wonderful work in various parts of this field. As Mr. Jackson has pointed out, the ultimate test of this commission or commissioner will be the character, the ability, the wisdom, and the strength of the man who operates it. I am sure that that type of man will recognize the great importance of preserving the incentive, the spirit, and the morale of these individual agencies who are now doing fine work here and there without any kind of coordination.

Senator MATHIAS. I think that this work certainly has to be recognized. But I think the tragedy is you could get a much higher realization out of a better organized program in which these services which are given out of a voluntary sense of commitment and responsibility are not dissipated because you would get a sense of moving forward along one front.

In the Mayor's letter, which the chairman referred to earlier this morning, the letter of June 19, it comments on the fact that the Criminal Justice Coordinating Board has the responsibility for coordinating the District's crime effort for both juvenile and adult crime.

Mr. Willens, you are a member of the Coordinating Board. How often does the staff of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Board meet with, for instance, the Mayor's Office of Youth Opportunity to discuss overall programing, planning of the juvenile delinquency program, funding, and where grants shall go? In other words, is there a close working relationship?

Mr. WILLENS. Dr. Jones sits as a member of the Mayor's Criminal Coordinating Board and the subject of juvenile delinquency and the activities of his staff have appeared regularly on the agenda of the board's meetings. One complicated factor which goes beyond the control of the Board of the District of Columbia government is that the funding sources to which the Board can turn differ, depending upon whether the project is one of juvenile delinquency prevention or law enforcement and criminal justice with respect to adult offenders. There are some exceptions to this but the Board is limited as to the extent to which it can advance proposals to the Justice Department for programs to deal with prevention of juvenile delinquency. And, on the other hand, the Department of HEW has never been as substantially funded by Congress to deal with programs in juvenile delinquency fields as has the Justice Department and this has been a problem which Congress——

Senator MATHIAS. A problem with which we are wrestling on the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. VINSON. I think it must be said in all justice, the board has been somewhat handicapped in allocating the funds it might like to the field of delinquency because of the differing sources of Federal moneys. I must say, however, that the Board's ability to speak directly to these problems of juvenile delinquency has been handicapped over the last several years because of the two different staffs that have been set up to advise the Board in these areas, by the existence of a Youth Advisory Board, which I am not sure has ever met to advise the board in this area, and so it's still my conclusion that despite the present situation there are people on the board concerned with juvenile delinquency. The Mayor has not seen fit to use the Board as an aggressive leadership mechanism to bring to juvenile delinquency the same sense of urgency and priority he has brought to other areas of law enforcement and justice.

Senator MATHIAS. As I commented earlier, some $16 million is spent in this area every year. Do you think that money is well spent?

Mr. WILLENS. As I understand those figures, the vast bulk goes to the institutions in the District of Columbia responsible with dealing with youth. I refer to the institutionalized after disposition by the juvenile courts. As I understand the figures, 70–75 percent goes to our institutions. I think, as Mrs. Wald has already indicated, there is substantial question, not just in the District of Columbia but across the United States as to whether moneys of this magnitude going to institutions can in fact be deemed validly and meaningfully spent. What surprised me about those figures was the small percentage going into preventive programs. This has always been the basic thrust of the crime commission's recommendations. Namely, that we have given undue emphasis to providing programs for children after they have come to the attention of the juvenile court and have never provided sufficient services to children before they reach that point. I think that percentage ought to be radically reversed. I think out of the $16 million there ought to be $12 million going to preventive programs and a lesser sum going to community treatment programs for youth who have been handled before the juvenile court. So without criticizing any particular program or institution, I do think the priorities reflected in that sum are incorrect and they ought to be radically re-examined.

Senator **Mathias**. Do any of you have anything further that you would like to add? You have been very generous with your time and you have been here for 2 full hours. I don't like to trespass on what I know are very rigid schedules. If you have anything further you would like to add, the committee would be glad to hear it. Otherwise, Mr. Ballard and all members of the panel, we are very grateful to you for being here.

Mr. **Ballard**. Thank you very much, Senator.

Senator **Mathias**. Our next witness is Mr. Ralph (Petey) Greene.

STATEMENT OF RALPH (PETEY) GREENE, COMMUNITY LIAISON SPECIALIST, UNITED PLANNING ORGANIZATION, AND VICE PRESIDENT, EFFORTS FROM EX-CONVICTS

Senator **Mathias**. Mr. Greene, do you have a prepared statement?

Mr. **Greene**. I believe that a person doesn't need a prepared statement. I'm just going to rap.

My name is Petey Greene, Mr. Chairman. I am a member of a group called Efforts From Ex-Convicts. I am an ex-convict myself. I finished doing 10 years in Lorton Reformatory. I came from National Training School before I got to Lorton.

I have a strong reservation about not giving any type of program a chance to operate to see what it can do or see what it will not do. I worked for a long time with the youth, young people in the District of Columbia, and I've watched programs come and I've watched programs go. The present programs that we have now, sir, it seems that everybody wants to build their kingdom and build their own little empires and see who can be the biggest man concerning young people in the District of Columbia.

I think we put titles on people too much since the poverty program came out. We have people called hardcore disadvantaged. We have the underemployed and the unemployed. Then we call kids juvenile delinquents when they are only just—it's my personal concept that there are two kinds of kids: a bad kid and a good kid. I was a bad kid. Being a bad kid I got lots of spankings. My brother was a good kid and he never went to the penitentiary but we still have the same daddy and same mama. I think everybody wants to say "I am concerned with children." But really, nobody is concerned with children once he becomes bad. The way it is running now they put him in a youth penitentiary and there he becomes hooked up with other dudes who become better teachers than the schoolteachers.

I think if the president of the District of Columbia school system could let some of the dudes in the penitentiary become schoolteachers and go constructive, we would get a lot less dropouts.

I watched big books being made up. Big, pretty books called referral books, programs, thick, a hundred pages, and psychedelic covers. Where a person can go when he wants service. But then you go to those joints and there again it is a little kindgdom where he says "We can't handle it," or "You got to go on the street," and you keep sending——

Senator MATHIAS. Just what Mrs. Wald was talking about before. You have to call and call and each place says "Go to the next one."

Mr. GREENE. Definitely. And no one will be serviced.

Now, being an ex-dope fiend I would say this—that any time I was shooting dope, couldn't nobody tell me this dope was good or this dope was bad just by word-of-mouth. I would have to try that dope myself and then if I didn't get high like I got high off other dope, I would say this dope is no good. That is what I am saying about this Commission, like, I think that we see these other programs aren't working. So let's give it a chance. We are too quick to say it ain't going to work and we never tried. You know, like the Youth Commission might not be nothing. It might be worse than what we have, but still I think it shoud be given a chance. We know this city is big business. You can look around this room and you don't see too many black faces. But we know juvenile delinquents, in the majority, are black.

I was really shocked when I heard the Mayor couldn't make it. I guess his deputy couldn't make it and somebody else couldn't make it. That's what's happening. People don't have the time to make it when they need to be here.

Now, I don't knock Dr. Jones, Dr. DuPont or none of them. But if you can just look around the city and you can see how young people are suffering. You could pick up your day's paper, today's paper—not yesterday's—today's paper, and you can read in the arrest column and you will see ages from 19, 20, 21, 22—no more 36-year-old guys, 40-year-old guys going back to the penitentiary as much as the young dudes now.

We have things like basketball tournaments. This is good. We have educational programs, this is good. But the dudes that get service are the dudes that want to be serviced.

Now, you made a statement—I think you made the statement. You asked somebody in another city, a police chief, and he opened his arms and said the same identical thing. It is not just a Washington problem. You see, kids are kids and a kid might come out and break a window—like we break a window—why make an FBI case out of a dude breaking a window? And we have so much chaos being created.

Now, our organization, called Efforts From Ex-Convicts, is made up of all ex-cons. We operate one halfway house at 701 Maryland Avenue. We have our headquarters at 803 Florida Avenue, NW., and we are yet to be called by any of the youth programs to sit down and get together and just talk. For the first time, since our inception in 1966, Dr. Jones was at our last meeting last Thursday. We have heard a lot of con being played, and a lot of games being played, and we hate to see young people suffer.

Now, here is a living example of what happens with big business and money. Today I read the paper, and I'm quite sure all of you here read—I guess I'm just about not academically hep as the rest of you, but I learned how to read in the penitentiary. I don't have but an 8th grade education. But I read in the paper today where Clifford Irving, the dude that was with the Hughes operation and all that money, he didn't get but 2½ years in the penitentiary. His wife gets 2 months. This is how they operate this; his wife is going to do 2 months but he ain't got to go to the penitentiary to start his 2 years until after the wife finishes the 2 months because they don't want his children to be left alone. If that had been me, I'd have got 2 years and my wife would have got 2 years, they would have sent both of us to the penitentiary and sent our children to Laurel, Md., or Junior Village. This is big business. They don't want his children left alone—like I wouldn't want my children left alone. They know when kids are left alone they are going to suffer out here. So I know—and people beg to differ with me—that money is power. And I know that connections throughout the system, politically and every kind of way you can make, move when you have got connections.

They gave Bobby Baker the red carpet treatment when he came back, bless his soul, in Duke Zeiberts "Hi, Bobby. What are you doing?" I came home 10 years ago and they said "You can't get no job because you got a police record." You can't do this because you got a police record. I was just as determined to stay out. My main objective is to help young dudes. I feel good when I go into a meeting with Dr. Jones and people like Yeldell, and I'm able to say "Why don't you all talk to this dude about his dope problem, but before talking about it, talk to him about his home problem." Why does a kid like to show off? Why is it that a kid is hostile? Who knows that when a kid sleeps with four of them sleeping in the same bed, and he's got a brother who's probably got a weak bladder that wets all night long, and he wakes up in the morning from wet urine. What is going to stop him from being bad when he gets out there in the street? But somebody wants to say "Help him."

The television cameras, the news media have killed a lot of programs because you have our leaders who want to stand up in profile and put makeup on and say "I'm speaking for the youth of the city." I think that youth should be called in. Like you have in this bill, S. 2693, it's good you should say you should get somebody from the junior high school and the senior high school, and don't let him be no handpicked dude by a big political leader. Let the person pick him. If he's a leader because he's a bad dude in school, let him be picked because it shows that he has leadership potentiality. If he acts Mafia style at his age, get him before he goes Mafia style at a grown age. If he has enough sense to rally the youngsters to make them go for him, let them know this is the dude we need, don't turn him off and put a gangster style name on him and make him fight back——

Senator MATHIAS. You think that is what is happening right now?

Mr. GREENE. I know this is what is happening. They take the bad attitude and the first thing they want to do is put him in the penitentiary. Like the lady said, or the dude or somebody has said, we need to start getting them before they go to jail. They have all the houses across the city that wants to work with them cats after they get out of trouble. Nobody wants to work with them before they get in trouble. Like I said, I wished that I could read a little better. I got this—it's got a lot of big words—but they got something here that says "shall review all funding proposals * * *" If the Commission is going to have all this kind of power, then we are going to have a little trouble when one dude gets too much power. You know this and I know this. Nobody don't need no whole lot of power and this country isn't going to let too many people get a whole lot of power. I know this is a mean country. When I say mean I don't mean Capitol Hill—you dudes probably help out a lot of people.

I don't want to go to Egypt. I don't want to go to North Carolina. I don't want to go nowhere but here. I was born in D.C. General Hospital, educated in the District of Columbia schools, spent three-fourths of my life in a District of Columbia jail—that makes me a native of Washington, D.C. You know, and I don't believe I have the expertise—I don't have the expertise for sitting down with the big fraternity brothers or honorable guys in Harvard and all that. But I am a Rhodes Scholar of the street. I've been a pimp. I've sold dope. I have used dope. I found out one day, when I was laying in my cell, I was fighting a losing battle when I read my indictment paper for the first time. It read *Petey Greene* v. *the United States of America.* I'd better just back up. And since then I have, Senator. You know, like I couldn't understand it. They told me you were a Republican and running a bill like this. I heard where Agnew spoke for you the other day. I thought, they must be trying to get him back with Nixon and them. So, you see, these types of things. I'm going to kind of close up here. But these are the types of things that I watch, and I watch a lot of con men play, and I watch a lot of young people suffer. They put all the emphasis on the dudes. They forget the little bad girls. We got little bad girls out here, too, but everybody wants to put up a boys' program.

You know, it's pitiful when people can feel left out. And they feel left out when you know at all times the program should be helping them, too.

I work every day now. The first job I ever had in my life. You should see me sometimes as I go through the streets and the way I used to use dope—had open arms to welcome me back. I go through the dope joints and I still haggle—because I look at a junkie and say "I know what you're going through." And I ain't never going back to that no more. I hope he looks at me and says "Here comes Petey Greene. He was out here with us, and if he can do it, we can do it."

I could just cite cases, you know. Look at the *Heidi Fletcher* case. She didn't get a day. She's out there somewhere doing good. I don't knock her because, again, I know that's power. But I seen it with so many other little girls that wouldn't got no chance like that. They wouldn't have jurisdiction waived. I know Edward Bennett Williams is one of the greatest criminal lawyers there is and a lot of little young girls wouldn't have got there with Edward Bennett Williams. So this Youth Commission—I want to say this, that you look like you had a stacked deck here this morning, everybody was for the Youth Commission, you understand, and I can see this, but——

Senator **Mathias**. The other side comes on tomorrow morning.

Mr. **Greene**. I wish we were here with the other side. You can't tell a cake is good until you cut it and take a piece of it. Getting half the pie—you don't know.

I'm saying this to you, it might be worse than what we have—the Youth Commission—Dr. Jones, for the first time in 6 years, came to the meeting the other night and he didn't come before. Somebody said "Petey Greene, he's getting ready to testify, you better watch yourself." I am not going to attack him. The only thing I am appearing here before you for, sir, is to speak freely. Like I was born and raised here and I never got a chance to come to these types of buildings until I decided to go to work. Unless I came here to take a wallet out of some big cloakroom you have here, so I'm open for anything you want to ask me.

I've got to go to work.

Senator **Mathias**. I've got a couple of questions I would like to ask you. Do you get to the schools at all?

Mr. **Greene**. I get in there to speak and go around and talk to kids. But the administration don't want me in there.

Senaor **Mathias**. You do get to the schools?

Mr. **Greene**. I go; yes, sir.

Senator **Mathias**. And you do talk to the kids?

Mr. **Greene**. Yes.

Senator **Mathias**. How much heroin do you think is in the schools right now?

Mr. **Greene**. My answer to that, there ain't no telling. Like there's plenty of it, plenty of dope in the schools.

Senator **Mathias**. Hard?

Mr. **Greene**. Hard stuff, yes. You have got guys, 12- and 13-year-olds, using dope and selling dope. You can go right down to Dunbar, which is at First and Oak, during recess time and see little kids come out—where we used to come out and go to the store to get doughnuts and sodas—they come out with their lunch money to buy some drug from another little dude about 14 years old who is selling dope he got from some big dude who is sitting back at home waiting for him to bring the money. There is plenty of dope. Our police system stands on the corner—two police right on the corner and look over top of it. I am not saying this because it is a dream or fantasy. I know this. And I say it in front of Chief Wilson, as close to him as I am to you—bust me in the mouth if I deny it. I know it is a fact.

Senator **Mathias**. Now, if these conditions exist with 12- and 13-year-olds involved, how much addiction, how many people are really hung on it? Or is this just experimenting?

Mr. **Greene**. When it gets to the hard stuff, sir, experimenting is over, you understand. First, they want to become addicted because they want to be with the in crowd. The experiment part of drugs is out here in Wakefield High, in Alexandria, and them places where the white kids are at. Because they have got their little chemistry sets where they can experiment, but when a dude, a little black kid rolls up his little sleeve, it is not experimenting, like he wants to be with the in crowd or he is kind of scared or he's got problems. Now, again they get hung up with the methadone and—you listen to me, I don't want you to miss nothing.

Senator MATHIAS. He gets it and then all these empty chairs get it that way, too.

Mr. GREENE. I want everybody to get it.

Senator MATHIAS. Plus those people over there are going to take it a lot farther than this room.

Mr. GREENE. I want them to carry it.

Once a youngster gets it, they put him on methadone, which is another drug, substitute one drug for another. Dope is so much garbage out there. When I say garbage, it is nothing, it's been cut so many times till you really got to shoot a whole lot of it and become addicted. But it gets up in the mind. So they don't need no methadone to get no kid off of drugs. All the kid needs is services, a little love, and a little home.

When I say home—you know, parents miss the boat, too. The reason why these youth programs don't work is because parents don't get—they get the big books and say this ain't nothing. I am a mother, tell me about the youth program that you've got for my son.

Senator MATHIAS. What you are saying, any program that works has to involve parents as well as the kids themselves?

Mr. GREENE. Most definitely. And you have got to have some young kid putting some inputs in it. You follow what I'm saying? Like they had a little group called the Youth Council. The dudes on the Youth Council was made up of little dudes who ain't never going to get in no trouble. Little nice, nice dudes who say "Good morning, mother. How are you, father? May I have a biscuit?" You need those dudes who say "I don't want to be on this." When they come in they slouch down in the chair. Put him on the council. When you put him on the council and he gets to slouching, do something to make him stop slouching. If I'm getting the point of it to you—if you come in to be bored "I don't want to be in it." He's doing it because he's a kid. "I don't want any part of it because my buddy is looking at me." Put something out there for him to take place in and when he comes back on the street he'll say "Man, you ought to get with this." Don't put your little window-dressing kid, who is going to go along with everything, and say "Well, we are speaking for the youth."

We've got organizations, such as Pride and all. This is supposed to be helping young people. But, Senator, I think that you should get more Senators to roll up their sleeves and put on some tennis shoes. And when you go out and get this here together—call people in. You say you have got the other part tomorrow? Call in some youngsters. Let me give you an example. You have got a new playground here with all the new equipment they can use on the playground: basketballs, swimming pool and everything. You have got a vacant lot 50 feet away from the playground. Cars going around, no fences, or nothing. And here you have got your youngsters playing ball, shooting crap, and nobody on the playground but the teachers and some nice little dudes. They reason they are not on the playground is because even with the equipment they ain't got nobody coming from here to try to get something to hold them over there.

The whole time I was coming up I stayed on the playground. We had playground teachers who wouldn't say "Let's call the police." They said "Petey, you don't run this playground and you and your boys will get off this playground or do the right thing." We have got so many people now who call the police and call the police. So when you keep calling the police, then you make a youngster think that he is bad. They had an article in the paper the other day that the police department is scared to go into the 500 block of Blaine Street because the youth out there would throw bricks and the youth are bad and they can keep the police out. Now, that article ain't going to do nothing but get some young kids killed because you know and I know that there ain't no police scared to go in no section of this town. So when the newspaper puts a big article like that, here's what the youngsters say "We're bad. Let's get ready to roll. We are going to get some bricks." Now, when Chief Wilson say "All right, we are going to go in there now," the next order of business is go in Blaine Street. Here they come, somebody is shot, somebody is hurt, all because of the big newspaper article making these kids think they are bad. These are the type of things we should try to water down—big newspaper articles. When a young kid is a young kid—you were a youngster and I was a youngster. We used to get on the bus in the morning and the first thing that came out of my mouth was MF. The dude in the back shouts out "Petey, you ain't nothing," and we would raise commotion on that bus until we got to school. We had a good busdriver, he used to say to us—the older people—"If this bus won't make you late, then catch the other bus if you can't stand to hear no vulgarity, because these young dudes on here, they are really going to be saying nasty words and things." A lot of people would have to ride that bus.

Now, when I get on the bus I am just a quiet as I can be because I outgrew that. Kids are bad because they are young. You have done some bad things. But we outgrow it. But we keep crushing children and say they do this, they do that, never forgetting the fact that when we were a youngster, the thing we would try to fight or the—I know what I tried hard to be. When I am a youngster the hardest thing I am trying to become is a senior citizen because I never want to die. Other people, they want to be doctors, lawyers, I just want to be a senior citizen and maybe hold and rock my grandchildren. We should remember that. Little kids in Headstart—they have a right to become senior citizens, too, if we give the right programs to them.

Senator MATHIAS. You have been very helpful.

Mr. GREENE. I hope I have.

Can I go?

Senator MATHIAS. You may go. But I want you to do one thing for me. You say roll up our sleeves, put on some tennis shoes, go out, and talk to some people. You don't have to do it right now, but would you think about some of the people we ought to talk to.

Mr. GREENE. Would you see that I get some consulting money if I help you? Thank you, sir.

Senator MATHIAS. Father McCarthy, we appreciate your letting Petey Greene testify first since he had a previous engagement.

STATEMENT OF FATHER SHANE McCARTHY, ASSUMPTION CHURCH

Father McCarthy. It is tough to follow Petey.

I think one of the things Petey mentioned worth referring to, is the fact he did make a passing inquiry as to whether you will be hearing from youth. I know at this time you had a row of men, a lady, and us speaking from one side. Tomorrow presumably the so-called adversary will roll in the big articulate adult——

Senator Mathias. That was one of the purposes of my last question to Petey Greene. I would like to have some suggestions as to some young people that we can talk to about this problem because, without any doubt, we would be glad to hear from them, too. If this is to be a successful program it's got to be structured on a realistic basis.

Lawyers, sociologists, policemen, and judges, no matter how motivated, can miss the mark.

Father McCarthy. Right. I will be happy to help you or any of your assistants corral a few people who I think are legitimate spokesmen of youth.

I do come before you to testify in favor of your bill, S. 2693, that would, in effect, establish the Office of Youth Commissioner and the Youth Commission of the District of Columbia. I think there is an obvious need to coordinate the activities for juvenile delinquency—particularly in the District of Columbia. I think the most clear example of this, and I'm going to deviate from this text and just speak to you sort of person to person, is found today in the Department of Human Resources, which has a Youth Services Division. I have been working particularly close with that division and its Director. They are in charge of perhaps, the most effectively run juvenile delinquency program in the city at this time. It is called ACT, Act for Children in Trouble.

And yet the official State agency, or the District of Columbia, that is charged with the responsibility of combating juvenile delinquency is the Office of Youth Opportunity Services. So the past month when I had a proposal trying to help some youth in the far Southeast area where I work, a proposal which very specifically spoke to the ACT program, I went, of course, to Dr. Yeldell and to the Human Resources Department and after the whole thing was reviewed there, and, coincidentally, I don't think it was reviewed by the specific subdelegate agency that would have to work with the proposal, it was then shifted over to Dr. Jones' Youth Opportunity Services which, to me, is very symbolic and somewhat symptomatic of the situation in which we find ourselves today. We have a terrific overlapping of services, particularly between those two departments. Speaking of those two departments, I would like to submit to you a memorandum dated December 6, 1971, by Mr. Barr, written to Miss Winifred Thompson. I think many of the thoughts contained herein are thoughts that I surely could identify with. I will give it to you so that you can include it in the record of this discussion today. It is a very succinct, a very articulate, and a very well thought out statement as to how we can best respond to the situation today of overlapping of services. I feel that there are few people who know the problem better than the author of this memo—Mr. William Barr.

Senator MATHIAS. It will be included in the record.

(The memorandum referred to follows:)

MEMORANDUM

D.C. DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES,
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,
BUREAU OF YOUTH SERVICES,
November 30, 1971.

To: Miss Winifred G. Thompson, Director.
From: William W. Barr, Associate Director.
Subject: Reflections Re Senate Bill S. 2693.

Senate Bill S. 2693 was introduced by Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. (Rep.-Md.) on October 15, 1971, "to establish the Office of Youth Commissioner in the District of Columbia, to establish the Youth Commission, and for other purposes."

I have read the bill several times and have studied the Congressional Record, dated October 15, 1971, page S 16303. This reading provides some insight into: (a) the legislative intent of S. 2693 and (b) the essence of what the proposed agency would be as a District of Columbia entity.

Senator Mathias' introductory remarks in the Congressional Record state the legislative intent quite clearly in my judgment. First, he has been interested in legislating a comprehensive Federal grant program for the prevention of deliquency and rehabilitation of delinquents, as expressed by his earlier bill (introduced in June, 1971 and now pending in the Senate Judiciary Committee) entitled "The Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Rehabilitation Act of 1971." Secondly, he believes states and localities should develop sound juvenile delinquency programming in order to be ready to make good use of any Federal funds which become available. Thirdly, he states an intent to "provide a meaningful and long overdue plan for the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency in the District as well as establish a mechanism for helping those youths who have already, or who are, on the verge of becoming involved in juvenile delinquent behavior."

Partial intent seems to be to move promptly to establish a high level office and mechanism in the District Government to combat juvenile delinquency. He reviews the recommendation of the President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia, in 1966, that a Youth Commmission be established; the study done at his direction in 1970 by Mrs. Barbara Hartman (then a graduate intern in his office); and what he perceives to be the current situation. He concludes that "nearly six years have elapsed since the Crime Commission report" and that "something must be done now."

He further states his intentions to "bring top priority attention" to juvenile deliquency planning in the District and to "provide for the involvement of youths themselves" in the planning, reviewing and policymaking stages of programs designed to benefit them." In addition to serving the District youths themselves, his purpose is to help meet the needs of the entire Washintgon metropolitan area. (Note: The coordinated planning and intense involvement of youth in planning and evaluation is mandated by the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968.)

He states a strong intent of the bill to help *prevent* youths from getting into the criminal justice system and, if they should become so involved to help provide them with the *most comprehensive rehabilitation possible.*

Finally, Senator Mathias states an intent to "help the District in its efforts to develop juvenile delinquency prevention and rehabilitation programs" and stresses that the bill is in no way an attempt to assume responsibilities of the District Government or to undercut the concept of home rule which he supports.

Summarizing the foregoing comments, it seems to be that the legislative intent is honorable and laudable. I am somewhat removed from the political arena but I do have knowledge that Senator Mathias has the reputation of being "a friend to the District" and that his concept of "the Federal interest" is more one of "mutual concern" for the entire Metropolitan area. I am even more comfortable with his motivations when I recall that, unlike another senator who displayed great concern for crime in the District, he was equally as concerned in his constituent state of Maryland where he held hearings on delinquency in Baltimore. From afar, then, my impression is that he is "for real" and that his intents and purposes are to help the Nation's Capital.

Now for some thoughts regarding how the proposed agency seemingly would function in the District of Columbia Government.

TITLE II. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA YOUTH COMMISSION

It seems that the Commission's functions, as stated in Sec. 201. (a), are typical of such "advisory and review" bodies and that it could serve very usefully to the Mayor as an additional "sounding board" regarding whether his efforts to prevent, control and treat delinquency were moving in a meaningful way. Some questions come to mind, however: What would be the role of the Criminal Justice Planning Board vis-a-vis the Commission, in terms of overall city planning in crime and delinquency? Would *all* juvenile delinquency planning (especially proposals for grant funding) be lodged within the Commission's "advisory and review" role, including any provisions for juvenile programs under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act? It would be important to avoid any conflict between the Commission and the Criminal Justice Planning Board, especially since the latter body has been instrumental in approving the only funding proposals for juvenile delinquency (using the Safe Streets Act provisions).

I am impressed with the composition of the Commission and believe the number of eleven members would not be unwieldly. I would add one note of caution regarding the youthful representation; *more youth* actually involved in delinquency, or in danger of becoming delinquent, *should be appointed* (perhaps two among the seven noted in lines 7–17, page 4, S. 2693.) It is well to have the secondary schools represented, as well as the juvenile correctional facilities, but we need youth who are currently involved in the hazardous existence of the community. So often, these advisory bodies represent only the "youth who are succeeding" and they are not the group who are involved in the problem. It is well to have the mixture of "success" and "failure" to help give more insights into youthful attitudes and behavioral responses, but let us be sure it is a "balanced mix."

The appointment of an adult offender who has been in Lorton Reformatory is quite appropos for this body and is consonant with our thinking in DHR-SSA. We are using "Con-Sultants" (inmates from Lorton) throughout the Bureau of Youth Services to help counsel and guide juveniles in a wide variety of problem areas (drugs, street crime, family relationships, career planning, and so forth).

I like the overall stress on "being well-qualified and experienced in juenvile delinquency prevention, control, or rehabilitation programs," having community or neighborhood representation and private agency voices, and including the thinking of persons who have been through the criminal justice system as offenders. This helps to assure a wide range of interests and experiences on the Commission.

OFFICE OF YOUTH COMMISSION

The first positive I see in these provisions are the qualifications outlined for the incumbent. I agree that the person should be an experienced, trained professional in the field of juvenile delinquency prevention, control and rehabilitation, and that said person should be knowledgeable of the District of Columbia. It would be a serious handicap, in my opinion, to have a political appointee in this key position, especially one who is constantly "campaigning." If such an agency were established, then only two political figures are needed in the executive line of authority—the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor. The Youth Commissioner, certainly, must be politically-aware and sensitive to the forces that play across the community, but he simply cannot get involved in political game-playing. He has more than enough to do if he devotes his entire energy to organizing and directing the agency!

I am impressed with the amount of authority invested in the office to get the job done. The job of "coordinating" public and private agencies into an integrated effort around a common goal is most difficult; therefore, the Youth Commission must have the authority to even convene them to begin planning. On the other hand, I do not see any threat of too much power being vested in that office. The idea of a "czar" (which was widely questioned in 1966 when the Crime Commission recommended a rather awesome power structure for its version of a youth commission) is even more delicate to handle in many areas of the community. The use of authority has to be handled with great deftness and diplomacy in many situations involving youth problems (a current example is some of the community reaction regarding the proposed City Council regulation establishing truancy and curfew controls over juveniles). It would seem to me that there is enough clout proposed to get the job done—and that is sufficient.

I am extremely pleased with the provisions for developing and implementing a comprehensive plan; *reviewing, coordinating* and *evaluating* programs; development of new programs utilizing *other public* and *private agencies*, as well as *educational institutions;* and the development of a data bank providing a profile of delinquency.

I would add to this, however, a clearly-defined role to develop training of a wide variety of youth workers as part of the stated responsibilities. It is inherent in the job but it lends impetus to implementation when it is stated specifically. This could be the nucleus of drive toward establishing a "training academy" on a metropolitan-wide basis, utilizing staff and resources of Virginia, Maryland, and the District. There is much experience to be shared in the "tri-state" area!

I have no qualms over the detailed relationships with the Superior Court. This is necessary and quite appropriate to a smoothly-working juvenile justice system.

Section 203 (a) (S. 2693, pages 10–12) spell out more of his duties to work with the essential agencies of the juvenile justice system and deal with his "administrative housekeeping" such as budgeting and record-keeping. I would only highlight on page 12, lines 4–7, the clear mandate to work with the Director of the Narcotics Treatment Administration. This is a good way to establish a high priority on one of the most crucial pieces of planning in the juvenile field today.

YOUTH COMMISSIONER'S ADVISORY BOARD

This section provides an excellent vehicle for the Youth Commission to have the inputs of most of the organizations he would need to help him. However, even though there are 15 persons involved, they represent mainly "establishment" organizations, such as is provided for on the Youth Commission. There are many voices speaking out on social problems and it is necessary to include them if an agency is going to plan programs in *their* communities. Each agency represented has its "constituency," to be sure, but I am not assured that the range of possible advisors has been culled sufficiently. This interaction will be most important to the effectiveness of the agency's efforts.

SUMMARY OF PHILOSOPHICAL CONCEPTS

Altogether, the proposed legislation finds me receptive. I have discussed it in administrative meetings with the Bureau of Youth Services staff and have not detected any real degree of apprehension. Perhaps the public hearings will bring out more responses.

The concept of a parent agency serving youth has been with us about 30 years now, beginning with the work of the American Law Institute in the late 1930's and early 1940's which culminated in the establishment of the California Youth Authority in 1941 as the first such organization in our country. John Rocky Ellingston, who had served as a field services officer for the American Law Institute in the developing the model Youth Corrections Act, describes the background of establishing the California Youth Authority in a book entitled "*Protecting Our Children From Criminal Careers*," Prentice Hall, Inc., New York, 1948. In pages 55–60, he discusses "Launching A Youth Authority," stating some of the rationale for such an organization. Important insights are the intent to have a *unified* agency working *totally* on the problems of the child. The court *commits to the Youth Authority*, not a specific facility, and that agency then decides on the proper place for treatment. This makes a clear delineation between the legal role and the part played by behavioral scientists in treatment.

The matter of how much authority would be invested in a youth agency and just how it would be administratively organized has caused a variety of forms in organizational structure to develop. Minnesota and Wisconsin were two of the states after California who passed youth acts and Ellingston makes some comparisons in a passage entitled "Type of Administration" on page 56, to wit:

"The new correctional system cannot develop from scratch. Delinquency and crime will not take a holiday while the architects of saner treatment design and build the new tools. The new system has to start with the old system (including facilities and personnel) which it is intended to replace, or at least to reorient and reorganize. This necessity inevitably helps to shape the administrative set-up of a new Youth Authority.

"In California, where the old correctional system was not well integrated but consisted of facilities that were to a large extent mutually independent, logic dictated the creation of a completely new administrative agency, headed by a board of three members, to whose administration existing facilities could gradually be assigned. Somewhat different conditions in Minnesota lead to the establishment of a new commission of five members, but including the Director of the Division of Public Institutions and the Chairman of the State Board of Parole. In Wisconsin, on the other hand, all the elements of the correctional system, including a staff and facilities for diagnosis were already well integrated in the Department of Public Welfare. Consequently, the enabling legislation created a Youth Service Division within the Department."

I recommend an article by William H. Sheridan, Assistant Director, Division of Juvenile Delinquency Services, Health, Education and Welfare entitled: "Structuring Services for Delinquent Children and Youth" (Federal Probation, September, 1967). Sheridan analyzes the problem of developing a suitable administrative organization and compares models established in various states. He states on Page 51:

"In most states no single agency is given continuing responsibility for the child. This responsibility may shift back and forth from courts to public or voluntary welfare agencies, State institutions, or other State departments or divisions. There may be little continuity in treatment during this movement. While certain avenues of cooperation between agencies and departments have been established, the process is often devious and slow. As a result, many children do not receive the proper care and treatment at the time when it would be most effective. This 1951 statement still represents the situation in many states and local communities today. (The 1951 reference is to: Richard J. Clendenen and William H. Sheridan, "Youth Authorities and the Prevention and Treatment of Juvenile Delinquency," Washington, D.C. U.S. Children's Bureau, 1951 [mimeographed material].)

Sheridan says also on Page 52:

"Other state agencies besides those controlling delinquency also are directly and indirectly related to treatment of delinquent children. Included in this group would be health, welfare, education, and vocational rehabilitation services. Representatives from courts, employment services, housing, as well as state and local planning groups, are also included.

"A coordinating and program development mechanism for all these services is obviously necessary. This might take the form of a program committee composed of top level representatives of the above departments and organizations who would be directly responsible to an assistant in the governor's office. And effectiveness demands that each representative be able to speak for and commit his department, which means that only top administrative personnel—at least an assistant to the director—be on this committee. Otherwise, this will become a program-coordinating committee in name only—an unfortunate characteristic of numerous existing coordinating or interdepartmental committees."

In the Foreword to Ellingston's work (on p. vi), John D. Rockefeller III states that the book is "a description of the evolution of the American Law Institute's concept of a 'state agency for *rehabilitating* delinquents and youthful offenders' into the concept of 'an agency dedicated to the *conservation* of youth'." (The italic is mine.)

Ellingston says, on Page 345:

"The uniqueness of the Youth Authority plan is that it provides a practical tool by which the state can systematically help to reorient existing agencies necessary to meet the basic needs of all children and to awaken them to their responsibilities. This is a long task, an endless task, but the Youth Authority represents a purposeful attack upon it."

Sheridan ultimately recommends a "department of services for all children and youth." He states on Page 56 of his article:

"By 1970, at current estimates, our population will include 60 million children in the age group 5 through 19 years. We must be prepared to serve those who are going to need help. Therefore, I strongly recommend that any state restructuring its program for delinquent children consider establishing a department of services for all children and youth, including youthful offenders. (This paragraph is quoted from: William H. Sheridan 'New Directions for the Juvenile Court.' Federal Probation. June, 1967, pp. 15–20.)

"Such a department has all the advantages of a separate department for delinquent children: (1) an identity of its own; (2) an opportunity to compete with other repartments for state and public support; (3) the ability to attract and retain qualified personnel and to plevel leadership; and (4) permits the administrator to devote full time to specific programs.

"At the same time, such a department eliminates 2 factors which have been the target of justifiable criticism: (1) It avoids the duplication of services for delinquent youths are separated from those for other children; and (2) it separates the administration of service programs from public assistance programs with the attendant restrictions and eligibility problems. I believe that the authority to grant or withhold funds should not rest within the same authority that provides services; such dual authority is subject to abuse. Eligibility machinery should be depersonalized; the thinking seems to be in this direction.

"Some structures for delivering services to delinquent youth appear to have advantages over others, and no single pattern can be recommended for all the States—characteristics peculiar to each must be taken into consideration. But, in this process, *tradition and vested interests must now give way to change and creativity.*"

I would differ with Sheridan's comments regarding separating public assistance from service programs "because such dual authority is subject to abuse." I would want empirical data to support that claim. The Social Security Amendments of 1967 makes such a separation at any rate.

I think what these foregoing quotes from experts indicate is the very real problem of setting up a suitable, workable administrative structure to serve children. Official status as an agency is needed and desirable but monolithic, all-encompassing power is highly debatable. A singular mission of "serving children and youth" is being stressed to sharpen program planning and goals but it is recgonized that an agency working with juveniles must also work with families, either directly or through referrals.

OUR EXPERIENCE

Our experience has shown that over seventy percent of juveniles are returned to their families from the juvenile justice system, which indicates the validity of an old axiom in the field that "one works with the juvenile and his family." Unlike adults who are returned to the community from the adult criminal justice system with sole responsibility for themselves, some responsible adult has to accept responsibility for a juvenile. Further, even while the offender is under agency supervision, adults do not get the same degree of "family casework" while in the system (except in those jurisdictions engaged in such progressive programs as D.C. Corrections Department's "Family Counseling Project.") Family casework (or similar support services to surrogate parents) is a necessary concomitant to any direct service to a juvenile.

In a nutshell, the "appropriate" grouping of agencies in any structure of youth services is difficult to define and is debatable under any circumstances. There has been much criticism of "too many different caseworkers working with the same family because of several agencies being involved with the same family"; yet, a jurisdiction has to consider the optimum size of any structure even as it attempts to unify its system of services. There is such a thing as being "too big" just as there is the undesirable situation of being "too small" (and, with this, too competitive with a multiplicity of overlapping agencies.)

To be sure, the best safeguard to insure a proper, workable, meaningful structure is to have a good administrative design. But *what* is being administered in terms of various functions and *how many* levels of administration are involved? In many states, the youth agency is coordinating at least three levels of authority: state, county, and local. In the District, it is difficult to separate these layers of government because, within the city government, many departments combine all three levels and yet are subordinate to the Mayor who is Chief Executive of a city rather than a state. The situation in the District creates some interesting attitudinal dynamics in government officials and various segments of the community. For example, Frank A. Ross, in an article entitled: "*The Youth Services*

Act," printed in The Bulletin of the State Bar Association of Wisconsin, Vol. 20, November, 1947, pp. 253–5, states that "the problem of prevention is a concern of the *local* level but the Commission will furnish advice, counsel and assistance." (Italic is mine.) Another article, "Youth Corrections Model Act in Operation," found in The University of Chicago Law Review, Vol. 17, Summer, 1959, pp. 683–97, makes a point similar to Ross', that "communities resent an increase in the power of central state agencies which decreases their function in dealing with juvenile delinquents."

In the District, some agencies see themselves as the "local" level charged with operating the preventive program, for example, and the upper echelon of city government as a coordinating office offering "advice, counsel and assistance"! On the other hand, some neighborhood groups see themselves as the "local" preventive operation and seek funding, asking a specific agency only for advice, counsel and (*mainly*) assistance! Too, some offices at the top level of city government apparently see their responsibility as operating programs at the "local" level while retaining the "advisory, counseling and assisting" function.

This oddity in the nature and structure of our city government is confusing and breeds much internecine struggle in and among the executive branch. It must be quite confusing to other states and newcomers to Federal agencies who have to deal with us and who are accustomed to clearly defined layers of government with a well-established set of protocols!

Abraham G. Novick, Executive Director, Berkshire Farm for Boys, Canaan, New York discusses institutional organization in an article entitled "Institutional Organization for Treatment" published in Crime and Delinquency, Vol. 10, No. 3, July, 1964, pp. 257–262. There are thoughts which seem to apply to our subject by analogy. On Page 262, Novick states this: "Institutional organization for treatment requires all sections to function as a team with a common purpose while remaining aware of one another's responsibilities and roles." Elsewhere on Page 262 he says, "Effective administration requires integration of effort." On the same page again he writes: "However, the important thing in achieving integration and coordination is to make certain that the organizational structure itself expresses a concern for the treatment and rehabilitation of each youngster and that the discharge of these responsibilities is clearly delineated."

I would suggest that one could apply Mr. Novick's observations to any youth agency structure such as is being proposed in S. 2693 in spite of its larger mission. I would add one other thought gleaned from an article entitled "The Youth Corrections Authority Act, A Model," written by William Draper Lewis and published in The American Bar Association Journal 28: pp. 322–24, May, 1942. Mr. Draper discusses four elements provided in the integrated system of the Youth Corrections Authority Act: (1) diagnosis and classification; (2) segregation by age group and by typology; (3) *varied and flexible treatment facilities to provide for individual treatment;* and (4) replacement in society. (Italic is mine.) He points out that the focus is on correctional treatment, not punishment. If one conceives of the wide range of preventive, control and rehabilitative opportunities possible within S. 2693, in addition to Draper's observations, then Novick's suggestions regarding the importance of integrating and coordinating the agency, around a common goal become even more apropos to our subject.

Finally, *no matter how it is organized*, the city's system of services to youth will continue to be mainly "people," giving themselves to whatever extent. They will be the "breath of life" to the structure. To the extent they dedicate themselves to the mission success will or will not be achieved. Again, there can be no gameplaying with the community. Promise nothing which cannot be (or is not!) delivered; and deliver that which is promised! Play it straight with the people and with other agencies! Establish credibility! And *serve!*

PROS AND CONS OF S. 2693

Pros

1. It provides a mechanism with sufficient status and visibility, plus authority to provide central leadership in a planned, coordinated effort to reduce delinquency on a city-wide basis (with some real possibilities for a metropolitan role).

2. It gives an "equal" status to those executive agencies in the juvenile justice system who are charged with the responsibility of providing programs for prevention, control and rehabilitation.

It is important that the executive role be as respected as that of the legal field in order to maintain a proper balance of effort and influence in the dynamics of the juvenile justice system. In my opinion, the relationship between the courts (the legal sector) and the preventive and rehabilitative areas (the executive sector) is very much akin to the delicate balance among the three branches of government. Neither can rise to any paramountcy over the other. Behavioral scientists are not lawyers (generally), nor vice versa. Each has to play a vital respected role if the system of services is to work to the best advantage of the juveniles. Presently, in the District, the system is very much out of balance with the legal field spreading, in many instances, too far into the area of executive responsibility. In prior years, the opposite was the case and the influence of legal procedure was too weak. A balance must be struck during this era of history and it seems to me that a properly functioning youth agency such as is being proposed would be of great help to the District.

3. It establishes a nuclear agency in youth-serving programs which is not too unwieldy and which, if it gets off to a good start and is properly administered, can be expanded rationally in years to come without disrupting the flow of services to citizens.

It is rather hazardous, it seems to me, to rush pell-mell into setting up a super-agency which embraces anything and everything in sight which even looks like "youth," or "delinquents," or "pre-delinquents," or whatever! It would be disastrous to go into a great deal of reorganizing, with considerable disruption of activities during the "anxiety period" and a lot of blood to be mopped up later. It is not necessary, in view of the fact that we have plenty of experience over the past three decades with various youth-serving administrative structures. We should be able to learn from the experience of the states who have tried such systems.

4. It provides a mechanism admirably suitable for developing a comprehensive plan.

The core of agencies being transferred; the authority and responsibility of the Youth Commissioner; the advisory and review role of the Commission; the agency representation on the Advisory Board—all of these provide an excellent opportunity to develop the demography and etiology of delinquency in the District and a comprehensive plan for dealing with the problem. Organizational structure is not, in itself, a plan but it can provide the power base from which to develop a plan. One can easily envision a sort of "interlocking directorate" of thinkers and planners "sharing" authority with the Youth Commissioner through a system of contractual services; community-operated programs; shared core services (such as data, information, training, research, evaluation, etc.); integrated and coordinated effort, and so forth. It offers an opportunity to really "go to war" on delinquency in the District, the way the Nation fights in total war. Every military unit *has* a role, *knows* its role, and *plays* its role. The goals are identifiable and commonly known to all. All resources are mobilized in a total effort. Victory virtually is assured.

5. If Congress establishes it by legislation, it is morally obligated to fund it adequately.

I am not competent to go much further with this line of thought because others involved in the political areas have priority in establishing positions about "who should do it." I would only say that it may be of some advantage to the District, during these "tight money years," to have such an agency established with the good auspices of Congress. So much for that.

Cons

1. Many of the family and youth-serving functions within the Department of Human Resources-Social Services Administration are not included in the Bureau of Youth Services and would thus be in a separate "department."

Sheridan has been quoted earlier regarding the number of agencies who affect and serve delinquency programs. It has been to the advantage of families and their children, generally, to have one department offering a variety of services, in my opinion. This would be sacrificed to a certain extent but perhaps could be overcome by maintaining close relationships with the Department of Human Resources. This potential dichotomy of services needs more discussion.

2. The name of "Youth Commission" needs some debate:

Youth authorities carry a great deal of authority over *committed* offenders, where as youth commissions deal with a *wide range of deviant behavior* in youngsters (e.g., emotional, physical, intellectual, delinquency, etc.). Sheridan finally settles (as described beforehand) on "a department of services for *all* youth which covers the whole gamut of juvenile needs. More thought needs to be given, from a *functional* viewpoint, regarding whether an "authority," a "commission," a "department," an "office," or whatever, is being proposed.

3. Inasmuch as the legislation is being proposed in the United States Senate, it may provoke some resentment within the District as being "a Congressional intrusion" into the affairs of the city in a sensitive program.

Again, I must leave this debate to others with the competence and the power to deal with it. I would only suggest that time needs to be devoted by all concerned in this particular interface to a rational, practical dialogue regarding which approach would be in the best interest of the citizens of the city and surrounding areas. It may be that public hearings will resolve this matter if it should become an issue.

Such are my impressions regarding Senate Bill S. 2693 at this time. It is said that Victor Hugo, the night before he died, remarked that "mightier than all the armies is an idea whose time has come." It may well be that the time of a central youth agency has come to the District of Columbia.

WILLIAM W. BARR,
Associate Director,
Bureau of Youth Services.

Father McCARTHY. Some specific questions that I would have concerning the bill are these, sir: First, I personally would like to see, and this is a personal preference, the city council having more than just advice and consent over the selection of the Youth Commissioner. I know there has been a great deal of tension between the previous head of the city council and the city administration. Now we have a gentleman who, perhaps, is more amenable to the city administration. Yes; I would like to see the city council have more authority in, perhaps, the selection of the person who would be the Youth Commissioner.

Second, this has been said often today—I would like to see more youth involved on all levels, especially on the Commission level itself. You've mentioned the fact in the bill there would be youth on two or three different levels. Selected youth that Petey Greene spoke about. But, I think, if there is not at least an equal number, there should be close to an equal number, of youth on the Commission itself. And these should be youth very reflective of what Petey Greene was talking about. The guys who have the street constituency and not those people who have been selected because they have been friends of the people in power in city hall.

Senator MATHIAS. May I interrupt you at that point? It might be useful to know your own orientation with regard to the street. Is the church, of which you are a pastor, located in southeast?

Father McCARTHY. I am associate pastor of Assumption Church on Martin Luther King Avenue in southeast Washington. I am the director of sort of a satellite parish or satellite mission of Assumption Church called the Mission of Community Concern, which is housed in Valley Green National Housing. I have been a resident of Valley Green National Housing for the past 4 years. This is in a sense my base of operation and the people that I know best are those people with whom I live. Those are the residents in the Southeast Wheeler Road corridor. I think that these are the residents, and particularly the youth, since you have such a high percentage of families, fatherless families of youth that are five and six per family. These are the youth who would be best served by the Commission in your bill. Does that satisfy you?

The final point I would like to make in terms of specific questions with regard to the bill, Senator, is that I concur that one large office has a clearinghouse for activities in a specific area. It is good but sometimes it produces an unmanageable bureaucracy in which there is no concept of subsidiaries or delegation of powers. The Department of Human Resources of the District of Columbia is probably the best example, starting with Mr. Philip Rutledge and now with Mr. Joseph Yeldell. They have tried and have done a very good job of reorganizing that Department. There is a channel of command. But at the same time, and I regret to say, but it is a fact and I want this to be on the record, that a number of very beautiful, good, and effective people who, for a long time, have been associated with the Department of Human Resources have been smothered. Their initiative and creativity have been muted because of the present reorganization.

I hope that Mr. Yeldell, in his wisdom in the months to come, will try to allow these people and to get delegated authority to these middle management people so that some of the authority they have had in the past, they can exercise freely and intelligently in the years to come.

Senator MATHIAS. Again, not to interrupt you—but I've asked this of Mr. Vinson earlier—would the proposal—which is contained in this bill and which is in essence the proposal of the President's Commission on Crime—create that kind of a monolithic structure that is so inflexible and so rigid that ideas cannot get to the top? This is a point that I want to emphasize with you as I did with him because that certainly is not my intention.

Father MCCARTHY. I realize that, and I think this is due to some extent to a social ill that I want to speak to at this moment. In speaking of this I speak to you perhaps most specifically in my capacity as priest because I think it might be something oversimplified, what I am going to say to you, but as we, you and I, Senator, come to know more and more about ourselves and the world around us and the situations in which we live, we have new and fresh evidence to draw from and sometimes we draw different conclusions. I think what is good and what is evil about our fellow man is something which is an evolving thing. I say this because I think as a member of this committee on the Senate side—and I know that you voted in favor of it—we have arrived at a time and point in our history, and I say this as a priest who has spoken to many people on their level just as a moral issue and more particularly in the history of the District of Columbia where our lack of home rule in the fullest sense of the word is not only an unhealthy situation but is an immoral situation—and I mean that. I repeat again that the city of Washington, D.C. in that it does not have home rule in the fullest sense is an immoral city.

The fact that Petey Greene, and myself, are coming here before you is symptomatic of that very fact, Senator. There are some repercussions that inadvertently happen because of that situation, and I want to speak of one of those situations at this time.

In the Youth Opportunities Services, one of the ways in which they have tried to counteract the fact that we have no home rule in this city is by establishing home rule on a mini scale. It is called the neighborhood planning council. These neighborhood planning councils, 20 in number, have elections each year. Dr. Jones, I think, devised something which theoretically is a very good concept. But basically, it is evil. Basically it is almost brutal on what it does to the youth. It brutalizes the youth. I have been a part of that machine, sir. I am here to confess to you that because you have this neighborhood planning council concept, where kids are called upon to exercise authorities which even their parents do not fully realize and do not even fully understand because it is not something that has seeped in through the whole parental system and the whole system, but something pushed from below from a bunch of city organizers such as myself, and in order to try and establish a youth council with particular sections of the city, and this is sort of a basic organism that is used in Youth Opportunity Services today. We have an annual election. I have been responsible, as many other people in the city have been, in collecting and herding kids so that they would vote for particular groups of people.

In the specific section in which I live, Congress Heights, the slates that I have supported for the past 3 years have won because of the way in which I, Father Shane McCarthy, have been able to collect kids. Many of them do not know what they are doing, and do not know why they are voting. Yet they cast a ballot. In this sense the city now has some token form of home rule.

I think, because of this fact, sir, particularly your colleagues on the House side, have not been able to organize themselves sufficiently and to vote as your men around this table have for home rule in the fullest sense for this city. That all of these sort of efforts which are spinoffs, which are attempts to try to recreate an omnibus, are really destined to failure. I think one of the best examples of this is in the youth opportunities today.

I am not saying this because I feel that the thing is theoretically wrong. On paper it is a beautiful concept—to have the city broken up into 20 divisions and to have youth voting, to have youth voting for their own folks, for their own fellow youth, to have offices and to have responsibilities over money. But the way in which adults, such as this adult, have used the youth, I think is unquestionable. I say this because probably the basic operation of the present youth system is called the neighborhood planning council.

I think it has to be called a serious question because of the way in which the youth have been used and manipulated. If anything is to be done, your Commission is going to give the youth the opportunity to speak from a podium and from a position, hopefully, where they will not be the tools of people like myself, who have been very involved in the community and trying to give them these sort of authorities.

The sort of basic thing that I think is wrong in the present operation of the Youth Opportunities, theoretically it is good but the Neighborhood Planning Council gives responsibility to adults that they don't have time to work out in their own private and professional lives. Many people in the community are working two and three jobs to put bread on the table. Then they are given responsibility over $20,000 $50,000, and $150,000 and these people don't have the opportunity, the time and in many times the sort of expertise to make some of the decisions that are necessary.

I say to you, Senator, that theoretically what we have here today in the city is beautiful on paper but practically very difficult to implement. What is happening to the adults is not as serious as to what is happening to the youth in which they've been used. I say this because I think that it's a basic sort of spinoff monster that has occurred because of the fact that we don't have home rule. We don't have it legislated and given to us from on top and so that things such as the Youth Opportunities Services can be sort of collaborated into one office. And so that the youth will be given dignified posts, deserving of them, so they can make the decisions that ought to be made by the youth without being herded or pressured by people like myself working on the community level. So I see that as one of the most serious faults. On paper, as I say, it's one of the most beautiful concepts but practically, because we have no concept, and I am a third generation Washingtonian, of what it means to have our own destiny, of what it means to have our own control of city government and the mechanisms of city government.

I have some serious questions as to whether even your Commission itself, sir, is going to be able to survive. Petey Greene says give it a chance. If this comes into being and we don't like it or we want things to be changed in it—how are we going to have our voices heard? There is no device. It is sort of an almost self-defeating device because, sir, we don't have the home rule which gives the individual citizen the right to elect that mayor, the right to elect these city council members who are going to choose the youth commissioner, who are going to have the advice, the consent, and the control to a certain extent as to how this youth commission is going to be put into being.

I wish you well, Senator, in getting this youth commissioner selected and getting a youth commission together but I think unless gentlemen like yourself and particularly your colleagues in the House don't get yourselves together and address yourselves to, I think, a basic immorality which is affecting this whole system of government in Washington that all the labors of you and your staff in trying to do things like this will be for nil.

I thank you for this opportunity to speak to you. I've been speaking very much from the gut and from the heart because I, as a minister, now feel that this is more than just a theoretical exercise. It is a real issue and I feel that congressmen and senators like yourself have to deal with moral issues as well as strictly legal ones.

Senator MATHIAS. We thank you very much, Father.

One thing which Petey Greene said, which I think is very basic to the success of this or any other effort, and one which was echoed the other day in an interview, or a conversation, which I had on television with Dr. Joel Elkes, who is chairman of the Department of Psychiatry at Johns Hopkins University Medical School. It was interesting. I couldn't help but catch the echo of one conversation with the other. Petey Greene talked about the influence of family on young people and the necessity to motivate families to take a more positive role in their children's lives. Now, out of your experience in Assumption Church and the particular mission that you're conducting: Do you have any suggestions for us in this area? This becomes a very personal and very subjective problem. One that I suspect can never be legislated, but in which some leadership and some encouragement can possibly be developed.

Father **McCarthy.** This past Saturday I had the opportunity to shepherd 30 youths through five different lines at the Employment Service as they were getting summer jobs. If I weren't down there to cheat for them—in other words, I got their cards and returned them to the front—I had my collar on and knew the guy behind the desk. It took us 2½ hours. I talked to many of the mothers there in welfare lines, food lines, and so many lines similar to this in the District government. Going through this defacing, dehumanizing process and what I see to some extent and what I hope that your office and what your bill would provide would be a simplification of services—particularly for youth. So that people would not have to go through the barbaric structures that we have set up now which sort of sucks out any sort of initiative.

I see this most particularly in the hearts and minds of parents today. Parents that I'm living with, parents who are my neighbors, because of the present system which we have today. They are just drained of initiative. They are just drained of any joy for life so that they have to resort, perhaps, to such things that Congressmen sit back and smugly accuse them of: Alcohol, drugs, liquor, and sex.

This is almost a very understandable situation, sir, because of the way in which the system has sort of denuded them of any sort of personhood. What we have to do is get back to the families. I hope in our emphasis on youth today—I didn't see it spelled out specifically in the bill, but I'm sure that you're thinking of this, that the services have to go to families and to parents. If we are going to serve those youths then we have to get to those parents. I didn't see it specifically spoken to in this bill but I'm sure any commission that you would set up would address itself to the problems—not just as a youth problem but as a family problem.

If the kid isn't in school, if he becomes a truant and then a juvenile delinquent, it might be because he didn't have decent shoes or because he has a toothache and he can't be served in the city situation today. It was announced last week there are hardly any dental services for the hundreds of thousands of youth that need it. And so it's basically not a youth problem—it is a family problem. If we don't get back that root of family, and I hope your bill would have us do that, I think that we are really missing the boat.

In getting back to that, we've got to do something that is going to be almost an impossible task. That is: Give these mothers and fathers the dignity that we've stripped away from them for so many years. How this is going to be done, I really don't know at this point. It's something to which there are no answers. But the most basic way to do it, sir, is to give them at least some vote on whom they want in the city hall—down on Pennsylvania Avenue—that is the most basic, fundamental, and elementary way to do it. And we are not even doing that, sir.

Senator **Mathias.** As you know, we are trying to do that.

Father **McCarthy.** I know you are sir. I appreciate your efforts personally.

Senator MATHIAS. I hope the Senate position will prevail this year and we will not have to wait another year. But I think you're absolutely right about the family problem.

I spent some time in the city of Baltimore recently at two different experimental schools. One was primarily a black school which was experimenting in early education—teaching 4- and 5-year-olds to read. Then I spent some time at what was primarily a white school which was experimenting in the open classroom concept. They had some 600 children with no partitions in between. They were all together in one big open space. Both seem to be successful experiments in education. The critical factor that was common to both was that a high degree of parent participation was involved in the success. Parents volunteered—mothers volunteered as teacher aides in both situations. Parents were involved in the programing and development of these new curricula and the whole experiment.

I think that this is one of the very serious elements of dealing with juvenile problems with which we are going to have to cope. I think your suggestion and your comments are well-taken. You have to treat parents as people in order to have them act as the right kind of parents.

Father MCCARTHY. One thing that has just come to my mind, Senator—it is not on any of these papers so it might not be articulated as well as I like—but in this very Chamber you have heard much about community control. That is a concept on which sociologists have written books and spent hours. I am sure many hours have been spent right here discussing how it is going to be implemented in this city. One of the unfortunate things—and I think this is what I spoke to in my prepared draft—is that many of these spinoffs and many of the demands for community control in a very disorganized and unorganized way in this city take place and assume a degree of validity because we don't have any legitimatized city control through city hall. Once the people have that—once the people are able to vote for their mayor, vote for their representatives sittings on that city council, then I think there will be less pressure for Tom, Dick, and Harry to get up and demand community control on every level and in some ways destroy some very good and efficacious programs which have not been given a chance because of these cries and shouts for community control.

If community control comes from the right levels and people are given a chance to exercise that in the ways which I think is basic to their integrity as people—rather than just getting people together in housing sections, and in little community caucuses that are damning any good proposal that might come down the pike. This is what happens so frequently. I have faith in the basic American system, where if you give enough people enough chance I think the good will emerge, but right now we have a city that is run and controlled by little caucuses of people who come and whoop and holler. Where the people themselves as the city are not able to speak as a city as to who is going to control their destiny. Who is going to appoint a Youth Commissioner? Who is going to sit on that Youth Commission? Who is going to be on the city council? Really, sir, until you address yourself to that basic immorality that exists in the city today, much of the good that you propose in this bill is going to be diluted. I'm sorry; but that's just the facts of the case, sir.

Senator **Mathias**. There is a great deal of truth to that. I hope that this is one of the problems that won't be with us much longer.

Father **McCarthy**. Thank you Senator, and thank you for this opportunity.

Senator **Mathias**. We appreciate your being here, being so generous of your time, and also making it possible for Petey Greene to speak and make his other comments.

These hearings will resume tomorrow morning at 10:30 at which time the witnesses will be Dr. James L. Jones, who is Special Assistant to the Mayor for Youth Services and Dr. Robert L. DuPont, Director of the Narcotics Treatment Administration.

The hearing is now adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 12:35 p.m., the subcommittee adjourned, to reconvene at 10:30 a.m., Wednesday, June 21, 1972.)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA YOUTH ACT

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1972

U. S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH, EDUCATION,
WELFARE, AND SAFETY, OF THE COMMITTEE
ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10:30 a.m., pursuant to notice, in room 6226., New Senate Office Building, Senator John V. Tunney (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Tunney, Mathias, and Buckley.

Also present: Robert B. Washington, Jr., counsel; Clarence V. McKee, minority counsel; and Jerry Hill, legislative assistant to Senator Tunney.

Senator TUNNEY. The hearings of the Subcommittee on Public Health, Education, Welfare, and Safety of the District of Columbia Committee will come to order.

Our first witness is Dr. James L. Jones, Director of the Mayor's Office of Youth Opportunity.

The subcommittee would like to thank the District government for making available to the committee a Youth Programs Information Referral Manual which was sent to the committee yesterday afternoon. I am sure that the committee staff and the various members of the committee will be able to benefit having this manual before us. It is my understanding that it has been published for some time.

STATEMENT OF DR. JAMES L. JONES, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE MAYOR FOR YOUTH OPPORTUNITIES SERVICES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT

Dr. JONES. Yes, sir.

Senator TUNNEY. How long has this been available?

Dr. JONES. We have had that out for about 1½ months now.

Senator TUNNEY. Do you know why it wasn't sent to the committee when it was published?

Dr. JONES. We gave all of the material at the time to Mr. McKee and there are other documents that have since been published that were passed on to him. I have those documents with me to make them available at this point.

Senator TUNNEY. The committee woud like to have them and if there is an updating of this manual, at any future point, that you could make the committee one of those agencies to whom you automatically send a manual.

Dr. JONES. We would be delighted to send one.

Senator TUNNEY. Thank you.

Would you please proceed.

Dr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I am Dr. James L. Jones, special assistant to the Mayor for Youth Opportunity Services. I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation for the privilege of testifying before you today. I have prepared a statement, and if it pleases the committee I would like to highlight that statement rather than read it verbatim and entertain any questions.

I am also prepared to present to this committee any and all information that my office has at present.

I think the goals of this bill, to provide coordination for programing, comprehensive planning, and centralization of authority is consistent with our present goals toward which we have been working.

As this committee is well aware, there are multiplicity of disciplines that are necessary in order to impact on the problem of juvenile delinquency. Not only juvenile delinquency but juvenile decency, a problem with which we are also concerned. That is, to prevent young people from going over the line into the judicial system of delinquency.

While concurring with the goals, I believe that the effect of the bill would be to inhibit our efforts in combating juvenile delinquency in the District of Columbia. The provisions of the bill would limit the existing programs and policy decisionmaking authority of the Commission and the District of Columbia Council and would establish an inflexible organizational arrangement, subject only to statutory change, which would in part overlap existing programing and coordinating activities.

In light of the foregoing and for reasons that I shall go into in greater detail in the prepared statement which I have already submitted, I recommend against the favorable consideration of this bill.

As to certain sections of the bill: One of the major concerns is the establishment of a commission that would, in fact, usurp the power of the Mayor to rule on the budget, which indicates in section 2013, to receive, consider, and if necessary revise any budget estimate submitted to it pursuant to section 203(A)3 of the act and to forward such estimates to the Commissioner of the District of Columbia. Such estimates so forwarded to the Commissioner of the District of Columbia shall be transmitted by him without change to the Office of Management and Budget, but the Commissioner of the District of Columbia may include in such transmission his recommendations with respect thereto. This is one of the problems the District Government would have with this bill—to put in the hands of a commission this budgetary type authority.

The bill speaks to realining of Government resources and like any authority it is supposed to be all-inclusive but we find that this bill is silent to the youth division of the police and, of course, the courts which by separation of powers could not possibly come under it. So the bill speaks to a kind of hybrid commission that would be dealing with those programs impacting on delinquency that have no other statutory requirements.

Presently under the Mayor's reorganization plan and authority, he can realine those resources such as: realining institutions, realining those programs in the recreation department such as roving leaders and to a certain extent he is moving in that direction. And I think in the very near future we will have all those resources lined up.

I would like to take this opportunity to point out that the rationale we are following at this point is that the problem of juvenile delinquency is very technical and very, very difficult, and the District agencies that are working on specific problems of delinquency have the necessary expertise and talent to pursue those goals to the greatest extent. I say that because when you put a czar or a commissioner over top of all of a particular subject field as diverse as this, you have a tendency to be under his philosophical approach. If that approach happens to be incarceration of young people, you will see that drift being taken and those programs coming under his reign will be such that it will be difficult for new ideas in a different area to germinate.

So what are talking about is to coordinate all of these efforts and allow the individual discipline to fluorish with new ideas in spite of one particular philosophy, which may have a tendency to put a damper on a particular idea if that individual does not like it.

Another point that we're concerned with is that the private funding, that budgetary process coming under a commissioner—all of us are aware of the makeup of this particular city and as a result we see it extremely difficult for UGF to give up its budgetary powers. The Black United Fund, to acquiesce, we see perhaps in such a situation a diminishing of private contributions for fear that their ideas and their mandate, according to their institution, may be diluted by coming through this Commission.

Section 202 will give the Youth Commissioner responsibility for developing new programs for predelinquent youth, a term not defined in the bill but presumably encompassing all District youth not engaged in delinquent activity. Thus the Youth Commissioner would be directly responsible for all delinquent youth and indirectly responsible for all nondelinquent youth. Due to the breadth of this responsibility, several different agencies are now engaged in the joint venture of providing supportive service for youth who have become delinquent. The Youth Commission would serve as advisers to the Youth Commissioner. Here the city would have another autonomous situation, a board unto itself, responsible to itself with the Mayor in a rather precarious position budgetarywise. There is no check or balance on this board other than Congress. A change in the composition of the board would have to go through extensive legislative processes if in fact it passes and goes into operation and needs to be changed.

I would like to just talk briefly about what we're doing. As you know, the 1968 Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act spelled out a lot of very, very good ideas in comprehensive planning and also developing youth advisory boards and also setting up mechanisms for the reduction of delinquency. We have complied to a great extent with putting that bill into effect and, as all of us know, the amount of money originally designed to carry out that Act was cut severely, resulting in the reduction of programs on the street, but many of the things in the bill we have been doing for about a year.

We have been operating with the community through the Neighborhood Planning Council. We have established a board and they will presently meet in task force fashion and they have been working on problems. We have designed several programs directly bearing on juvenile delinquency and one is the courtesy patrol which is young people out on the street trying to deter juvenile delinquent acts through their presence. We have coordinated our efforts at about four levels and it is bringing forth, we think, a rather productive end. The roving leaders work in conjunction with the courtesy patrol. The courtesy patrol works in connection with the crime stoppers, elementary school kids, and through this process we try to identify those young people who would like to go into law enforcement through the police cadet program, thereby developing a reservoir of law enforcement individuals, but not only that, bringing a psychological approach to taking care of their own community by having done it from the time they were in elementary school.

We are in the process of setting up a 24-hour Youth Assistance Center which has complete diagnostic capabilities. I can understand the committee's concern about fragmentation when it is often discussed. The coordination is indeed difficult at times. People rally around a common goal, we find it comes easier.

What happens in this city is many youngsters are referred directly from one program to another. This center or these centers will have complete diagnostic capabilities to try to look at the youngster as a whole and then refer him to a program. The key here is that someone will be minding the shop. Presently, and in most cities in most States throughout the Nation, when a young person is referred to a program by a government agency, if he happens to be in three or more, where does he turn to, his home base? Does he go back to the school if he is in an NTA program, a reading program and trying to get his teeth fixed? If he drops out in the training program and the State program, who minds the store? This center will be his anchor. So if he's referred to a multiplicity of programs, and if those programs fail to satisfy his needs, he will come back in just like a doctor will look at him again until such time as those ailments are cured. These centers we hope to get open within the 30 days.

We have received an indication from LEAA that we will get a grant, and, hopefully, from HEW.

Coordination is effected at the Mayor's cabinet level where we discussed the common problems involving youth. It's also discussed at the supervisory level in the field. It's also discussed at the field technical level and also discussed at the community level. This is in addition to the various boards.

The LEAA Board is the Board responsible for the comprehensive planning of all the law enforcement activities. There are five members on that Board from the Youth Advisory Board in all actions that we are taking to that Board to make sure that they are working in concert with the total approach.

To deviate slightly from the delinquency approach: My particular office is concerned with and focuses on its teenagers. Those who are in trouble and those who are not in trouble. And the job programs, counseling programs, and programs designed to facilitate their interests and needs. We also are concerned with the health aspect.

I should like to wrap up this portion by giving you an illustration of coordination of a program that I would like to think that we are in the forefront in developing, which was one of the largest summer feeding programs in the Nation and the Agriculture Department provided the food. My office provides sufficient funds to prepare the food. The schools prepared the food. All government agencies assist in finding young needy kids to go and eat the food: through the Neighborhood Planning Council, churches, and private agencies. They go forth and partake of this lunch program. This program is a stabilizing factor in many programs throughout the city.

Here is an example of coordination which can only be seen as a result of the output, but to ask someone how did that come about, I dare say very few people in the city would understand. I forgot to mention, the Sanitation Department has an excess workload to do as a result of this program. They are all booked up. We meet on these problems and we discuss the problems.

Another problem we have just attacked from a coordinating point of view—many of you have read in the paper, I think the News ran a series, about rock throwing in far Northeast. The police department, my office, the recreation, housing, highways and traffic, and fire departments, went out to look at the alleys where young people were stealing cars. One of the things we thought might help would be to make those alleys inaccessible to speeding and drag-racing—which was one of the problems. So right now, through a coordinated effort on that particular problem, they are designing some obstructions to the point that they will have to slow down.

We have also increased the courtesy patrols in that area and the job situation looks very bright.

I was reading recently that the crime rate is dropping and along with that crime rate there is a reduction in juvenile delinquency. We attribute this rate to not one particular agency but to all agencies of the District of Columbia working in concert. The police certainly are doing a terrific job. The communities, with their softwares program, certainly are impacting. The recreation department, the department of human resources, and all those departments that have programs certainly ought to get some credit. It is difficult to delineate in a social science experiment exactly who is making the impact or the reduction, but we know it is dropping and we consider it an effort in concert.

So I thank you very much for this opportunity and I'll be happy to entertain any questions.

Senator TUNNEY. Thank you, Dr. Jones.

I now place your prepared statement, in its entirety, in the record.

(The prepared statement of Dr. James L. Jones follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF DR. JAMES L. JONES, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE MAYOR FOR YOUTH OPPORTUNITY SERVICES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT

Mr. Chairman, I am Dr. James L. Jones, Special Assistant to the Mayor-Commissioner for Youth Opportunity Services. I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation for the privilege of appearing before you today.

In my testimony before you today, I shall outline for you and your distinguished Committee Members how the Office of Youth Opportunity Services' Juvenile Delinquency Division provides a vital and needed mission in the total scheme of municipal planning, coordination, and delivery of goods and services to the citizens of the District of Columbia in an effort to combat juvenile delinquency.

I think that the goals of S. 2693—to provide coordinated programming, comprehensive planning, and centralization of authority in the area of juvenile delinquency prevention—are consistent with our present efforts because those have been the same goals with respect to our existing juvenile delinquency programs in the District of Columbia.

We have recognized the fact that assistance to our youth and, more specifically, prevention of delinquency depends in large part on the creation of a favorable social environment where delinquency is less likely to occur. The elimination of delinquency depends on a combination of many factors, including a stable family life, good school programs and other educational opportunities, job opportunities for youth, sufficient financial support if jobs are not available, and health and recreation programs. Accordingly, our efforts have been directed toward the development of appropriate individual programs, adequate planning and coordination, and improved organizational arrangements in order to make our programs more effective, and to best meet the needs of the youth of this City.

While concurring with the goals of S. 2693, I believe the effect of the bill would be to inhibit our efforts in combatting juvenile delinquency in the District of Columbia. The provisions of the bill would limit the existing program and policy decision-making authority of the Commissioner and the District of Columbia Council and would establish an inflexible organizational arrangement, subject only to statutory change, which would in part overlap existing planning, programming, and coordinating activities.

In light of the foregoing and for the reasons set out in greater detail in the attached section-by-section analysis, I recommend against favorable consideration of S. 2693.

Title I—Purposes; Findings

Title I states as the legislative purposes and intent of S. 2693, the planning and implementation of juvenile delinquency prevent programs in the District of Columbia through coordination of all private and public agencies involved. To achieve this goal S. 2693, would create an office with broad responsibilities and powers in the area of juvenile delinquency prevention. Title I states that to be effective, juvenile delinquency programing must be coordinated, must have a high priority and visibility in relation to other city programs, and must involve the community.

COMMENTS ON TITLE I

The goals of coordinated programing, comprehensive planning, and centralization of authority in the area of juvenile delinquency prevention are highly desirable goals and are the goals of the Commissioner's existing juvenile delinquency programs. These goals and their current implementation in the District are discussed in the comments on Title II of the bill.

Title II—District of Columbia Youth Commission

Section 201 would create a District of Columbia Youth Commission to serve as an advisory board reviewing all local and Federal programs for juvenile delinquency prevention in the District of Columbia. The Commission would provide general supervision for an Office of the Youth Commissioner, which is also established by the bill. The Commission's budget recommendations for the Office of the Youth Commissioner, and related activities (Youth Commission and Youth Commissioner Advisory Board), would not be subject to any change by the District's Commisisoner and would be included in the District's budget when it is forwarded to the Office of Management and Budget.

The new Youth Commission would be composed of eleven members appointed by the District's Commissioner. Section 201(b) of the bill requires that seven members be appointed who are "well qualified or experienced in juvenile delinquency prevention, control, or rehabilitation programs"; of these seven, two must represent community or neighborhood organizations and two must represent private agencies engaged in juvenile delinquency programs. Of the remaining four, one member must be a student from a senior high school; one must be a former inmate of the Lorton Reformatory who at the time of appointment is on parole or in a community based treatment program; and one member must be a resident of a juvenile correction facility. Commission members would serve without compensation. The terms of office would be three years in the case of the professional members and one year for the other four members. The Commission chairman would be appointed from among the members by the District's Commissioner.

Section 202 would create the Office of Youth Commissioner. The Youth Commissioner would be appointed by the District's Commissioner, with the advice and consent of the City Council, and would receive compensation at the rate of $36,000 per annum. The Youth Commissioner would be required to have had field and administrative experience in the area of juvenile programing, including delinquency and prevention programs, be knowledgeable of and worked in the District of Columbia community and its youth programs, and have a Master's Degree in an appropriate discipline, or its equivalent in experience and preparation.

The Youth Commissioner would be responsible for planning, coordinating, and operating all juvenile delinquency prevention, control and rehabilitative programs in the District of Columbia. More specifically, the Youth Commissioner would be responsible for developing a comprehensive plan for juvenile delinquency prevention, control and rehabilitation; for reviewing, coordinating, and evaluating all programs which impinge on juvenile delinquency planning and programing in the city including programs for the emotionally disturbed and mentally ill youth; for coordinating public and private programs; and for developing and operating new programs, where necessary, using both public and private resources. In addition to these areas of general responsibility, the Youth Commissioner would be responsible for establishing an information system capable of producing a statistical profile of delinquency including such items as age, sex, and educational and family background of delinquents. The bill provides that safeguards be adopted based on the recommendation of a committee of lawyers to assure that the names of individuals be deleted from such a system whenever possible. The bill further provides that the information system is to be operated in cooperation with a variety of existing District agencies.

Section 203 would provides the Youth Commissioner with additional responsibilities and powers for the purposes of juvenile delinquency prevention. The Youth Commissioner would be authorized to request statistical information and program data from any District agency and from the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia. The information gathered on juvenile delinquency would have to be computerized. The Youth Commissioner would review the budget of the Superior Court and make recommendations to the Court's Executive Office as to the programs relating to juvenile delinquency. The Youth Commissioner would also review and approve all funding proposals from private agencies to the Federal Government for juvenile delinquency programs and would prepare proposals and applications for all public programs. Section 203 would also establish the contents of the annual report to be submitted by the Youth Commissioner to the Youth Commission.

Section 204 would establish the Youth Commissioner's Advisory Board and would specify its members, representing various District Government agencies, the U.S. Attorney's Office, the Superior Court, the U.S. Employment service for the District, the Board of Trade, and the United Planning Organization. The function of the Advisory Board would be to meet, at least once a month, with the Youth Commissioner, and discuss with him methods of implementing the purposes of the bill. The Youth Commissioner is also authorized to establish other advisory and coordinating comments as he deems necessary.

Section 205 would transfer to the Youth Commissioner, effective 125 days after the date of enactment, the following District agencies or parts of agencies: the Bureau of Youth Services of the Social Services Administration (Department of Human Resources), including the juvenile delinquency prevention and control facilities and programs of the Receiving Home for Children, Maple Glen, Cedar Knoll, Oak Hill and Youth Group Homes; the Office of Youth Opportunity Services (now part of the Mayor's Executive Office); and those parts of the Department of Recreation that relate specifically to juvenile delinquency (the Roving Leader program is specified).

Section 206 would authorize appropriations for purposes of the bill.

COMMENTS ON TITLE II

The provisions of the Title II of S. 2693 would not provide the District of Columbia with any substantial new authority in the area of juvenile delinquency planning and programing and enactment of the bill would significantly limit the existig authority of the District's Commissioner and City Council in establishing policy and programs relating to juvenile delinquency matters.

The District's Commissioner is authorized by virtue of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1967, to establish new offices and delegate certain functions to them. He is charged in most instances with final responsibility within the District Government for administration of the city's programs and determination of its policies. S. 2393 would alter this situation specifically for juvenile delinquency programs. The District's Commissioner and City Council would no longer exercise decisionmaking authority over the budget for a substantial portion of the city's juvenile delinquency programs. The authority to determine the budget for the Office of the Youth Commissioner would rest with that Office and with the Youth Commission. In addition, the Youth Commissioner would review all requests for Federal grants from public and private agencies for juvenile delinquency programs thereby cutting off an important program area from executive control. This would be directly counter to action by the District's Commissioner to exercise greater control over Federal grant programs in the District. It could also lead to the anomolous situation in which a single appointed official, the Youth Commissioner, could reject a funding proposal put forth by the city's only citywide elected body : the Board of Education.

Under his present authority, the District's Commissioner has established the Office of Youth Opportunity Services which has broad responsibility for juvenile delinquency planning. The Office of Youth Opportunity Services carries out many of the functions that would be assigned by S. 2693 to the Youth Commissioner. The Office of Youth Opportunity Services has developed a comprehensive plan for juvenile delinquency control; it has compiled a directory of youth programs, both public and private; and it has undertaken efforts to coordinate these programs. The Office of Youth Opportunity Services is assisted in its planning functions by a Youth Services Advisory Committee made up of government, community, and youth members. The Commissioner has also created the Criminal Justice Coordinating Board which has responsibility for coordinating the District's crime efforts for both juvenile and adult crime. The staff arm of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Board, the Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, and the Office of Youth Opportunity Services work closely together. Broad-based community advise has been afforded through Neighborhood Planning Councils throughout the city. Those Councils recommend new programs responsive to youth needs and assist in the evaluation of existing programs.

In summary, it is the Commissioner's belief that the provisions of S. 2693 would not contribute to existing juvenile delinquency programs and would create an inflexible organization structure.

In addition to the general issues raised by S. 2693, and discussed above, the bill would result in certain technical and practical problems.

Section 201(b) establishes the Youth Commission, to be composed of eleven members appointed by the Commissioner. The bill specifies that two members must be from community or neighborhood organizations and two must be from private agencies or organizations, with the distinctions between such groups unclear. One member of the Commission would be a "former inmate in the Lorton Reformatory", thereby excluding many ex-offenders who serve sentences at the D.C. Jail, the Women's Detention Center, or the Youth Center.

Under sections 202 and 203, the duties of the Youth Commissioner are broadly defined and could well extend to a majority of all District programs. No attempt is made to define the limits of his responsibility. The Youth Commissioner is charged with reviewing and coordinating all "programs which have delinquency implications," which could include all public education, welfare, health and recreation programs. In section 202(b) the Youth Commissioner would also be charged with the review and coordination of all programs dealing with the emotionally disturbed and mentally ill adolescent. Treatment of youth with emotional problems is a very specialized field and one which requires specially trained personnel. It is not necessarily related to juvenile delinquency and many of the programs which have been developed to help young people with learning handicaps, for example, could suffer if forced to compete for attention and resources with the whole array of persons funded under the "juvenile delinquency" concept.

Section 202(b)(3) would give the Youth Commissioner responsibility for developing new programs for "pre-delinquent" youth—a term not defined in the bill, but presumably encompassing all District youth not engaged in delinquent actvities. Thus, the Youth Commissioner would be directly responsible for all delinquent youth and indirectly responsible for all non-delinquent youth. Due to the breadth of this responsibility, several different agencies are now engaged in the joint venture of providing supportive services for those youth who have become delinquent and other agencies are involved in providing programs for all youth.

Section 204 would establish a Youth Commissioner's Advisory Board distinct from the Youth Commissioner established in section 201, but serving the same purpose—advising the Youth Commissioner. The membership of the second advisory board is made up of government and private organizations. As has been pointed out, the District's Commissioner currently has a Criminal Justice Coordinating Board which meets regularly and works actively in the area of juvenile delinquency. The rather large board proposed by section 204 has no clear purpose and would be duplicative of an existing District board.

Section 205 would transfer to the Office of the Youth Commissioner, the present Office of Youth Opportunity Services, the Bureau of Youth Services in the Department of Human Resources, and whatever parts of the Department of Recreation are determined to relate to delinquency. This would leave a large part of the operational programs relating to delinquency outside of the jurisdiction of the Youth Commissioner—the police and the courts.

The transfer, therefore, cannot be justified on the grounds of consolidating all programs effecting juvenile delinquents nor would it be desirable to do so. The rationale for selecting the programs listed in section 205 is not clear. It is also questionable whether the new Office of the Youth Commissioner, with its responsibilities for central and coordinated policy-making and review, could operate the residential facilities listed in section 205(1) with any greater efficiency or success than is now the case. The location of responsibility for these facilities in the Department of Human Resources; as is now the case, can lead to the type of coordination which S. 2693 is designed to achieve. The Department of Human Resources provides the youth in residence at these facilities, health care, vocational training, and other supportive services, all of which are the responsibility of the Director of the Department. In addition, many of the youth who come to these facilities are children of families receiving public assistance and the Department of Human Resources is able to treat the whole family, coordinating a variety of supportive services in an effort to keep families together. This type of vertical coordination within the same department would not be possible if responsibility for youth in the family were placed in another District agency as is proposed by S. 2693.

Senator TUNNEY. Assuming that we amend the bill to permit the Mayor to have the final budgetary authority—would you be prepared to support it then?

Dr. JONES. I think under the present authority that we can accomplish everything that the bill would like to have accomplished.

Senator TUNNEY. In other words, you disagree with the Crime Commission's report?

Dr. JONES. Yes. Because there are so many things. For example, the bill speaks of a data collection room. Just about everyone who has been in the District Building has seen the youth strategy room and this is a replica—it is almost verbatim. We have done that. We are developing an information system to make sure that we know what is happening to our young people. So there are so many things in the bill that we are already doing, it is very difficult to see what the bill would do in terms of helping.

"Senator TUNNEY. Well, it perhaps could help elected officials in the city government avoid having to pass the buck because there would be one person who would be in charge. Maybe it could help that way.

Dr. JONES. Well, I think the buck stops at the Mayor. He is ultimately the buck stopper and as a technician for him we try to provide that much service.

Senator TUNNEY. The Mayor is a very busy man.

Dr. JONES. I don't think we stop any bucks.

Senator TUNNEY. Are you satisfied with the activities of the 300 agencies, private and public, that are involved in some way with juvenile delinquency in the District of Columbia?

Dr. JONES. I guess, because I am kind of a perfectionist, I'm never satisfied. But I would say that the progress that they are making is indicative that this city is coming together. We are moving rapidly ahead and in any human engineering problem, there is always room for improvement.

Senator TUNNEY. Well, perhaps, you could indicate to the committee the progress that you are making. Other than the reorganization that is taking place—what about the delinquency itself? Could you explain to this committee how the actions that you've taken through various agencies of the city have reduced juvenile delinquency in the District of Columbia?

Dr. JONES. Well, one of the major programs is the Youth Courtesy Patrol which I mentioned earlier.

Senator TUNNEY. Has that reduced juvenile delinquency?

Dr. JONES. We have an evaluation of that, there are many acts in there that we feel have impact on delinquency.

Senator TUNNEY. Excuse me, Dr. Jones, perhaps I haven't made myself clear. Would you care, if you have the statistics available, to tell us how juvenile delinquency in this past year compares with juvenile delinquency at any benchmark years, say 5 years ago or 10 years ago? Can you give those figures to the committee?

Dr. JONES. I can give you some categories.

Senator TUNNEY. Is it up or down?

Dr. JONES. Some are up and some are down. This is 1970–71, Metropolitan Police Department. Felonies were up, murder was down, manslaughter was down, robbery up, aggravated assault was up, larceny was down, auto theft was down, assault was up, and forgery was down. So there are a lot of categories. What we are doing is analyzing this to see what trend we are having.

Senator TUNNEY. Perhaps you could make the figures available to us. You could be up in one category substantially and down in another category only marginally. The up or down recitation really doesn't prove anything—at least to me. What I'm very deeply concerned with is who is responsible for coordinating all of the juvenile delinquency programs in the city of Washington. Is there any single person who has the ultimate responsibility for coordination besides the Mayor?

Dr. JONES. That's me.

Senator TUNNEY. And you have the responsibility for coordinating all juvenile delinquency programs?

Dr. JONES. Yes.

Senator TUNNEY. How many meetings have you had with the Director of the Health and Welfare Council to discuss the planning and coordination of the private volunteer sectors over 300 youth programs, as I understand it, with those of the District government?

Dr. JONES. We have not had any with the Director, but we have had numerous with those agencies that are actually operated under HWC. This has been occurring 3 days out of a week in which we bring in the director of all those programs. We felt one thing, when we have been dealing with the directors from a policymaking point of view—in many cases the information had difficulty filtering down. I can submit to you the result of these various conferences in which you will see that part of the 52 agencies of the Health and Welfare Council have been participating. In fact we're having one now. I could submit some of these for the record. What has happened is that they brief each other and then this office. We, in turn, reproduce that information and with the implementation of the information system, we hope to have within the next 12 months a good baseline data on who is doing what and how effective it is.

Senator TUNNEY. The committee heard testimony yesterday from the District of Columbia bar, and they were critical of the lack of coordination of juvenile delinquency programs in the District of Columbia. They also indicated that there was inadequate evaluation of existing programs and they felt that the Mathias bill should pass, or if it didn't pass in its present form, that it should be amended in some regard and passed. Particularly with regard to putting the responsibility for budgeting under the Mayor. I just happen to have before me a part of yesterday's proceedings as appeared in the Evening Star. I, unfortunately, don't have a transcript of the record. But, as quoted: A Mr. Ralph Greene, who testified before the committee, stated that "I watched all the pretty books made up that outline the referral programs, but you go to some little kingdom to get some help for a dude and the say 'We can't help you, you got to go down the next block to the next place.'" Mr. Greene was extremely critical of the lack of coordination of the various juvenile delinquency programs in the city, as was the bar association.

Do you feel that you have all the authority that you need to coordinate and to evaluate all these programs—public and private?

Dr. JONES. I don't think I have all of the authority.

I think that some mechanism has to be worked out in terms of what the private sector does. I think, moreover, that the Federal Government has some problems, particularly in this city. They can dip right in and fund anything at any time and tell you that it is coming, and that's a problem even though you have a State agency.

I think that there is a multiplicity of funds coming from a variety of Federal agencies that causes you to apply and you must operate under the constraints of those various guidelines which many people in the community do not understand. One of the most difficult problems we have is the Neighborhood Planning Council program where many youngsters can't understand why only the poor kids can get a job. So that's a problem. So when we receive funds and guidelines from seven different agencies, or more, we have to put those into some context and comply.

There will probably always be a complaint from someone. I don't know if Mr. Greene has ever come down, called, or requested any assistance. So I don't know the validity of his particular criticism. But I certainly would say that there is not enough funds going around for the various things that many people want to do. When you say there is not enough money and you turn them down—you get this criticism. I would say on that basis alone there is some validity there.

Senator TUNNEY. Thank you, Mr. Jones. We do have a time problem. The author of the bill is with us. I want him to have an opportunity to question you.

Senator MATHIAS. Dr. Jones, we thank you for being here and discussing the bill with us. The chairman just raised this question of evaluation, and in flipping through the manual which has been prepared, it occurs to me that there is a good illustration of just the problem of evaluation that we're discussing.

You start out, for instance—I am just picking these purely at random—with the House of Mercy. The evaluation is none. The Ionian Home, evaluation is District of Columbia Board of Education; the Department of Human Resources, the evaluation is done by assessment of child-health at each visit. You go to Cafritz Hospital, evaluation is in-house; Freedmen's Hospital, in-house evaluation; flip over to Capital Headstart, evaluation is by HEW and UPO. The point I make, and we could go on at great length, is that evaluation of these different programs is being done by as many different people as the number of programs themselves. I think it would be helpful to us to know who sets the benchmarks and who establishes the standards by which the evaluation is undertaken.

Dr. JONES. Well, there are three levels to that. First of all, the granting agency always has evaluation requirements. You must render some report and, depending on the complexity of the program, it would depend on the sophistication of the evaluation.

Many programs do an evaluation and there are funds contracted. They are contracted—the evaluation. There is no problems in evaluating all of that if there is sufficient funds. One of the problems is that many grants do not provide within the grant itself for evaluation. I think in the Archives of the Office of Education, you will find many, many thousands of dollars of programs that have worked and not evaluated. We have developed a MIS system which will go into effect, hopefully, within the next 30 days that will collect data on each one of these programs.

Senator MATHIAS. What is MIS?

Dr. JONES. Management Information System.

We have this done because we recognize the problem with which this committee is dealing. We started on it about a year ago. This system will give us the necessary information that we can provide comprehensively all of the data and information trends. So I could certainly make this available for the committee.

Another thing I would like to make available is a comprehensive plan which we have developed. It is undergoing review. We have already received some funds to establish one center. I think if you have a chance to go through this, you will see a system that will bring all of these programs together, but not take away their authority or their funding base, but rather put them in a system where we can be matually supportive rather than restricted.

Senator MATHIAS. Now, is this the work of the optimum computer system for which there was a $119,000 appropriation?

Dr. JONES. Yes.

Senator MATHIAS. And this is the fruit of that effort?

Dr. JONES. Yes. This is the system designed and we will be putting the system into effect with the opening of the new center.

Senator MATHIAS. This will provide some standardized evaluation of each one of these programs?

Dr. JONES. This will provide the necessary information and standards to determine what they are doing at this point. I think we need to clarify it. The standards for each program are individual. That is, if you have a truancy program, then you'll have a different set of standards for that than you would a daycare center or Roving Leaders program.

Senator MATHIAS. I think the object of these programs would be to establish some internal standards. But doesn't there have to be some objective standard against which all programs are measured, and doesn't there need to be some one person, one office, or one point at which this standard is measured?

Dr. JONES. As I look at my job description—that's what I'm supposed to be doing and that's toward what we are moving.

Senator MATHIAS. Let's discuss a little bit just how far down that road we are.

Do you mean, for example, with the Director of the Health and Welfare Council to discuss the planning and coordination of the private volunteers sector in these programs?

Dr. JONES. I have met with her this year but I have met in the task force arrangement with directors of actual programs. As I indicated before, these reports from those task force meetings will indicate their presence and we also have a roster. So what we're trying to do here is meet with the people operating the programs so that they will be aware.

One of the complaints we have had is that between the top and the bottom, the middle is left out. As a result the bottom can't even get it. What we said, let's bring the people who operate programs in here and find out what's going on and how we can help them and how they can help us.

The major criteria for any delinquency program, if you are going to take a statistical evaluation, is whether or not it was designed to reduce delinquency, or it, in fact, reduces it. That is one of the major standards. If it is truancy—then your program reduces truancy. These are the statistical measurements this system will allow us to make.

Senator MATHIAS. As the so-called task forces what you originally called workshops?

Dr. JONES. Yes.

Senator MATHIAS. When did you begin this program?

Dr. JONES. They resulted out of the Youth Advisory Board and we've been in those about 9 months.

VOICE FROM THE FLOOR. First of the year.

Senator MATHIAS. The first of the year or shortly thereafter?

Dr. JONES. Yes.

Senator MATHIAS. Now, let's test this a little further. When, for instance, did you last meet with the Director of Social Services of the Court or with Chief Judge Greene, to discuss programs of prevention which could be made to coordinate with court referrals of youth offenders?

Dr. JONES. Mr. Alan Schuman, Superintendent of Youth Services, along with representatives from Human Resources, the Recreation Department, and my office met about 1½ months ago.

Senator **Mathias.** When was the last time you talked to Judge Greene?

Dr. **Jones.** At the Criminal Justice Coordinating Board, most of the time. I would talk with him. I have been working through Mr. Arnold Malech and Mr. Schuman, who are the court administrators working in this area. They are presently looking at this plan. I have received support letters from every department concerned with delinquency on this particular plan to include Judge Greene as represented by Mr. Malech.

Senator **Mathias.** Does your office have any specific programs which are operating at any of the juvenile institutions to assist in rehabilitation?

Dr. **Jones.** Mr. Yeldell has the institutions and most of the rehabilitation is within his sphere of operation.

Senator **Mathias.** How do you coordinate with Mr. Yeldell?

Dr. **Jones.** Mr. Yeldell and I discussed these problems and coordinate actually, and also, if need be, my staff counterpart will work with his counterpart to work out any kind of particular problem that we are facing.

Senator **Mathias.** How about Dr. Scott at the Board of Education?

Dr. **Jones.** Yes; I've coordinated with Dr. Scott. Right now we are using the schools for some of the summer programs. We passed out some little narcotic information cards, which I have here, for teachers. If a young kid is going through some difficulties, and the teacher doesn't know, it will let him know whether it is hallucination or what have you. I talked with Dr. Scott about 3 weeks ago on the truancy program. Xerox has put out a machine that will transmit copies over the wire. With these machines we are working out a system that truants, those youngsters who are absent, can be fed to the central office and back to outreach groups, like Roving Leaders, to see if we can improve the coordination in that particular area.

Senator **Mathias.** And your agency does play a role in this truancy project?

Dr. **Jones.** Yes; in addition to working with the Mayor's truancy task force.

Senator **Mathias.** Now, in the statement which accompanied your testimony, which is the same statement which the Mayor referred to the committee under date of June 19, you state that the treatment of youth with emotional problems is a very specialized field and one which requires specially trained personnel. That it is not necessarily related to juvenile delinquency, and you objected to the provisions in the bill which relate to that subject. For this reason, I think that you have in the past felt that psychiatric help was a necessary part in dealing with this problem. I wonder exactly where you are on that.

Dr. **Jones.** I think what that statement indicates is that the specialization and the education of mentally retarded is difficult to remove from where it is, with all of its support services. Which probably would be more of a disservice than a service, just for the sake of organization. I think the education, the medical attention, and the physical well-being in an organization ought to stay, and I see no real reason for removing it.

Senator MATHIAS. Now, in connection with the opening of the 24-hour youth center—you specify that some psychiatric help will be an integral part of that. Has that center opened yet?

Dr. JONES. No. We are in renovation now and we hope to get that opened by the middle of next month. However, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration grant is still pending so we are working in anticipation of that.

Senator MATHIAS. May we help you with that opening?

Dr. JONES. I would certainly appreciate it.

Senator MATHIAS. Is that the only reason it has not opened?

Dr. JONES. If the grant does not come——

Senator MATHIAS. You otherwise are already to go?

Dr. JONES. Yes. we are right now recruiting from the community. The building is being renovated and we have had four meetings out in the community. We are gearing up, really, to get that particular project moving.

Senator MATHIAS. Does the ACT program have some neighborhood centers yet?

Dr. JONES. All of those programs in that particular area—I think the basic concept is rather than a particular program—let me give you an illustration. If there is a reading problem with a youngster in school, in many cases the council may refer him directly to a reading program. However, the council may not spot the ulcers, bad teeth, and a narcotics habit. What we are asking is that every one in that particular area, rather than refer a youngster directly to an isolated program, to send him to the center. We will give him a complete diagnosis and write a social service prescription to take care of all of those because one certainly has an impact on the other. So that the key difference of ACT, PACT, roving leaders, school, YMCA, big brothers find a kid who needs particular assistance. Rather than trying to figure out where he ought to go, send him to the center where he can really get a good diagnostic evaluation.

Senator MATHIAS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to yield to Senator Buckley.

Senator BUCKLEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Senator Mathias.

Dr. Jones, I very much appreciate your giving us the information you have. It has been tremendously helpful. I am trying to clarify, in my own mind, the coordinating process. I have here the justifications for the 1973 budget for the District of Columbia and the justification for the Office of the Associate Director, Bureau of Youth Services, states that the program is designed to develop, implement, and so forth, the administration's juvenile delinquency programs. At another point we have justification for community care and services. The division is responsible for juvenile delinquency programs of care and services directed toward class, community, and so forth.

How are the activities of these two different agencies coordinated or do they each go their own autonomous direction?

Dr. JONES. What happened is we have analyzed every program that the District Government operates. It took about 6 months to find out who was doing what. We have made recommendations to the heads of the departments as to where we think the duplication and overlap occurs. The coordination is actually on the field level. When the center opens up the roving leaders will be taking on a different dimension in their particular action because there is no reason why there cannot be some realinement. The Mayor is actually going through to find a lot of these programs that have similar characteristics that could be merged or their roles to be delineated. So we are actually going through that process to make sure if roving leaders, ACT, PACT, and all of that with a similar role, will come together. That is what we are doing right now. Before we wrote this we did not have a plan that everyone could really see where he fits, and I think that this is one of the answers to it.

Senator BUCKLEY. You, of course, are operating out of the Mayor's office?

Dr. JONES. Yes.

Senator BUCKLEY. Should you and the Associate Director of the Bureau of Youth Services disagree as to where that particular program, under the immediate jurisdiction of the Director of Youth Services, who has the final say?

Dr. JONES. Well, I do not arbitrate with the Director of Social Services. I talk with Dr. Yeldell and between Mr. Yeldell, myself, and the Mayor, at that level we try to make the best disposition—taking into account all recommendations from technicians.

Senator BUCKLEY. Thank you.

I am afraid I will have to leave very shortly, but I have one other question I would like to ask:

As I understand, from testimony that was given here yesterday, that if the young person is in trouble and needs advice, help, and so on, he does not know where to turn in the city. You mentioned some centers earlier. Are these designed to be where the youth is directed?

Dr. JONES. Yes; 24 hours. That means that any time, day and night, any youngster in trouble can pick up the phone and get some assistance. We will have vehicle capabilities and someone on duty to help them. That was one of the major concerns of that late at night, or any time, who do you call for youth problems. Yes; these centers are very, very vital and we hope to get at least three or four set up. We will run a test on the first model and we will do about a 4-month test to shake it down. I think, if nothing else, all the youngsters and parents in the city will see one burning light at night and say if your child is in trouble you can call here. We're going to have sufficient people there to get some help and not just wait until the morning.

Senator BUCKLEY. Thank you very much. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MATHIAS. Mr. Chairman, I have just a couple of more questions. I don't mean to burden Dr. Jones further.

Who in the ACT program or the Bureau of Youth Services is accountable to you for programing?

Dr. JONES. They are not accountable to me; they are accountable to Mr. Yeldell and then we iron out any differences or any strategies to bring forth smoother coordination.

Senator MATHIAS. Do you get out to Maple Glen or Cedar Knoll or Oak Hill very often?

Dr. JONES. No; I have not visited these institutions as frequently as I would like.

Senator MATHIAS. Have you ever been there?

Dr. JONES. Yes.

Senator MATHIAS. All three of them?

Dr. JONES. I have spoken at at least two.

Senator MATHIAS. Have you ever been there with Mr. Yeldell, for example?

Dr. JONES. We have not taken any tours yet.

Senator MATHIAS. And what you went out for was to make a talk?

Dr. JONES. Yes; and also review the program. They wanted me to come out.

Senator MATHIAS. Has HEW seen and approved your comprehensive plan for the District?

Dr. JONES. No; they have not. But they have funded the center in the plan and they have also sent a master strategy coming out of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration office similar to what we proposed. I was asked to react to it and I thought it was very good. It was some of the things we had originally proposed. So I think the idea is germinating and the plan is forthcoming.

Senator MATHIAS. Is the lack of approval holding up any funds?

Dr. JONES. No; I don't think so at this point.

Senator MATHIAS. Have any substantial moneys for which you applied, been withheld?

Dr. JONES. They are not being withheld—they just haven't come yet. I am just waiting for them.

Now, I understand that the LEAA funds, in conjunction with the comprehensive planning, has some problem but I think they will loosen up before the end of this week.

Since the Office of Youth Opportunity has been established there has been no specific appropriations for delinquency programs. I think the way the funding pattern has been to get programs is that each department has been told that this is the way you submit it. So one of the things that we would be concerned with is some specific funds for that.

Senator MATHIAS. We need a little coordination on Capitol Hill, too. We are working on the HEW plan and their youth services in a different committee. I would like to see those coordinated, also. So when we are pointing the finger at lack of coordination, we can point it at ourselves as well as anyone else.

Would you favor the ACT program being placed under your office?

Dr. JONES. I would have no problem with that. We made some of those recommendations to the mayor. We recommended at one time that ACT, Roving Leaders, PACT, and all of those programs were good screening. And you see what happened, I think you have to be realistic, the funding base has a tendency to diminish when you start reorganizing. People say, well, I have a particular friend there and that's why I got it. I think we need to recognize that many of the programs we are funding have been on personal contact with Congress, and personal contact with HEW. When you start moving it around, people say, well, let's pull it together at this point, because it is providing a service. But if we disturb the funding base we'll lose the program. So I think this thing is an operational factor.

Senator MATHIAS. So that, of course, affects any consolidations?

Dr. Jones. Yes. This is why we move very slowly in this area in terms of reorganization.

Senator Mathias. Dr. Jones, we appreciate your being here and just one final thing. I appreciate some of the suggestions you have made. As the chairman suggested, the committee is not locked in concrete as this bill was written. It wouldn't disturb me to see an amendment in the area of the suggestion you made about the budget position in which the commissioner would be placed. You say the buck stops with the mayor and you are backing up the mayor in these technical areas. I wrote the mayor on November 8 of last year and made the suggestion that he propose alternatives in this matter. I didn't get any response whatever. That has to be disturbing, as long as we have the responsibilities that we have.

I have long been an advocate of home rule and hope this problem can be transferred downtown at a very early date. But as it is now, we still have some responsibility. I wrote to Baltimore, Detroit, Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles, and got prompt answers from all of these mayors. But none from our mayor. So the buck didn't quite stop on that one. It is still spinning.

Thank you very much.

Senator Tunney. Before you leave, Dr. Jones, we had a statement yesterday from Mr. Fred Ballard, chairman of the Juvenile Delinquency Committee. I would just like to read a couple of sentences of his testimony which I think is directly pertinent to something you just said about how certain funding programs are based upon the personalities of those individuals who are requesting funds as opposed necessarily to the value of the programs themselves. Now, I am quoting Mr. Ballard:

> It is our conclusion, as it was of the President's Crime Commission, that a new and substantially independent office is essential. To put the matter bluntly, the reason why no action has been taken to date to correct the present situation appears to us to have been reasonably described as bureaucratic, and we have seen no evidence that this fundamental obstacle will not simply perpetuate itself if the community effort in the juvenile area is merely shifted around and placed under one of the present departments.

Now, that was the evaluation of the bar committee. Quite frankly I think that the latter portion of your testimony has substantiated what Mr. Ballard indicated to us yesterday—whether you intended it to or not. But I can't help but believe one of the major problems is that there is not adequate authority in any one individual to do the kind of coordinating and the kind of evaluation which is necessary. You have listed in this book over 303 different youth programs. Maybe it is an unfair documentary, but I would dare say that there is no one who could tell this committee today which programs are successful, which programs are unsuccessful, which programs are marginally successful, and what the interface is between the District government and each one of these programs in a way that they can be coordinated to become more effective. Now, if my comment is unfair, I would like you to address yourself to it and then we'll move on to the next witness.

Dr. Jones. I would like to say, had your bill been introduced in 1968 or 1969 many of these criticisms would be valid, but today we have taken those steps to do those things that this bill purports under the existing reorganization. I think that with this system and the comprehensive plan that if those who criticized would ever come down to see what has happened since 1968 perhaps they would be enlightened. This city suffers in ignorance about other peoples' programs. They have a tendency, a propensity, to say what is not happening—when it is happening.

We have an MIS system developed—that was mentioned. We have a data collection center—that was mentioned. We have a 24-hour youth center. The Mayor established a coordinating office—that was mentioned. Now, I don't understand, in the face of this evidence, how people could continue to say that things are not happening—with the delinquency rate dropping.

Senator TUNNEY. The delinquency rate is dropping?

Dr. JONES. Yes; the delinquency rate is dropping.

Senator TUNNEY. Mrs. Wald testified yesterday the delinquency rate is increasing. She said the rate of serious offenses among juveniles continues to climb—3,700 of the Part 1 offenses in 1970 committed by youth 17 and under. Now that was her testimony.

Dr. JONES. The statistics from the Metropolitan Police Department do not reflect that.

Senator TUNNEY. Dr. Jones, would you please submit to the committee which of the programs contained in this book are successful, which are marginally successful, and which are unsuccessful? Would it be possible for you to give to the committee an evaluation of each of these programs?

Dr. JONES. At this point in time, sir, we have not implemented the information system—the MIS system—that will allow that. That is what this is about. When this is complete and the forms are out and the data starts coming back, then we will be able to do that, but right now it would be a disservice to those programs.

Senator TUNNEY. Obviously it is a question of fact which I do not have available to me. I would have to take your word that you have available to you the number of offenses by juveniles in the District of Columbia this year as compared to last year or 5 years ago. It has, however, come to the attention of the committee that the receiving home is consistently overcrowded. Now, the justification for the 1973 budget for the District of Columbia indicates that while the capacity of the receiving home is 90, this has been consistently exceeded in recent years due to the local crime rate. In view of the serious overcrowding it has been necessary, in recent years, to utilize the facilities at the Children's Center and youth group homes. Now, that was the justification for more money. I wish that you would make available to the committee what the figures are that you have with respect to juvenile delinquency this year as compared to previous years because the budgetary commentary by the council would indicate that juvenile delinquency is either going up or is remaining at a plateau level.

Dr. JONES. I am sure the committee has read the paper where the President has praised the dropping crime rate. And within that crime rate juvenile delinquency is dropping. I would like to say that institution was built some time ago and if the total crime rate over a period of 4 or 5 years has decreased, then naturally that justification would be valid, but as of today, according to the latest statistics, which I received from the police department, it is dropping. So we can only say that we are doing some things very right and that the justification is valid. That institution was built when I was a kid.

Senator TUNNEY. I am not saying you personally, Dr. Jones, have done anything at all and that was not the intent of the questions. The whole purpose of this hearing is to determine whether a person like you should have greater authority and you perhaps will be the person who would be selected for the role if this bill passes. It is not to criticize you as an individual. The purpose is to find out whether institutionally we have a structure here in the District of Columbia which enables the kind of coordination of juvenile programs and the kind of evaluation of those programs to be successful in combating juvenile delinquency.

I appreciate your testimony. I appreciate your frankness, and I would hope that you would continue to address yourself as seriously to the problem as you have indicated before this committee that you have done in the past. Thank you very much.

Dr. JONES. Thank you very much. It has been a pleasure.

Senator TUNNEY. Our next witness is Mr. Joseph Yeldell, the Director of the Department of Human Resources. I would like to say that I appreciate Mr. Yeldell's ability to adjust his schedule in the last 24 hours to be with us today.

Do you have a prepared statement?

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH P. YELDELL, DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT

Mr. YELDELL. Mr. Chairman, I really do not. I wanted to make myself available to the committee to answer any questions and to make an overview statement, but I don't have a prepared statement to submit.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, on behalf of Mayor Washington and myself, I would like to express our appreciation to you for your constructive interest in the welfare of the youth of this city, and to reiterate the Mayor's personal commitment to helping young people.

The exact, precise methods which will best enable us to help is a matter which many people disagree on. The problems of youth and their needs are many and complex. I personally doubt that one person can deal with them all.

The bill before the committee today would, as I understand it, create an organization structure in some ways more centralized than what we have today.

Dr. Jones, in his statement, has explained some of the problems received with this particular proposal. I would like to underline a point which we make in our detailed analysis of the bill, that impacts directly on the Department of Human Resources. It has been our experience in working with the court adjudicated delinquents that over 70 percent return to their families from the criminal justice system. It is an old axiom in the field of social work—you serve the youth and his family since their difficulties are so related. But it would be inappropriate for my department to limit social services to adults. I am sure that is not what this committee wishes. We try to coordinate our youth-related work with other coordinated programs carried on by other District agencies. Ideally, all District programs will work in concert for youth and adults for that matter.

I think that the Department is open to suggestion. I am sure the Mayor is open to suggestions to which we can further coordinate our program. As you may know, we have established in the Department of Human Resources a centralized intake system to insure that all of the appropriate services are made available to persons when they come in—without their having to contact the myriad of District agencies.

To a lesser extent this kind of procedure can be followed with youth as well as combining services through the schools for those in school, for example.

Mr. Chairman, just a couple of comments on the bill itself. Under sections 102 and 103 the Youth Commissioner has duties that are broadly defined and they could well extend to a majority of all District programs. The Youth Commission is charged with reviewing and coordinating all programs which have delinquency implications which could include all public education, welfare, health, and recreation programs. The Youth Commission would also be charged with the review and coordination of all programs dealing with the emotionally disturbed and mentally ill adolescent.

Treatment of youth with emotional problems is a very specialized field and one which requires specially trained personnel. It is not necessarily related to juvenile delinquency and many of the programs which have been developed to help young people with learning handicaps, for example, could suffer, if forced to compete for attention and resources with the whole array of persons funded under the juvenile delinquency concept.

Section 205 transferred to the Office of the Youth Commissioner the present office of Youth Opportunity Services, the Bureau of Youth Services, the Department of Human Resources, and whatever parts of the Department of Recreation are determined to relate to delinquency. This would leave a large part of the operational programs relating to delinquency outside of the jurisdiction of the Youth Commissioner—specifically the police and the courts. The transfer, therefore, cannot be justified on the grounds of consolidating all programs affecting juvenile delinquency nor would it necessarily be desirable to do so. It is also questionable whether the new office of the Youth Commissioner, with its responsibility for central and coordinated policymaking and review, could operate the residential facilities listed in that section with greater efficiency or success than is now the case. The location of these responsibilities in the Department of Human Resources, as is now the case, can lead to the type of coordination which this bill is designed to achieve. The Department of Human Resources provides youth and residents of these facilities health care, vocational training, and other supportive services—all of which are the responsibility of the director of the department. In addition many of the youth who come to these facilities are children of families receiving public assistance and the Department of Human Resources is able, therefore, to treat the whole family, coordinating a variety of supportive services in an effort to keep families together. The type of vertical coordination within the same department would not be possible if responsibility for the youth in the family were placed in another District agency as it is proposed by this bill that is before you.

Mr. Chairman, I think that the Mayor and I both appreciate again the efforts that you've made and we are, of course, ready to support the efforts of the committee, but we do believe that there are some specific problems with this bill and we think that these problems are being worked on, and can be solved.

So let me just close by expressing again my appreciation, and the appreciation of the Mayor.

I would be happy to answer any questions you might have.

Senator TUNNEY. Thank you, Mr. Yeldell. I will yield to the author of the bill for the first questions.

Senator MATHIAS. Mr. Yeldell, we appreciate your being here and expressing your views. There was an interesting memorandum submitted to the committee yesterday by Father Shane McCarthy. The author of the memorandum was, I believe, Mr. Barr, Associate Director of the Bureau of Youth Services.[1] It is apparently an in-house memorandum, but since it is before the committee and part of our record, I might ask you one or two questions about it. In it he says that—and I am quoting:

> In the District some agencies see themselves as the "local" level charged with operating the preventive program, for example, and the upper echelon of city government as a coordinating office offering "advice, counsel and assistance." On the other hand, some neighborhood groups see themselves as the "local" preventive operation and seek funding, asking a specific agency only for advice, counsel and (*mainly*) assistance. Too, some offices at the top level of city government apparently see their responsibility as operating programs at the "local" level while retaining the "advisory, counseling and assisting" function.
>
> This oddity in the nature and structure of our city government is confusing and breeds much internecine struggle in and among the executive branch. It must be quite confusing to other states and newcomers to Federal agencies who have to deal with us and who are accustomed to clearly defined layers of government with a well-established set of protocols!

I quote that because I would share with Mr. Barr that perception of some of the problems and, of course, that is what we are trying to get at by setting standards, as we have, in this bill.

Mr. YELDELL. Well, Senator, I wouldn't argue with that and it is not unusual in my department. Although Mr. Barr works for me, I have never seen the memo, and that's par for the course. I think the problem is not so much that the mechanism does not exist to handle the situation, I think the problem is that——

Senator MATHIAS. The memorandum was directed to Winifred Thompson.

Mr. YELDELL. That is not unusual again. That is the point I'm making.

Senator, the problem is, and I found this since moving to the department, that if in fact bureaucracy did not lend itself to the task of trying to do what an individual program wants to do, as opposed to the priorities of the city, we wouldn't have many of the problems we now have. I think this is one of the things Dr. Jones was alluding to in terms of his operation functions. That is: that policy is a function of my office and the office of the Mayor and not of the operating programs. But the real problem is that they tend to feel that they should, in fact, set that policy and many times operate their programs in a way to carry that out.

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[1] See p. 94.

I think what we are trying to do is serve the people of the city. We are trying to serve young people, particularly the Department of Human Resources, recognizing that their problem at the moment is not the only thing that has to be solved but the relation of that youth to his family and to the community. This total coordinated function is possible. I think that we do work well together and I think we can begin to solve some of these problems. I'm just confused at the move to put it all together in this fashion without some serious considerations for the consequences. Obviously the point that has been made on the budget is a very real one.

Senator MATHIAS. We have invited the city government, as of last November, to discuss these consequences.

Mr. YELDELL. I heard you say that, Senator, and, of course, my role in November was a little different. But, I don't think that the city is necessarily feeling that there is anything other than a constructive effort by this committee. Our remarks are intended to be just as constructive and Dr. Jones' operation is a mammoth one. I think it has made some steps and once he gets it underway you will see a lot of the things in your bill.

Senator MATHIAS. At the risk of repetition of some of my remarks—we are dealing here with a national problem. This is not just a local problem. This isn't something that is unique in the District of Columbia. The nationwide statistics are fairly uniform.

In the metropolitan areas an overwhelming proportion of crime today is juvenile crime. Again this is nationwide, not just citywide. The measure of failure in our efforts in juvenile programs today is the fact that 90 percent of all felons have juvenile records. This indicates that even when these kids get into trouble and come to the attention of authorities and become the objects of some special programs, we aren't curing them and their problems. They are becoming postgraduates.

Mr. YELDELL. Senator, I think that is probably a fault of the system itself.

In other words, we can find dollars once a kid is in trouble that we can't find for constructive programs when the kids are moving along in a normal vein. We spend $15,000 to $18,000 a year to maintain a kid at Oak Hill and won't spend $100 in the schools per year per capita.

Senator MATHIAS. I agree with your observations. One of the purposes of this bill is to throw a greater proportion of the effort in predelinquent programs and programs which will help children before they get into the delinquency brackets.

Mr. YELDELL. That has to happen, but I think the mechanism——

Senator MATHIAS. To return to the Barr memorandum—I was pleased with some words he used—he said it provides a mechanism admirably suited for developing a comprehensive plan. It offers an opportunity to really go to war on delinquency in the District.

Senator TUNNEY. Is he referring to your bill?

Senator MATHIAS. Yes.

Again referring to the bill—it may well be that the time for a central youth agency has come to the District of Columbia. I think that that is a useful comment. I don't give it more weight than your testimony, but I think it is a balancing factor here.

Mr. YELDELL. I think Mr. Barr will look at this in terms of his own perspective, not the overall perspective of the District.

Senator MATHIAS. He is fighting the battle at his level and we appreciate the point at which he speaks, but I think it has some evidential value.

What was your budget request for the Bureau of Youth Services for fiscal year 1973?

Mr. YELDELL. I don't recall offhand, sir.

Senator MATHIAS. It's my recollection it was around $11 million.

Mr. YELDELL. I wouldn't think it was quite that high.

Senator MATHIAS. Do you remember how it breaks down as between prevention and other services?

Mr. YELDELL. Not on a figure basis.

Senator MATHIAS. I mean roughly—percentagewise.

Mr. YELDELL. No.

Senator MATHIAS. Now, we are talking about coordination and that is what we are attempting to get at in this bill. I certainly have no inerest in seeing monolithic, inflexible, rigid, bureaucratic structures erected. I'm against rigidity in this area as much as you are. But we are talking about coordination. Just to get some benchmarks as to where we are in this now, and recognizing that you are in a breaking-in experience, how often in the last 3 months have you met to discuss juvenile delinquency programs with Dr. Jones?

Mr. YELDELL. Dr. Jones and I have a very unique relationship. We will walk across the hall—we are right on the same floor—and spend many hours in the evenings, after everybody has gone home. So the frequency is quite high.

Senator MATHIAS. How about Dr. Scott?

Mr. YELDELL. Dr. Scott and I are meeting constantly, especially since the Peter Mills' suit is upon us, and I'll be meeting with him again on Friday of this week.

Senator MATHIAS. How about Judge Greene?

Mr. YELDELL. I have met with Judge Greene, probably, twice, and the subject was not just juvenile delinquency, it was a discussion on the criminal justice system. This was in his chambers.

Senator MATHIAS. How about the head of the roving leaders program?

Mr. YELDELL. No; I have not met with the head of the roving leaders program, nor would I, Senator, I don't think; that would be a function I would expect the Bureau of Youth Services head to do.

Senator MATHIAS. When you were testifying before the House Appropriations Committee you, I think, set a goal of May 15 for completion of your reorganization. Were you able to meet that goal?

Mr. YELDELL. No. In fact, I refused to set a goal. I think Congressman Shipley wanted to to have it on his desk by May 31. The thing that we've refused to do is rush headlong into the placement of programs. The structure of the reorganization is complete. The programs will be moved by the beginning of the fiscal year. We have not tried to reach a deadline without doing it in the proper manner.

Senator TUNNEY. I am going to have to leave for another appointment in a moment or two, and Senator Mathias was kind enough to yield to me for a question.

Mr. Yeldell, I'm not completely clear as to the various responsibilities that you have and that Dr. Jones has with respect to youth programs and what the interface is between your two offices. Could you just briefly describe to the committee what your responsibilities are and what Dr. Jones' are as you perceive them?

Mr. YELDELL. Yes. I think, in the simplest terms, Dr. Jones is looked to for generalized answers to youth programs across the city, regardless of where they fall in each department. My responsibility is geared to the operation of these programs within my purview. Within that responsibility it is my job to see that we are in concert with the overall plan for youth programs in the city and that is the coordinating function Dr. Jones performs.

Senator TUNNEY. Let's forget the personalities for a moment. If Dr. Jones feels that a program that is being run in your department is not operating correctly—does he have authority to step in and make sure that it does operate properly?

Mr. YELDELL. Well, in the sense of operating, just to make sure we understand each other. I don't think Dr. Jones is concerned with the day-to-day operation of my program, but whether my program is meeting the basic objectives of the city. Is it falling in line with the priorities that have been established in the area of youth services? And are we meeting our responsibilities in conjunction with the other organizations that are functioning in that area?

Senator TUNNEY. Forgetting personalities now: You are a cabinet officer and he is not a cabinet officer.

Mr. YELDELL. He was a cabinet officer.

Senator TUNNEY. Does he have the right to move in and say "This is not being performed correctly. I am going to make sure that it is performed correctly and that until such time as it meets my standards, it is going to be under my jurisdiction?"

Mr. YELDELL. No, he does not have that authority, nor would he require it. What he does have, of course, is the ability to pick up the telephone and say, "Joe, we ought to get together and discuss this problem, bring the principals together, and then hash it out." His view may not necessarily coincide with ours but we ought to at least discuss it and work it out.

Senator TUNNEY. Let's say that your view does not coincide, again forgetting personalities, and you say "We're going to do it the way we want to do it," and Dr. Jones says "Well, I don't like the way you are doing it and I have overall responsibility." How is the problem resolved?

Mr. YELDELL. In that regard I think that Mr. Jones has also made it clear that the Mayor is a final arbitrator. In other words, we both go to the Mayor with the matter of principle, would not involve personalities, and we would say "This is the way we see it." We come up with our points of view and ask the Mayor to decide. Both of us are there to support the Mayor and whatever is his final decision is the way we go.

Senator TUNNEY. As far as structure is concerned, again forgetting personalities, do you think that that is an appropriate way to have a management control system operate? Where, in an area as specific as juvenile delinquency and services for the youth, the resolution of a problem has to be bucked up to the Mayor when there is a disagreement between two cabinet officers?

Mr. **Yeldell.** I would suggest that the incidents of the involvement of the Mayor would be so slight that it would probably only occur on a major difference of policy. I would say that operationally those kinds of things would be resolved. I would be more concerned where I'm charged with responsibility of operating a program, where a Youth Commissioner exists who does not even have to consult me but move in and take it over. I think this is the problem. I don't see my responsibilities as just dealing with youth. It is only one part of my operation and as I dovetail that program involving the family and adults, I've got some serious concerns about somebody zeroing in on just a particular part of the problem. We have developed a human resources network with the idea of serving the entire family and you just can't piece it out like that without looking at all of the other parameters. The Youth Commissioner may not be in a position to decide that based on the technical data available to him.

That would concern me far more than the issue of sitting across the table trying to resolve our differences.

Senator **Tunney.** Maybe the Youth Commissioner should be under you. The point I am trying to make is where you have a joint responsibility for a specific job, you've got a team of horses, ideally they are in gait, but conceivably they can be out of gait and you have them going in opposite directions, and you have a stalemate. Now, you and Dr. Jones get along very well and you might have a marvelous working relationship; what about your successors? Will they have the same kind of working relationship? In other words, what I am simply saying is shouldn't there be a point besides the Mayor himself—shouldn't there be a person who coordinates all these youth services programs, both supportive, rehabilitative, preventive? And it's my view that that person is Dr. Jones.

Mr. **Yeldell.** We don't have any problem with that. We have a dual problem in another area of education. As I said, the Peter Mills' suit charged both the Department of Human Resources and the public schools with failing to meet their responsibilities in the areas of special education. We have a dual problem to work out. Dr. Jones and I have been meeting consistently on this problem. Neither of us have a total responsibility, both of us have a shared responsibility, and as two reasonable men who are heading operations we are going to come to a compromise solution. I think that kind of cooperation would carry on down the line. I can't imagine a director of the Department of Human Resources and the head of the Mayor's Youth Office, no matter who those persons may be, not being able to resolve those issues. I would think many of them would have been resolved before they even reached our level. But, certainly, we would not be in a position of saying we are not going to decide this issue or stay so adamant on the issue. We are going to try to work it out because it is our job, also, to make sure as little gets to the Mayor as possible.

Senator **Tunney.** If it were not for the fact that we had very severe criticism by the Crime Commission and criticism by Mr. Ballard, who is the chairman of the Committee on Juvenile Delinquency of the District of Columbia Bar, I could agree theoretically with what you say. But there was such criticism and Mr. Ballard indicated that the problems were bureaucratic.

Mr. **Yeldell.** But they predate, Senator, I think, the new thrust of the city government. That is the point I am trying to make.

Senator **Tunney.** You feel what has happened since the evaluation by the Bar Committee has changed the ground rules completely and that the evaluation presented by Mr. Ballard is out-dated to the point that it is inaccurate?

Mr. **Yeldell.** I would say so, Senator, based on the new thrust the Mayor has given to the government, based on the opportunities we have operating in the cabinet meetings to discuss and decide such issues.

Senator **Tunney.** Thank you. I appreciate your testimony.

Senator Mathias?

Senator **Mathias.** Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I don't want to hold Mr. Yeldell any further, but I think the point the chairman has led us to is perhaps a critical point for the committee to consider, and I will just pursue it one further moment. It really comes to the questions raised by Mr. Herbert Miller in his testimony yesterday when he said that what this committee has to find out is exactly this: Are the findings of the President's Commission on Crime, of 6 years ago, and the intervening studies by the District of Columbia Bar Association still valid? Or is there, in fact, still a continuing juvenile problem in the District—one that is yielding to treatment or one that is growing?

Now, any figures that you could submit in support of your position would be extremely helpful to this committee.

Mr. **Yeldell.** Senator, I am not alluding to the fact that there is not a juvenile delinquency problem. We all know that there is. I am not expertise enough on whether there is a rise or a decline. What I am saying is that the organizational atmosphere has so drastically changed from the disorganized form of government, that we encountered when the reorganization plan went into effect, to what is now being experienced with the operation of the Mayor and his cabinet and the interrelatedness of the department heads. I think that there is a new climate in which these things can be helped.

Senator **Mathias.** I appreciate that and I hope you are right.

We all agree that something had to be done if things weren't right before. The only question we have between us now is: Where are we? It would be helpful if you could obtain from the various departments in the city such statistical information as you may have which indicates the picture in juvenile delinquency over the past 5 years.

Mr. **Yeldell.** I would be happy to.

Senator **Mathias.** If you would let us have that within a week it would be extremely helpful.

Mr. **Yeldell.** I would be happy to, Senator.[1]

Senator **Mathias.** In such detail there is some cross-checking within the different offices. It may be a test of coordination. So we would like to have that in a week. I think it's important from your point of view, and from the point of view of the arguments you make, that we have it. For instance, Mrs. Patricia Wald, who was a witness yesterday, testified, and she did say that she was referring to the premanual days, but that the difficulties members of the bar had, for example, when they represented a juvenile client that they were trying to work out some sort of a post-sentence or post-hearing program for him, that you have to funnel from one agency after the other before you can get any kind of assistance, or any kind of program underway in an individual case. This was, she thought, not only highly frustrating to the people immediately involved but that it worked against the whole program, worked against society's real chances for rehabilitating these people and keeping them out of the category of felons—90 percent of whom have juvenile records.

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[1] See p. 143.

Well, thank you very much for being here; we appreciate it.

Mr. Yeldell. Thank you, Senator.

Senator Mathias. Dr. DuPont?

STATEMENT OF DR. ROBERT L. DuPONT, DIRECTOR, NARCOTICS TREATMENT ADMINISTRATION; ACCOMPANIED BY DR. RAY LLOYD, DIRECTOR OF YOUTH SERVICES, NTA

Dr. DuPont. Thank you, Senator. I would like to bring with me Dr. Ray Lloyd, Director of Youth Services for the Narcotics Treatment Administration.

I also do not have a prepared statement. Just by way of introduction, as I have listened to the testimony today, I thought about the analogy of narcotics in terms of the problem we are trying to solve with youth, and it seems to me that narcotics is a problem that cuts across various ages. Many of the service needs that we're talking about here, and, for example, the similar kind of argument could be made that all narcotics treatment should be put under one department who is coordinating that, and then you have the problem that some were youths and some were adults, some are in institutions, for example the Department of Corrections, and some are in the community, and you get into a problem. As I see it, neither can do one thing absolutely, nor the other, but try to work out some kind of a compromise to deliver the best services for the people who need them. In our own experience, in the last 2 years, we have benefited greatly from being part of the Department of Human Resources. This is an overall agency charged with delivering the particular kind of services that are more important, and we have benefited from the leadership of two fine directors over that department.

Senator Mathias. I recall when you were before this committee, I suppose it's been as long as 2 years ago, you did make a particular point, and I think the committee shared the view with you, that, say methadone alone, for one example, was a meaningless procedure.

Dr. DuPont. Yes, sir.

Senator Mathias. If it weren't accompanied by a whole spectrum of social services that had accompanied it. In other words, to switch an addict from heroin to methadone without providing him with a means to make a living—a job, a purpose in life, some hope of bettering his condition—would be a futility.

Dr. DuPont. Yes, sir.

Senator Mathias. I think that this is probably true in many cases of delinquency—not necessarily drugs.

Dr. DuPont. Yes, sir.

Senator Mathias. What this bill aims to do is make sure that that whole spectrum of service is provided in some coordinated and standard way. And that is our purpose.

Dr. DuPont. I think everyone shares in that purpose.

Senator Mathias. How do you feel about the structure provided in the bill for attaining that purpose?

Dr. DuPont. Well, Senator, I am really not qualified, I feel, to comment on the bill itself. I certainly support the testimony of Mr. Yeldell, Dr. Jones, and the Mayor. But I recognize, also, the problem with which the committee is dealing and that is the problem of juvenile delinquency is not now being truly adequately dealt with, the desire to do a better job and the feeling that perhaps an organizational shift would help in that.

Senator Mathias. You've been the Director of the Narcotics Treatment Administration for how long now?

Dr. DuPont. Two and-a-half years, sir.

Senator Mathias. Have you noticed any changes in the programs with which you have to work during that 2½ year period?

Dr. DuPont. Yes, sir. I think the last point Mr. Yeldell made is very important. I think the District of Columbia government is much more together in terms of delivering services than it was 2½ years ago. I have noticed a very big difference in our own area, the coordination that has been useful has been in the area of the Department of Human Resources—in integrating services there. And we still have a long way to go. But there is, I think, a much more of a coming together under the leadership of the Mayor in the District government that has helped. Another point that might be useful, although it doesn't relate specifically to these questions that you are dealing with, is within NTA. We have placed increasing emphasis on the role of the counselor in negotiating a system of services with the client. You mentioned my testimony some time back, that methadone wasn't the answer in any way, what we have found is that to the extent that an answer can be developed, it has to be around the counselor who is working with the client. There are very often very many difficult questions in negotiating a system with families or with mental health services or with vocational services, but the climate has evolved greatly in the city government within the last 3 years. For example, involving NTA with the Manpower Administration where we have developed much closer links, even within the last month.

Senator Mathias. One other provision of the bill is that the Youth Commissioner, if that office is created, shall work with and cooperate to the maximum extent possible with the Director of the Narcotics Treatment Administration in the planning and implementation of programs relating to juveniles. Now, in connection with that provision, how does your office today relate, for example, with Dr. Jones of the Bureau of Youth Services?

Dr. DuPont. I see Dr. Jones quite often in the District Building. The primary level of integration has to do with the case finding a referral——

Senator MATHIAS. What is a typical case pattern? You have a patient who is in treatment in your program and who needs social services beyond medical treatment that you provide.

Dr. DUPONT. Well, it usually works in the other direction. Dr. Jones identifies a youth in the community who has a narcotics problem and refers him to us. In terms of delivery of services it would relate to the school services, et cetera, so that the service delivery mechanism does not really go primarily through Dr. Jones.

Senator MATHIAS. We had members of the bar yesterday who testified that they had considerable trouble in obtaining help for individual cases. What is your experience?

Dr. DUPONT. Well, it is certainly true in narcotics. At no point in the last 2½ years have there been adequate services to meet the demand. Although it wasn't the point of the bar association yesterday, they could have made the same point about narcotics treatment, that it is difficult to negotiate the NTA system also because all the clinics are full. And that has profound implication on the kind of services delivered there.

Senator MATHIAS. I think their point went beyond the question of just the capacity of the system as it presently was organized, but the difficulty of threading the way through the system.

Dr. DUPONT. Perhaps I could ask Dr. Lloyd to talk about some of the specific cases that he has seen.

Dr. LLOYD. You just want a clinical description?

Are you talking about the problems? What are you interested in?

Senator MATHIAS. When you get a juvenile—where do you get him?

Dr. LLOYD. Seventy-five percent of the patients we see come in voluntarily, 25 percent are referred through the criminal justice system. A patient who is referred to us, let's say by roving leaders or from some operation Dr. Jones has, would come in as a voluntary patient and we need not know that that referral is being made in that way, although I am aware of some.

Senator MATHIAS. When you take him as a patient, put him into treatment, then who supervises his other needs?

Dr. LLOYD. As Dr. DuPont said: the primary person in the delivery of services to the patient is the counselor. He is generally someone who is fairly well trained and has some experience in dealing with people who have been addicted at some point in time. So after consultation with the patient, it is determined what are the things that are more immediate to deal with for that particular patient. It might include school, he may need to get into some training program to learn a trade or what have you. He may have a family despite the fact that he is 18 or 19. He may need welfare or what-have-you. So, depending on what the problems are, the counselor attempts to work the system for that patient, with the help of education specialists, vocation specialists, or rehabilitation specialists. So they work together in an attempt to try and solve some of the problems for the patient other than his addiction problem.

Senator MATHIAS. What percentage of response do you get when you ask for a special program for a particular patient?

Mr. LLOYD. I am not sure I understand you.

Senator MATHIAS. How often do you feel that a patient of yours is not getting the kind of support that his case really needs in areas other than your own treatment?

Dr. LLOYD. I guess if one is to be ideal to the nth degree, one might say probably all cases, but if one were to be realistic——

Senator MATHIAS. But we have to be practical.

Dr. LLOYD. I would say we get a fairly good response, depending on what it is we are trying to do for that patient. The area in which we get the worst response is in the area of jobs. This falls back on our local entrepreneurs and their philosophy on ex-addicts. If one is to refer to referrals to the mental health department or one of the local hospitals, we get very good response that way.

Senator MATHIAS. How about social security?

Dr. LLOYD. Social security—I don't think we get any unique sort of treatment. Obviously there are any number of criticisms you can have of that system. I think we get response to the same degree as anyone else. For example, getting someone onto welfare, if that's what you think they are about. We do get patients onto welfare—the usual sort of timeframe.

Senator MATHIAS. What about your system of identifying juveniles? Do you keep a separate program for juveniles? And do you identify them as such?

Dr. LLOYD. At present we have really three operations that handle juveniles as their primary patient-type. However, in the other programs one might find some people under 20 years old and very, very few under 18, of course.

Senator MATHIAS. Now, that brings me back to Dr. DuPont and his testimony in the House before the Appropriations Committee. He said: "We don't have any good surveys of drug use in the school system."

Dr. DUPONT. Yes, sir.

Senator MATHIAS. We had a practical observation on that yesterday. Petey Greene was a witness before the committee, who said that as an ex-addict, someone who could move around the streets, it was his observation that there was a substantial amount of hard drug use in the schools at a young age. He specified 12 and 13. There were 14-year-old pushers in the schools. Do you have any comment on that?

Dr. DUPONT. I know Mr. Greene quite well.

Senator MATHIAS. Is he one of your graduates?

Dr. DUPONT. No. His use of drugs far preceded NTA. And really preceded the heroin epidemic in the 1960's. It goes back many years ago.

Senator MATHIAS. He described very graphically——

Dr. DUPONT. Yes; related to military service, as I recall.

Although there are some very young people who use heroin in the city— it is the exception rather than the rule. We found in our total program, out of about 4,200 patients in the last survey of our program, only 2.8 percent were under the age of 18. So that the numbers who are under 18—most of them were 17 years old.

Senator MATHIAS. What was the total?

Dr. DUPONT. 4,200 and 2.8 percent were under 18. So that heroin addiction is a problem primarily of the ages of 18 to 25. Now, there are drug problems, including heroin problems in the younger age group, and I wouldn't want to minimize that. For example, the youngest death in the District of Columbia from an overdose in the last $2\frac{1}{2}$ years is 15, and there is only one of those. The overdose deaths are also concentrated in the 18 to 25 age group. I think it's a mistake to think about this as a problem of very young adult. Although, in occasional cases, it does happen. It is a problem of people who have already left school, who have dropped out, who are falling between the cracks of our society, who are neither employed nor in school, are the ones most likely to get into addiction.

Senator MATHIAS. Of the 4,200 addicts that you refer to—what percentage do you think they would be of a total addict population?

Dr. DUPONT. We estimate the addict population at about 18,000. That would be a little less than 25 percent—about 24 percent. There are an additional 300 heroin addict patients in non-NTA programs in the city. That comes to 4,500, which is almost exactly 25 percent of the total addicts in the city.

Senator MATHIAS. Are any of the juveniles in your program in the methadone program?

Dr. DUPONT. Yes, sir. About half of the 125 juveniles, that are under 18, are in abstinence programs—totally drug free. Thirty percent of them are in detoxification programs. And about 20 percent are in maintenance programs. Those are all 16- and 17-year-olds—no one younger—primarily 17. They are all people who have failed at detoxification attempts. The number is not very large. I think about 35.

Senator MATHIAS. Do you have any records of drug-related crimes on juveniles?

Dr. DUPONT. There have been surveys taken at the receiving home of drug use. The figure sticks in my mind that about 10 percent or 15 percent of the urine tests are positive. But I don't have the precise figure. That is considerably less, for example, than the District of Columbia jail where the number is about 50 percent.

Senator MATHIAS. Are you able to conduct any surveys of drug use in the school system?

Dr. DUPONT. No, sir; but we are going to start in the fall in cooperation with the school system—including the board of education and the department of education—a pilot program of identification and referral located in the schools and working with the school nurse. This will be the first such program in the city. We have high hopes that by providing access for teachers, parents, and students at the schools that this will be a step in the right direction.

Senator MATHIAS. Will this be a testing program or more of a guidance program?

Dr. DUPONT. It will be testing if the school feels it is necessary.

Senator MATHIAS. Across the board?

Dr. DUPONT. That is right. Although I think, not necessarily in the school. But in general there is a tremendous benefit socially to much more urine testing to identify heroin use.

Senator MATHIAS. Going back to your estimate, that the total addict population in the District is about 18,000, could you make any guess as to what percentage of that group is juvenile?

Dr. DUPONT. Of the under 18—I think about 5 percent.

Senator MATHIAS. And you said about 2.8 out your 4,200 treatment population were juveniles?

Dr. DuPont. Yes, sir.

Senator Mathias. So more juveniles in the general population would seem to be escaping?

Dr. DuPont. Yes, sir. I think there are two ways to understand that phenomena. One is that the juveniles tend to have the shortest history of use, just by virtue of their age, and we do know people who have a short history of use are less likely to come for treatment. It is also true, and really for the reason, that the people who are youngest are less likely to use methadone and more likely to use abstinence, which is associated with the highest turn or growth. Taking the persons who are on methadone maintenance and look at them across ages, we see they perform as well while young as when older. In the total population there is less methadone used in the population which is associated with a high dropout rate.

Senator Mathias. In coordinating your work with the board of education: What sort of drug-education programs do you have in the schools?

Dr. DuPont. We don't have any programs in the school for drug education. I think that is an example of a kind of program that is an educational program. It is proper province for the board of education.

The school system has developed increasingly more sophisticated programs although they still lack—as they see it, and I agree, a truly relevant up-to-date curriculum. They do have a request into LEAA for a curriculum plan for the District of Columbia.

Senator Mathias. Do you consult with them on curriculum?

Dr. DuPont. Yes; I do. I see Mr. Bolden, who is in charge of that program for the school system, quite often.

One point that Dr. Jones mentioned is his new plan for coordinated intake and referral centers for youth. He has set aside space for NTA to provide counselors so that we can identify the youth who are coming to that facility and get them promptly into treatment.

Senator Mathias. All right. I think we have exhausted our questions at this moment. We thank you very much, both of you, for being here. We appreciate your views.

Dr. Jones would like, I think, to return to the witness table.

Dr. Jones. Sir, this will take about 3 minutes. This is the schematic of the proposed 24-hour youth assistance center. What we are saying is: In a defined geographic area, instead of referring youngsters directly to these programs to take care of specific needs, send them to the center. We will have a complete diagnosis based on your initial indicator. From there we will give them a social service prescription and refer them to these programs in a combination, and then with roving leaders and other outreach individuals who will follow up.

Now, what will happen here is that we will be able to get social service prescriptions on all of the adjudicated delinquents and see if that drops or holds those persons, and those who do not enter. One of the things that any citizen in this community will know what the Government, or any other agency, is doing with his or her child coming in here. Dr. DuPont will have someone in here, Joseph Yeldell will have someone in here. We will have educational testing. We will have medical facilities. We will have employment. So if it's 2 o'clock in the morning or 12 o'clock in the day, a referral will come in. We will give him a good screening, then send him, and follow it up. I think this is going to solve some of the problems you are addressing to Dr. DuPont on how you get those other services.

Senator MATHIAS. The lawyers, who represent juvenile defendants, were very eloquent yesterday in their frustration in trying to help these kids and, of course, ultimately to help society. They say that all they can do now is simply with a list of phone numbers and keep dialing until someone says, "Yes, we'll take this kid."

Dr. JONES. That is what this is all about.

Senator MATHIAS. I think this is fine. I approve of this objective and I think you're moving to meet what is an obvious need. I think we all agree it is an obvious need.

What I would ask is what disciplines will be provided here? For instance, since various agencies and offices represented on this chart will not necessarily be all subject to the same directions—the same executive control—who is going to tie them together? Who is going to see that they don't buck the hard cases on to someone else and generally coordinate?

Dr. JONES. That is what I think is the beauty of this design. Each one of these, as funded, has an objective. We will try to analyze and determine what program is best. When we send a young person there, if the young person is not helped, we don't need a $500,000 evaluation. He didn't get help and he was there 4 weeks. This is the kind of evaluation. So we'll pull him back. We will write a note, "We have 50 kids in your program. Of the 50, 40 you have failed to help. Now, you've got to do something." I think this is the kind of service pressure that the community and the Government, in toto, can exert. Rather than pulling the purse strings, we will evaluate in a simple method how many kids we refer to you in the 12-month period that you actually did something and reported back to us. And when he comes back for a rediagnosis, is he OK, because, hopefully, after they go through this variety of services in a combination they will come back and enter into these normal institutions and go out. This is what we think will have an impact. We will measure whether or not those individuals, filtering through this system, were or were not helped in a before-and-after design then in a control study which does not have a center in a like democratic area.

I want to take this opportunity to let you know we will be moving and that I would like you and Senator Tunney to come out, see it, shake it down, and really analyze it.

Senator MATHIAS. Do you have a small copy of this chart?

Dr. JONES. We would be glad to include that.

Senator MATHIAS. I think it is evidence of your awareness of this serious problem and of steps being taken.

Dr. JONES. We will make a package up and put in those pertinent pieces.

Senator MATHIAS. Let me address to you the same request that I did to Mr. Yeldell. We would be glad to have any statistics, information, that you want to submit within the next week which bears upon the trends in the juvenile delinquency problems in the District.

Dr. JONES. We will make an effort to give you as much data as possible.

(The material requested follows:)

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Washington, D.C., June 29, 1972.

To: The Honorable John V. Tunney, Chairman, Public Health, Education, Welfare and Safety Subcommittee, Senate District Committee

From: Dr. James L. Jones, Special Assistant to the Mayor for Youth Opportunity Services

Subject: Report on Juvenile Delinquency in the District of Columbia, Fiscal Year 1970 and Fiscal Year 1972

This is the information requested by you during Testimony concerning Juvenile Delinquency in the District of Columbia. Attached please find all of statistical and graphical information pertinent to the subject.

DRAFT OF A REPORT ON CRIME AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FISCAL YEAR 1970 AND FISCAL YEAR 1971 PREPARED FOR SENATOR CHARLES MATHIAS

The past fiscal year has witnessed a decline in the instances of crime and violent acts perpetuated by juveniles in the District of Columbia. For the purpose of this report, a juvenile delinquent shall be defined as a person under eighteen (18) years of age who has committed a delinquent act and who requires supervision and rehabilitation.

In Fiscal Year 1970, there was a total of 8,175 [1] reported cases of juvenile delinquency in which a total of 5,306 [1] juveniles were referred to Juvenile Court from all sources. In that same year, burglary was the most repeated crime involving juveniles with 1,517 cases reported. In FY 1971, there was a decrease of 23.9% to 1,154 [2] burglary cases reported.

The three major categorical headings of crimes for this report are defined as: Acts Against Persons, Acts Against Property and Acts Against Public Order. Under each of these major headings are specific types of crimes.

It should be noted that a case is one or more complaints against a said juvenile by a source (1) for one or more related acts occurring at a specific time or, (2) for a series of related acts occurring over an extended period of time provided that the complaints are received at the same time.

In FY-1971, there was a total of 8,375 [2] cases reported involving juveniles and a total of 6,117 juveniles referred to Juvenile Court from all sources.

However, it should be noted that during the May Day Demonstrations that occurred during FY-1971, a total of 956 [3] persons were arrested and charged as juveniles, a fact which alters and distorts the true picture of juvenile delinquency in the District of Columbia for that year. The persons involved in these arrests were charged primarily with disorderly conduct and unlawful entry. In view of this fact, then, the total number of juvenile delinquency cases for FY-1971 would be reduced from 8,375 to 7,419,[3] and the total number of juveniles referred to the courts would be reduced from 6,117 to 5,161.[3] This fact drastically alters the final picture for crimes perpetuated by juveniles in the District during the last year, and subsequently, reflects a substantial drop in the total number of crimes committed. This discrepancy is also reflected in the attached tables from the records of the Juvenile Court and from those of the Youth Division.

Categorically, the increase and decrease of specific types of crimes is even more dramatic in some instances, as was noted earlier in this report. For example, there was a 27% [2] decrease in instances of homicide by juveniles; there was a 29.6% [3] decrease in instances of auto theft; there was a 23.6% decrease in instances of robbery; and a 35.1% [4] decrease in instances of forgery.

Within the annual report of the Youth Division, there are listed seventeen (17) types of crimes, including the listing "all others." Decreases are reflected in eleven (11) of the types of crimes, or in 64.7% [3] of the listings. This figure represents a decrease of 1.4% [5] in the overall instances of crimes perpetuated by juveniles in the District.

In the table prepared by Juvenile Court, under the previously defined three major categorical headings, there are a total of 34 listings of specific types of crimes. Of these 34, decreases in occurrence are reflected in 18,[4] or 53.9%. Of the three major topical headings: Acts Against Persons, Acts Against Property and Acts Against Public Order, decreases are reflected in two of the categories. A 5.5% decrease is shown in Acts Against Persons and an 11.8% [2] is shown in Acts Against Property.

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[1] Annual Report, Juvenile Court Fiscal Year 1970.
[2] Annual Report, Juvenile Court Fiscal Year 1971.
[3] Research and Planning Division, Metropolitan Police Department.

There was also a decrease in the number of juveniles judged to be beyond the control of their parents or guardians.

As I stated in my testimony, it is difficult to isolate those specific programs impacting on the problem of juvenile delinquency in the District of Columbia. However, it is felt that the Youth Programs, through a coordinated effort with other governmental, private and community agencies, had a major input in curbing juvenile delinquency; and in the very near future, through use of a sophisticated evaluation system. I hope to provide more definitive data for the purpose of delineating which programs in fact have had the effect or reducing juvenile delinquency.

Presently, a system of Youth Services Workshops, a composite of public and private agencies, community organizations and interested citizens, is proving to be an effective means of program evaluation. Workshops are held monthly in nine areas of concentration: Education; Outreach and Counseling; Mental Health; Physical Health and Rehabilitation; Cultural and Recreational Activities; Referral and Assistance; Training and Employment; Residential Centers and Institutions; and Drug Abuse.

Sixty (60) agencies are represented through their participation in the workshops, which are designed to enhance effective communication and coordination among all youth serving agencies, and to provide a framework and a vehicle for the mutual exchange of information, ideas, concepts, experiences and resources.

ANNUAL REPORT—YOUTH DIVISION—FISCAL YEARS 1970-71, INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED BY TYPE OF OFFENSE

	Fiscal year 1970	Fiscal year 1972	Percentage of increase or decrease
Homicide	37	27	−27.0
Rape	31	69	+122.6
Robbery	1,120	855	−23.6
Aggravated assault	292	282	−3.5
Burglary	1,517	1,154	−23.9
Larceny	1,252	1,171	−6.4
Auto theft	844	594	−29.6
Forgery	37	24	−35.1
Arson	27	25	−7.4
Sexual offenses	94	114	+21.1
Simple assault	366	337	−7.9
Stolen property	147	197	+34.0
Vandalism	243	321	+32.0
Carrying weapons	168	153	−8.9
Disorderly conduct	211	904	+328.4
Narcotics and drugs	216	355	+59.7
All others	557	473	−15.0
Total	7,159	7,055	−1.4

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[2] Annual Report, Juvenile Court Fiscal Year 1971.

JUVENILE BRANCH, D. C. SUPERIOR COURT
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND PINS CASES
NUMBER DISPOSED OF BY TYPE AND MANNER

ANNUAL REPORTS JUVENILE COURT, FISCAL YEARS 1968-1971

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Total Number of Cases Referred	6,663	6,120	8,175	8,375
*Total Number of Cases Disposed of	5,709	5,350	7,928	12,212
DISPOSITION OF CASES				
Disposed of by judicial action	3,599	3,422	6,041	9,884
Waived to U. S. District Court	21	18	18	45
Dismissed W/O finding	585	626	1,321	4,104
Disposed of in Another Case	1,031	1,225	1,795	1,884
Juvenile found not involved	54	51	49	225
Juvenile found involved:				
Dismissed:	404	202	287	666
Probation to court	1,152	1,021	849	2,321
Committed to D.P.W.	236	198	311	554
National Training School	20	-----	-----	-----
Fine or restitution only	93	70	65	64
Other	3	11	-----	21
Discharged by Court	-----	-----	779	-----
Continued on Probation	-----	-----	387	-----
Continued as ward of D.P.W.	-----	-----	160	-----
Disposed of without judicial action ...	2,110	1,928	1,887	2,328
Disposed of in another case	212	334	262	187
Adjusted and case closed	1,148	1,230	1,072	1,914
Adjusted but status continued:				
On Probation	314	208	170	52
Ward of D.P.W.	232	115	177	60
Ward of National Training School	24	-----	-----	-----
Other	180	41	84	115
Complaint withdrawn	-----	-----	40	-----
Referred to another court or agency ...	-----	-----	56	-----

*The number of juvenile delinquency cases disposed of in each year does not agree with the number referred to Juvenile Court. The total number of cases disposed of includes those that were referred in a previous year as well as those that were referred and disposed of in that year.

FY 1968

Cases disposed of that were referred prior to 1968	1,758
Cases referred and disposed of in 1968	3,951
Total.	5,709

FY 1969

Cases disposed of that were referred prior to 1969	2,541
Cases referred and disposed of in 1969	2,809
Total.	5,350

FY 1970

Cases disposed of that were referred prior to 1970	-----
Cases referred and disposed of in 1970	-----
Total.	7,928

FY 1971

Cases disposed of that were referred prior to 1971	5,634
Cases referred and disposed of in 1971	6,578
Total.	12,212

ANNUAL REPORT, JUVENILE COURT FISCAL YEAR 1971

Reason for Referrals	1968		1969		1970		1971	
	TOTAL	RANK	TOTAL	RANK	TOTAL	RANK	TOTAL	RANK
Burglary II (Unoccupied Prem.)	1,011	1	1,025	1	1,317	1	978	2
Larceny:Petit	975	2	922	2	1,147	2	1,060	1
Unauthorized use of auto	758	3	795	3	895	3	640	5
Disorderly Conduct	592	4	279	6	261	9	807	3
Robbery : Other	536	5	519	4	716	4	666	4
Assault:Aggravated	323	6	304	5	434	6	436	6
Burglary I (Occupied Prem.)	284	7	90	16	96	18	113	18
Assault : Simple	272	8	233	8	295	8	287	11
Beyond Control	240	9	191	9	511	5	366	9
Purse Snatching	179	10	158	11	236	10	203	14
Unlawful Entry	163	11	157	12	228	11	399	8
Robbery : Armed	161	12	261	7	407	7	352	10
Property Damage or Injury	160	13	120	13	162	15	154	16
Truancy : School	109	14	180	10	226	12	237	12
Carrying Weapons	101	15	112	14	148	16	150	17
Stolen Property	96	16	79	18	167	14	198	15
Burglary II (Attempted)	69	17	94	15	99	17	69	20
Larceny : Grand	63	18	84	17	94	19	96	19
Drunkeness	60	19	14	32	3	36	7	34
Narcotics	41	20	77	19	204	13	405	7
Taking Property w/o Right	40	21	17	30	8	33	3	35
Carnal Knowledge	39	22	21	29	24	28	11	32
All other Offenses	36	23	32	23	40	24	56	23
Arson	33	24	24	27	34	26	29	28
Rape	32	25	37	22	34	26	65	21
Sodomy	31	26	27	25	31	27	57	22
(Others)	31	26	14	32	17	30	19	30
Burglary I (Attempted)	30	27	22	28	15	31	25	29
Loitering	25	28	7	35	6	34	18	31
Truancy (Home)	23	29	15	31	22	29	214	13
Pocket Picking	22	30	65	20	69	20	53	25
Forgery	22	30	29	24	57	21	40	27
Other Sex Offenses	21	31	25	26	49	23	55	24
Homicide	20	32	29	24	37	25	29	28
Indecent Act on a Minor	20	32	10	33	22	29	19	30
Indecent Exposure	11	33	8	34	9	32	9	33
Mayhem	2	34	0		4	35	2	36
TOTALS	6,663		6,120		8,175		8,375	
Number of Juveniles Referred	4,348		4,058		5,306		6,117	

It might appear from the total of juvenile referrals that the upward trend in delinquency in the District of Columbia has continued. The figures are somewhat misleading, however, since the delinquency total and the referral total for Fiscal Year 1971 both include 956 referrals to the Juvenile Branch which occurred during the Mayday demonstrations. The charges in these arrests were primarily disorderly conduct and unlawful entry. If these 956 cases are subtracted from FY 1971 totals a new total of 7,419 PINS/delinquency referrals or 8,374 total referrals appears. Thus, there has in fact been a decrease of 756 delinquency referrals and 745 total referrals between FY 1970 and FY 1971.

TREND IN THE NUMBER OF DELINQUENCY AND PINS CASES REFERRED BY AGE AND MEDIAN AGE

ANNUAL REPORT, JUVENILE COURT, FISCAL YEAR 1971

FISCAL YEARS 1968-1971

	1968	1969	1970	1971
TOTAL	6,663	6,120	8,175	8,375
Age 7	8	6	6	7
8	26	21	34	27
9	92	77	86	86
10	186	105	205	159
11	264	257	297	281
12	410	380	532	417
13	730	615	863	689
14	1,123	1,008	1,277	1,198
15	1,272	1,178	1,635	1,552
16	1,162	1,195	1,638	1,794
17-&-Over	1,390	1,278	1,602	2,165
Median Age	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.8

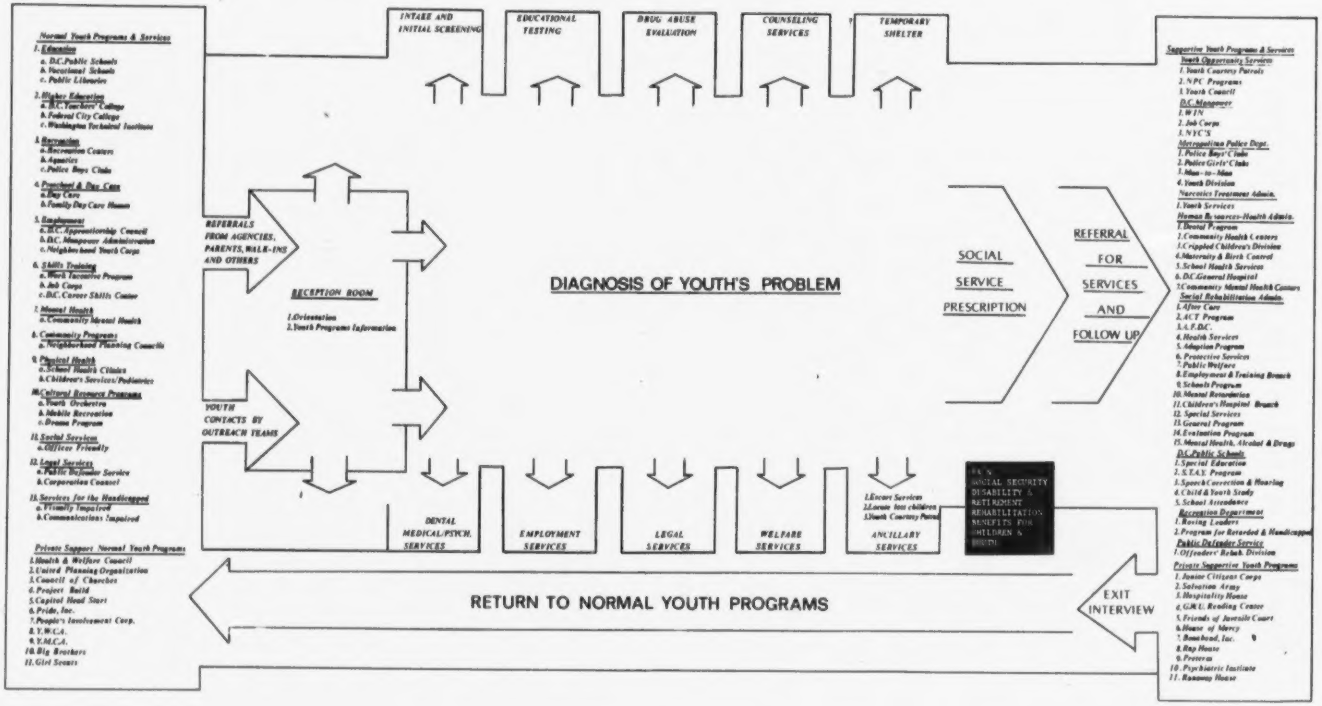
Table 4. *Juvenile Delinquency and PINS Cases:* Trend in Number Referred by Reason for Referral.

ANNUAL REPORT, JUVENILE COURT, Fiscal Years 1963-1971

Reason for Referral	1971 % Increase or decrease	Fiscal Year								
		1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Total		8,375	8,175	6,120	6,663	6,299	5,227	5,834	5,292	4,291
Acts against persons	-5.5%	2,180	2,309	1,664	1,637	1,580	1,261	1,304	1,088	919
Assault: Aggravated	+0.46%	436	434	304	323	333	290	301	221	197
Simple	-3.3%	287	295	233	272	336	286	331	339	298
Carnal Knowledge	-54.1%	11	24	21	39	37	27	33	21	18
Homicide	-21.6%	29	37	29	20	7	9	11	11	11
Indecent act on a minor	-13.6%	19	22	10	20	11	5	16	12	6
Mayhem	-50%	2	4	–	2	–	–	1	–	–
Pocket picking	-23.1%	53	69	65	22	17	9	9	14	16
Purse snatching	-13.6%	203	236	158	179	199	140	166	112	67
Rape	+91.1%	65	34	37	32	23	31	15	34	7
Robbery: Armed	-13.5%	352	407	261	161	66	52	43	29	18
Other	-6.9%	666	716	519	536	534	399	369	279	270
Sodomy	+83.8%	57	31	27	31	17	13	9	16	11
Acts against property	-11.8%	3,823	4,336	3,472	3,735	3,351	2,603	3,138	3,037	2,285
Arson	-14.7%	29	34	24	33	10	11	20	14	16
Burglary I: (Occupied premises)	+17.6%	113	96	90	284	396	354	338	312	180
Attempted	+66.6%	25	15	22	30	25	23	34	14	3
Burglary II: (Unoccupied premises)	-25.7%	978	1,317	1,025	1,011	510	403	593	566	430
Attempted	-30.3%	69	99	94	69	59	34	42	65	47
Forgery	-29.8%	40	57	29	22	15	11	9	10	7
Larceny: Grand	+2.1%	96	94	84	63	80	56	82	64	80
Petit	-7.5%	1,060	1,147	922	975	1,107	927	1,000	1,037	792
Property damage or injury	-4.9%	154	162	120	160	182	127	140	136	147
Taking property w/o right	-62.5%	3	8	17	40	53	24	36	32	42
Unauthorized use of auto	-28.5%	640	895	795	758	604	472	698	603	413
Unlawful entry	+75%	399	228	157	163	217	113	110	131	89
Stolen property	+18.5%	198	167	79	96	62	25	28	43	33
Other	+11.7%	19	17	14	31	31	23	8	10	6
Acts against public order	+105%	1,499	731	566	883	874	774	791	629	473
Disorderly conduct	+209%	807	261	279	592	603	527	494	438	309
Drunkenness	+133.3%	7	3	14	60	82	103	93	46	57
Indecent exposure	0%	9	9	8	11	6	9	7	6	6
Other sex offenses	+12.2%	55	49	25	21	25	18	27	19	28
Loitering	+200%	18	6	7	25	16	13	32	10	–
Narcotics	+98.5%	405	204	77	41	15	3	3	2	–
Possessing or carrying weapons	+1.3%	150	148	112	101	108	84	122	83	49
Other	-5.8%	48	51	44	32	19	17	13	25	24
Persons in Need of Supervision	+7.6%	817	759	386	372	444	545	555	492	576
Truancy	+81.8%	451	248	195	132	139	207	257	237	212
School	+4.8%	237	226	180	109	136	195	236	214	201
Home	+872.7%	214	22	15	23	3	12	21	23	11
Beyond Control of parents or guardian	-28.3%	366	511	191	240	305	338	298	255	364
All other offenses	+40%	56	40	32	36	50	44	46	46	38

24 HOUR YOUTH ASSISTANCE CENTER

THE OFFICE OF YOUTH OPPORTUNITY SERVICES
D. C. GOVERNMENT


Normal Youth Programs & Services
1. Education
a. D.C. Public Schools
b. Vocational Schools
c. Public Libraries
2. Higher Education
a. D.C. Teachers' College
b. Federal City College
c. Washington Technical Institute
3. Recreation
a. Recreation Centers
b. Aquatics
c. Police Boys Clubs
4. Preschool & Day Care
a. Day Care
b. Family Day Care Homes
5. Employment
a. D.C. Apprenticeship Council
b. D.C. Manpower Administration
c. Neighborhood Youth Corps
6. Skills Training
a. Work Incentive Program
b. Job Corps
c. D.C. Career Skills Center
7. Mental Health
a. Community Mental Health
8. Community Programs
a. Neighborhood Planning Councils
9. Physical Health
a. School Health Clinics
b. Children's Services/Pediatrics
10. Cultural Resource Programs
a. Youth Orchestra
b. Mobile Recreation
c. Drama Program
11. Social Services
a. Officer Friendly
12. Legal Services
a. Public Defender Service
b. Corporation Counsel
13. Services for the Handicapped
a. Visually Impaired
b. Communications Impaired
Private Support Normal Youth Programs
1. Health & Welfare Council
2. United Planning Organization
3. Council of Churches
4. Project Build
5. Capitol Head Start
6. Pride, Inc.
7. People's Involvement Corp.
8. Y.W.C.A.
9. Y.M.C.A.
10. Big Brothers
11. Girl Scouts
REFERRALS FROM AGENCIES, PARENTS, WALK-INS AND OTHERS
YOUTH CONTACTS BY OUTREACH TEAMS
RECEPTION ROOM
1. Orientation
2. Youth Programs Information
INTAKE AND INITIAL SCREENING
EDUCATIONAL TESTING
DRUG ABUSE EVALUATION
COUNSELING SERVICES
TEMPORARY SHELTER
DIAGNOSIS OF YOUTH'S PROBLEM
DENTAL MEDICAL/PSYCH. SERVICES
EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
LEGAL SERVICES
WELFARE SERVICES
1. Escort Services
2. Locate lost children
3. Youth Courtesy Patrol
ANCILLARY SERVICES
[illegible]
SOCIAL SECURITY
DISABILITY &
RETIREMENT
REHABILITATION
BENEFITS FOR
CHILDREN &
YOUTH
SOCIAL SERVICE PRESCRIPTION
REFERRAL FOR SERVICES AND FOLLOW UP
Supportive Youth Programs & Services
Youth Opportunity Services
1. Youth Courtesy Patrols
2. NPC Programs
3. Youth Council
D.C. Manpower
1. WIN
2. Job Corps
3. NYC'S
Metropolitan Police Dept.
1. Police Boys' Clubs
2. Police Girls' Clubs
3. Man-to-Man
4. Youth Division
Narcotics Treatment Admin.
1. Youth Services
Human Resources-Health Admin.
1. Dental Program
2. Community Health Centers
3. Crippled Children's Division
4. Maternity & Birth Control
5. School Health Services
6. D.C. General Hospital
7. Community Mental Health Centers
Social Rehabilitation Admin.
1. After Care
2. ACT Program
3. A.F.D.C.
4. Health Services
5. Adoption Program
6. Protective Services
7. Public Welfare
8. Employment & Training Branch
9. Schools Program
10. Mental Retardation
11. Children's Hospital Branch
12. Special Services
13. General Program
14. Evaluation Program
15. Mental Health, Alcohol & Drugs
D.C. Public Schools
1. Special Education
2. S.T.A.Y. Program
3. Speech Correction & Hearing
4. Child & Youth Study
5. School Attendance
Recreation Department
1. Roving Leaders
2. Program for Retarded & Handicapped
Public Defender Service
1. Offenders' Rehab. Division
Private Supportive Youth Programs
1. Junior Citizens Corps
2. Salvation Army
3. Hospitality House
4. GRU Reading Center
5. Friends of Juvenile Court
6. House of Mercy
7. Bonabond, Inc.
8. Rap House
9. Proteus
10. Psychiatric Institute
11. Runaway House
EXIT INTERVIEW
RETURN TO NORMAL YOUTH PROGRAMS

Senator **Mathias**. Thank you very much for being here. The committee will now adjourn.

(Whereupon, at 12:17 p.m., the committee adjourned.)

APPENDIX

Appendix to Statement of
Bar Association of the District of Columbia

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

ON CRIME IN

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FOR A

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA YOUTH COMMISSION

THE PROPOSED DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA YOUTH COMMISSION

This Commission proposes that a District of Columbia Youth Commission be established as a governmental agency in the District. Given adequate funds, staff and authority, such an agency would terminate the present confusion and relative ineffectiveness of the vast array of independent agencies serving troubled youth. It will formulate and administer a coordinated, interrelated program emphasizing preventive measures which, although costly, will in the end prove less expensive for District residents than subsidization of a multiplicity of public and private programs competing among themselves or operating in splendid isolation.

NEED FOR A YOUTH COMMISSION

After reviewing the extent of juvenile crime and delinquency in the District, the characteristics of juvenile offenders, and the procedures and resources for dealing with them, the Commission has decided that the creation of a Youth Commission is compelled by the following facts.

Increase in Juvenile Crime

The amount of juvenile crime in the District of Columbia has increased substantially in the last 15 years, particularly in the past 5 years.[144] In 1965 juveniles accounted for 37 percent of all arrests for serious crimes. Arrests of juveniles in 1965 for all crimes (except traffic violations) increased 17 percent over 1964 and 63 percent over 1960. The number of cases referred to the Juvenile Court in 1966 represented an increase of 74 percent over 1960, even though 1966 referrals fell by 8 percent from 1965. Commitments to juvenile institutions in 1966 also fell below the 1965 highs, but they still exceeded 1960 commitments by 33 percent at Cedar Knoll and 60 percent at Maple Glen. Up to 10 percent of the juveniles between 10 and 17 in some parts of the city report having been arrested at least once, and the rate of court referrals is up to 60 per 1,000 youths in these areas.[145] The increase in juvenile crime has far exceeded the growth in the juvenile population.[146]

Rate of Recidivism

Among those delinquent youths who are apprehended, an excessive number violate the law again within too short a time. In fiscal 1966 approximately 66 percent of the 16- and 17-year-old juveniles referred to the court by the Youth Aid Division had been before the court previously. In 1965, 56 percent of those in the Receiving Home were repeaters. The SRI study revealed that 61 percent of the sample Juvenile Court referrals in 1965 had been previously referred at least once and that 42 percent had been referred at least twice before. The SRI study also indicated that the violent offenders begin delinquency careers at an even earlier age than the ones whose crimes are primarily economic. Whatever the underlying reasons for the delinquent behavior of these juveniles, they are not being satisfactorily met by present procedures for handling them in the District of Columbia.

Lack of a Comprehensive Plan

We have repeatedly emphasized the absence of a unified approach to detecting and helping children who seem destined for delinquent careers. Unless he happens to be in one of several "pilot projects," a child acting up in school may be ignored, handled solely through temporizing measures affecting his school work only, or referred on to other agencies by pupil counselors. Some fortunate youths, particularly those involved in gang activity, may come to the attention of a Roving Leader. But the leader in turn is limited in what he can do for the boy by the availability of referral sources to alleviate basic problems which counseling cannot solve.

If the youth finally is arrested by the police for minor misconduct, he may be dismissed, lectured and dismissed, or in a comparatively few cases referred to the Commissioners' Youth Council or another agency. Although these agencies do what they can within the limits of their jurisdiction and resources, they do not have any responsibility for reporting back on their progress or evaluating the success of their efforts. At no time in the process does anyone undertake to make an overall diagnosis of the child's problems or to attempt a full-scale, continuing treatment of these problems.

On a broader scale, we have no effective mechanisms for systematically spotting the most vulnerable group of potential delinquents. This kind of fundamental research in the District is long overdue as a basis for establishing priorities among prevention programs. The Howard University evaluation of the Cardozo project contained the beginnings of such research, analyzing a sample of institutionalized and non-institutionalized youth. Although there was little difference between the groups as to the intactness, size and income of their families, there were significant differences in their educational attainments, since the institutionalized youth left school earlier and more often and their grades were lower. The study revealed that the families of the institutionalized juveniles tended to do more drinking at home, and had more family members who had been arrested. These families lived in tracts within the overall Cardozo area where the median income was lower, the overcrowding greater, the illegitimacy rates higher, and the overall socio-economic picture darker.[147] No matter how difficult the task, a delinquency profile along such lines must be established so that effective programs of intervention can be directed at the groups in which delinquency is most likely to occur.

An agency which collects such data and analyzes its significance should also have the power to formulate and operate official prevention programs in the District. In the past decade no existing agency has attempted or been able to perform these functions. Research has been divorced from operational power. The Commissioners' Youth Council and UPO have conducted some valuable research, but they have not had the authority to change official policy accordingly. The public agencies with authoritative control over juveniles—the schools, the Department of Public Welfare, and the Juvenile Court—have not taken the leadership in mobilizing research to guide their actions or to develop public support for such an integrated approach. Federal grants from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare under the 1961 Act have contributed to the anti-poverty program, supplemented existing agency services, and stimulated some new programs. Except for financing UPO evaluation studies, however, they have not contributed to the development of an official prevention program in the District.

Lack of Coordination

The inevitable result of inadequate planning is an absence of coordination among public and private agencies. An examination of the youngsters who come to the attention of these agencies shows that the same children are too often being identified for different problems at various stages in their lives. However, the different agencies that may deal with the child have little communication with each other; in many cases they do not know of the efforts or findings of other agencies with the same child; in others they may be suspicious of, and reluctant to use, the social histories drawn up in other agencies. The failure to communicate results in an inevitable dilution of scarce personnel, as each agency concerned with the child keeps identical records and performs similar diagnostic services and administrative chores. This unfortunate lack of coordination continues even after institutionalization and release; children released from the Children's Center are largely cut off from the main stream of delinquency prevention efforts in the District and are given only token services under the aftercare program of the Department of Public Welfare.

Many of the youths who commit serious crimes have had extensive contacts with a number of community agencies, each with limited jurisdiction over some aspect of their welfare but none with authority or resources to diagnose, treat and follow through with their cases. The possible consequences of this fragmented approach are suggested by one actual case reported by the Executive Director of the Commissioners' Youth Council:

> In 1956, Lewis, age 9, was referred to the D.C. Commissioners' Youth Council after a series of contacts with several welfare agencies. He was described by the agencies as coming from a large, multi-problem family. In addition, he was having considerable difficulty in school and was creating serious behavior problems. He had poor personal hygiene and had been described by the school staff as moody, nervous, careless, not working to capacity and so on.
>
> His home situation was found to be rather confused and lacked the continuity of a sustaining family group. His grandmother, the most stable member of that group, worked seven days a week as a kitchen helper and was, therefore,

> unable to spend much time in the home. Lewis' mother virtually ignored him, even though she occasionally lived in the house.
>
> In 1956, Lewis visited relatives who lived on a farm in North Carolina. Since he adjusted extremely well and showed a marked improvement in behavior there correspondence was initiated between the North Carolina Department of Welfare and the District of Columbia Department of Welfare in order that a satisfactory arrangement might be worked out between the two agencies for allowing Lewis to remain in North Carolina.
>
> The North Carolina Department of Welfare approved his remaining there but asked that the D.C. Department of Welfare guarantee his return passage if the arrangement did not work out. The D.C. Welfare Department's rules, however, provide that it can make such assurances only in the case of a committed child. Lewis was forced to return to the District of Columbia.
>
> Shortly after his return to the District, Lewis was expelled from school because of assaultive and abusive behavior. Psychiatric treatment was recommended for him but such services were not available. He was returned to school without having received the necessary treatment and in July 1959, at age 12, he was arrested and referred to Juvenile Court. From 1959 to 1961, Lewis managed to acquire an extensive Juvenile Court record and, finally, in 1961 was committed to Cedar Knoll School. Not long after his release from Cedar Knoll, Lewis was charged with a seemingly unprovoked attack upon a stranger whom he shot and critically wounded.
>
> It was later discovered that the trail that led to this very serious crime ran through at least twelve different agencies with whom Lewis and his family had had contact; three different elementary schools; the pupil appraisal and study department of the D.C. Public Schools; the Health Department; Gale's Clinic; Youth Aid Division of the Police Department; Women's Bureau; Precinct Officers; Glendale Hospital; the Alcoholic Clinic; North Carolina Welfare Department; Public Assistance Division of the D.C. Welfare Department; Child Welfare Division; Juvenile Court; Probation Officer; Youth Guidance Project; and the Commissioners' Youth Council.
>
> Each agency provided the minimum service required in its own purview. Each agency had records and took a history. Little or no exchange of information took place. No joint short or long-term planning or dealing of resources took place. No effective or consistent follow-up took place on the part of one or more agencies. No central pool of information on this youth or his family is available. Even in retrospect we do not know what intervention or coordination of interventions might have helped. We do not know what has happend to him since.
>
> In spite of a great deal of activity and a great expenditure of money and manpower by the District, no one really helped Lewis or his family.
>
> A young man has been charged with the commission of a very serious offense. A man has been critically injured.
>
> Society could not have been given a clearer notice that this boy might commit such a crime.[148]

As this case dramatically confirms, children are too often lost between independent and uncoordinated programs in the District of Columbia. The examples can be multiplied: A "beyond control" youngster may be referred to the Children's Hospital for psychiatric observation where he is found to be not committable, although disturbed, and returned home without further action; Junior Village returns one of its wards to his home, but his need for outpatient care is called to no agency's attention; a health clinic receives a case on referral but does not report back that it has closed the case for non-cooperation. In short, we have not yet established the principle that a child who is discovered to be in trouble must not be lost. Early contacts with potential delinquents or their families are now lost opportunities, as each agency performs its minimum specific functions and no one agency is accountable to the community for what happens to these children.

When an agency has limited services to offer, its diagnosis of the problem may be affected. A social casework service, for example, decides if a child will benefit from its services alone; its ultimate decision might be different if there were alternative treatment methods available. It has no power to decide for other agencies if their services would be better or indeed if they are available to the child at all. Without the results of other program experience, it may make a decision based on insufficient knowledge. A centralized service for the diagnosis of all problem children is clearly necessary, so that one agency has authority to call together all agencies involved with a child and plot one consistent course. Only from this kind of integrated treatment on an individual level will come the data about causes and cures for delinquency that can form the basis for citywide program planning.

Lack of Evaluation

We have been disturbed, too, by the almost total absence of any systematic evaluation of the various preventive programs in existence. As a result we have scant knowledge whether programs in operation for many years have been at all successful. The effect of this on agency activities is a drifting along time-worn paths, without careful consideration of alternatives or knowledge of results. An outstanding example here was the Department of Welfare's exclusive reliance on big, isolated institutions for all ages and types of juveniles until Federal money and outside-agency pressures culminated in the recent introduction of small "pilot project" community group homes. Except for UPO, not one agency contacted could supply us with a recent evaluation of its programs in terms of their specific impact on delinquency. Yet, almost every agency desires expansion of its present programs. If delinquency efforts are to be properly channelled, programs must be ruthlessly evaluated; those that show no impact should be eliminated. The field of prevention is dominated by myths that are costing the taxpayers millions of dollars each year.

Lack of Resources

District agencies which work with delinquent youth are vitally handicapped by shortages of staff and facilities. Absence of enough skilled professional personnel at the Department of Public Welfare has prevented the development of a meaningful diagnostic service at the Receiving Home and has severely limited the potential of the rehabilitative program at the Children's Center. The probation services offered by the Juvenile Court suffer from high caseloads. The special preventive programs of the public schools and the Commissioners' Youth Council have labored under similar disabilities.

Staff efforts are too often spent in "shopping around" for other resources to diagnose or to deal with the child's problems. Even if the canvassing is successful, vital decisions are frequently based not on the appropriateness of the facilities but on whether there is a vacant slot for the child. In too many cases proper resources just do not exist. Roving Leaders, YAD officers, or Juvenile Court probation officers can do little if they have to work in a vaccum. There is a lamentable lack in this community of treatment centers, foster homes, psychiatric clinics, youth residential facilities, and day-care programs. These resources must be systematically developed and allocated according to a centrally-administered priority system so that they can serve the troubled children who need help.

Most of the District's present efforts at prevention deal solely with the child, not his parents. Yet only a small minority of the delinquent children come from families which can be considered structurally intact and stable. According to the SRI study, only 47 percent of the 1965 juvenile referrals lived with both parents at the time of their first referral.[149] Even in that group the family situation is probably far from ideal. Often, one or both parents is severely disturbed; the father may be unemployed and does not represent the major source of support, or he may be away from the home most of the time as a result of his work. Other members of the family may be in trouble with the law; economic pressures may be the cause of frequent moves so that the family never takes root. Such families are frequently not in a position to provide the help their children need or even, in many instances, to protect them from delinquency-producing conditions in the high-crime neighborhoods in which they live.[150] Such parents seldom ask for assistance, even when their children can only be helped and protected through active community intervention.

By and large, delinquency-prone children suffer from inconsistent parental supervision and a lack of love and adequate support from adults. They rarely experience a family life where both parents live in reasonable harmony and security and introduce their children into normal social and emotional patterns; these children break from family control early in life. Comprehensive plans to help a child overcome delinquent tendencies must detect and respond to such underlying family situations. Remedial efforts have to include help for the families of these children.[151] Few of the agencies working in the field now are equipped to perform these services, and the family aspects of a child's problem are rarely brought to the attention of an agency which may have the authority and resources to be of assistance.

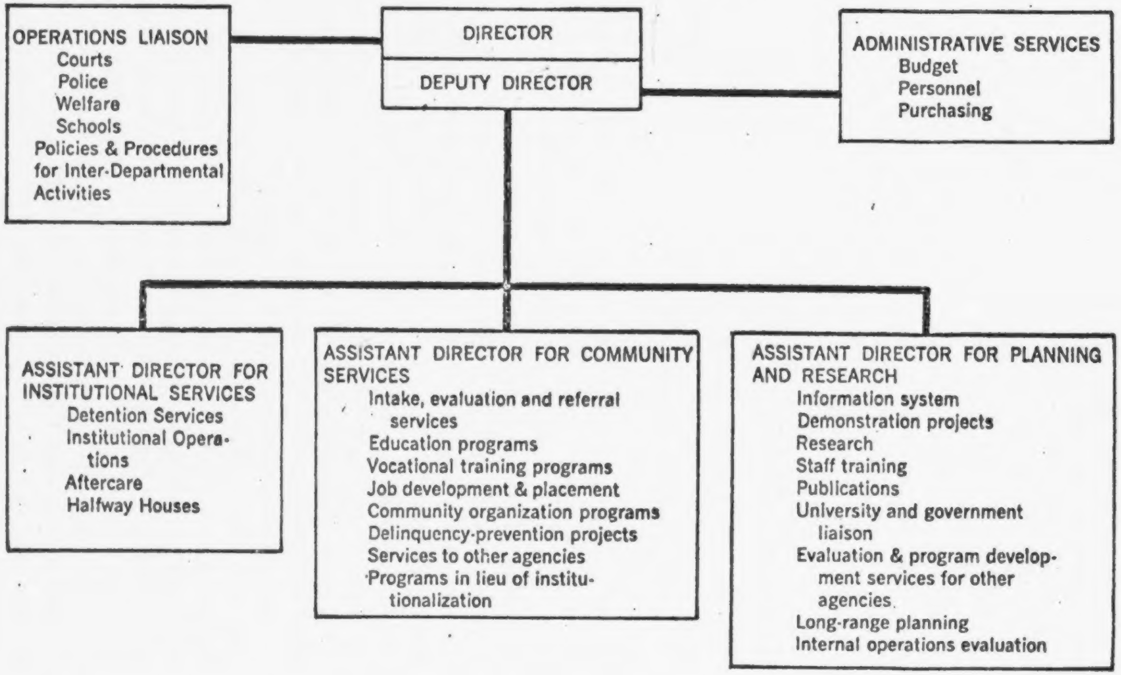
Lack of Authority

Without a central agency responsible for delinquency control, the District's response to periodic crises has been a growth of *ad hoc* services. The growing profusion of delinquency-prevention programs in this city, in fundamental isolation if not in naked competition with one another, has led to an illusion of services for youth in trouble. Unfortunately, as funds become increasingly available for new delinquency services the current situation will simply generate increased numbers of programs, the net impact of which will hardly be discernible unless a careful assessment and allocation of services and resources is undertaken and maintained. This can occur only through the establishment of a coordinating mechanism with *official responsibility* and *authority* to perform that function. Voluntary interagency cooperation has failed—perhaps inevitably—to do the job. The time has come for centralized authority and responsibility in the form of a District of Columbia Youth Commission.

FUNCTIONS OF A YOUTH COMMISSION

The proposed Youth Commission should be an official District of Columbia agency with exclusive responsibility for developing and executing a comprehensive anti-delinquency program. It should not only coordinate and review all programs of other public agencies which affect the target population, but also take the initiative in integrating private efforts into its plan. It should have direct operational responsibility for all non-police and non-court facilities which deal with delinquent youth in a compulsory setting, and should function as the primary control agency for services rendered to delinquency-prone youth. From its inception, such an agency must have the legal power, governmental support and financial resources to launch a coordinated, forceful attack on delinquency in our community. While by no means suggesting this outline as a definitive model, we propose a Youth Commission along the lines suggested in Figure 1.

Figure 1.
FUNCTIONAL CHART FOR THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA YOUTH COMMISSION


DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
OPERATIONS LIAISON
Courts
Police
Welfare
Schools
Policies & Procedures for Inter-Departmental Activities
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
Budget
Personnel
Purchasing
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES
Detention Services
Institutional Operations
Aftercare
Halfway Houses
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR COMMUNITY SERVICES
Intake, evaluation and referral services
Education programs
Vocational training programs
Job development & placement
Community organization programs
Delinquency-prevention projects
Services to other agencies
Programs in lieu of institutionalization
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR PLANNING AND RESEARCH
Information system
Demonstration projects
Research
Staff training
Publications
University and government liaison
Evaluation & program development services for other agencies
Long-range planning
Internal operations evaluation

Central Intake Service

All youths with social or behavioral problems who come to the attention of any community agency, but do not require referral to the Juvenile Court, would be referred to the central intake service of the Youth Commission. Private agencies or individuals, UPO neighborhood centers, and parents would also be encouraged to make referrals. In addition, the Youth Commission, through a network of neighborhood offices, citizen committees, Roving Leaders, and other detached workers, would be actively engaged in searching out those children in the community with problems which require attention.

The authority of the Youth Commission over all children except those under court jurisdiction would, of course, be consensual, and the participation of the youths and their families in treatment programs would be voluntary. If the youth or family had already been the subject of another public agency's programs, the Youth Commission would be empowered to obtain the records reflecting the complete history of the relationship. Comparable arrangements would be established with private agencies on a voluntary basis. With the cooperation of the youth and family, the multidisciplinary staff of the intake service would prepare a complete evaluation of the juvenile's problems, including his: (1) Social history; (2) education status, aptitudes and skills; (3) psychological and psychiatric condition; (4) family, housing and financial situation; and (5) vocational aptitudes, skills and ambitions. It could then formulate a treatment plan for the child, taking into account the varied causes of his problems and the available resources in the community.

It would then be incumbent upon the Youth Commission to persuade the family of such a child to take advantage of the treatment program developed and arranged by the intake service. In some instances, this would consist of participation in various services or programs offered directly by the Youth Commission; in other cases arrangements would be made with another agency. When a different agency is utilized, however, the Youth Commission would make certain that such services were in fact available and make all necessary arrangements.

Agencies dealing with the child on a regular basis, such as the schools and health clinics, or those to which he is referred for treatment, would be required to keep the Youth Commission informed of his progress. Periodic review of these reports by a special Youth Commission worker assigned to the case would permit continuous assessment of the services being rendered and would identify gaps in community resources or facilities at an early point. Thus even though the juvenile is referred to another agency, the Youth Commission retains the basic statutory responsibility for following through on his case and evaluating the success of such referrals. In this way children will no longer be shuffled from agency to agency with no exchange of information or responsible follow-through.

Central Data Bank

Centralized case files on all predelinquents and delinquents in the District would provide an incomparable source of data for other agencies to draw upon and would reduce the wasteful duplications of data gathering which now occurs. For instance, if the juvenile eventually violates the law despite preventive efforts, it would be of inestimable value to the police and the Juvenile Court to know what has been done for the youth up to that point so that they can assess his rehabilitative potential and avoid repeating past mistakes.

The research potential of such a complete data collection for program planners would be unparalleled. Besides individual case files, a "youth problem" file would be maintained, accumulating on the basis of concrete case histories the kinds of situations, temptations and conditions that are commonly involved in delinquency. A central data bank would permit informed judgments to be made about the factors in a child's life that predispose him to delinquency and those preventive and rehabilitative techniques which work with certain kinds of children. New programs for containing delinquency could be built on this mass of continually updated data. For the first time, the people of the District would know the extent of its delinquency problem and would be in a position to assess whether or not those in charge are doing the job successfully.

Preventive Programs

In developing a comprehensive delinquency preventive program, the Youth Commission can draw upon the accumulated experience of private and public programs in the District during the last 10 years. The new agency would not duplicate the anti-poverty efforts of the United Planning Organization or other District agencies aimed at correcting slum housing, insufficient recreational facilities, inadequate income and job opportunity, or educational deficiencies. The Youth Commission would have a specific mission—developing programs and coordinating services for those children who are particularly exposed to delinquency-producing conditions or who exhibit tendencies which require prompt community attention. Undoubtedly the youth agency and UPO would find it mutually profitable to exchange information and expertise, and the Youth Commission's data would enable it to contribute substantially to the programs of the District's health, welfare, recreation, school, and employment agencies. Its primary focus must be, however, on the specific needs of delinquent youth.

In some instances, this will mean that the Youth Commission must itself develop and administer the necessary services and facilities where these do not now exist. It must also work jointly with agencies such as the schools or the Recreation Department in planning special programs for problem children who come within their jurisdiction. The Youth Commission should be given specific authority to evaluate services for the delinquent child provided by these agencies and to require their participation in joint treatment programs for individual children. Past experience in the District proves that the necessary interagency coordination and liaison can be effective only if a Youth Commission has statutorily defined authority which fixes responsibility and requires cooperation. Washington is strewn with the wreckage of coordinating agencies with good intentions but poorly defined authority and little support. There must be designated authority to go beyond discussion and to resolve disputes.

The Youth Commission must also integrate private agencies into an overall plan. As far as is possible within a voluntary context, the services of these agencies should be channelled into the areas where the Youth Commission's data and research indicate that there is the greatest need. The private programs can be utilized as valuable community resources. The community from which such agencies seek financial support can be made aware of the cooperative nature of the effort and of the specific prevention needs which are being met by the private agencies.[152]

The new youth agency should be given operational responsibility for the Roving Leader program and those Commissioner's Youth Council programs which deserve continuation. Consolidation within the new agency of existing preventive programs that survive evaluation is an essential first step to the coordinated and pervasive approach which is the rationale of the Youth Commission. The Roving Leader program could operate just as effectively and perhaps more aggressively within the new Commission than within the Recreation Department; it is essentially an anti-delinquency program, not a recreational one. The Area Boards of the Commissioners' Youth Council might provide the nucleus for the neighborhood bases of the Youth Commission.

Like the Council, the Youth Commission would rely heavily upon neighborhood-centered treatment and prevention activities. Decentralized neighborhood youth centers would be established and close contact maintained with the local residents to engage their active participation in coping with delinquency and youth crime. It might be helpful to establish a central Citizens' Advisory Council, appointed by the District Commissioners, composed of members of the community active or prominent in community affairs related to the problems of youth as well as citizens from the high delinquency areas. This Council would have responsibility for assisting the Youth Commission in the framing of policy and would provide liaison with community groups. Neighborhood Councils would also be established to keep local citizens involved and interested in Youth Commission activities. The Youth Councils of the UPO-financed Youth Program Centers should play an important role in the operations of the Youth Commission.

Liaison and coordination with public agencies would be facilitated by a Coordinating Committee consisting of the heads of all public agencies with responsibility for youth-related services. This executive group would provide the major vehicle for coordination on a decision-making level and would engage in joint planning, coordination and program development. As a means of further coordination, the Metropolitan Police Department, Department of Public Welfare, Board of Education, and the Juvenile Court should assign full-time liaison personnel to the Youth Commission.

To be successful, however, the new agency must operate principally not through committees or liaison personnel but through its neighborhood centers and field workers in day-to-day contact with youths in the community. In the case of a child referred to the Youth Commission as a troublemaker in school, for example, the youth worker can size up the child, his family, the school, and the neighborhood situation and then try to solve his problems. After a case diagnosis, the Youth Commission worker can lead the child into constructive leisure-time activities, find him remedial tutoring out of school, make certain that he has supplementary food or clothing if necessary, or refer a parent to social work counseling or mental health clinics if desirable. The child's teacher will be informed of what is being done so that she can work better with the child in the classroom, and she in turn will report his school progress to the youth worker.

The central concept of a Youth Commission is that it should be responsible for contacting pre-delinquent youths and taking necessary preventive steps. To the maximum extent compatible with the child's progress, the Youth Commission should utilize the programs already available in the community, such as day-care facilities, leisure-time recreational programs, casework or group therapy programs for the families, remedial educational programs, and pre-employment counseling and vocational training for older children. When existing programs are insufficient, however, the Youth Commission must have both the authority and the money to develop necessary programs.

Handling of Juvenile Offenders

It is imperative that the agency which has the responsibility for the prevention of delinquency should also handle offenders arrested by the police or referred to court. Only in this way can continuity of responsibility and treatment be ensured. In many cases the Youth Commission will already have a file on an arrested juvenile, especially if he has previously been singled out for preventive attention, and can plot a more effective rehabilitative program. Through its research and experience with adjudicated juvenile offenders, the Youth Commission will gain incomparable expertise in its preventive efforts. The community, moreover, will have a central agency to hold responsible for all phases of delinquency prevention and rehabilitation.

Youth Aid Division Referrals

One of the major problems considered in the last chapter was the absence of any comprehensive program for those minor offenders who come to the attention of the police. One important function of the proposed Youth Commission will be to handle referrals from the Youth Aid Division, building upon and expanding the experimental referral programs of the Commissioners' Youth Council and UPO. After referral by the YAD officer, the Youth Commission would make a comprehensive evaluation of the juvenile's difficulties and set up a community-based program to help him. Youth Commission personnel could be assigned to the Youth Aid Division to assist the police in deciding whether to refer the case to court or to the Commission.

Relationship With the Juvenile Court

When a case is referred to the Juvenile Court, the Youth Commission would supply the Intake Section with its file summarizing the juvenile's history and any prior treatment received from it or from any other agency. In addition, Youth Commission personnel who worked with the child would be available for consultation. Such assistance would lighten the burden of the Intake Section's duties and make the court's preliminary investigation more comprehensive. If the intake workers decide to dismiss the case, the Youth Commission would be available to accept referrals and develop an appropriate treatment plan. Full-time Commission personnel would be stationed at the court to fulfill these information and liaison functions. With the Youth Commission as an added resource, the court should be able to: (1) Reduce its intake burden substantially; and (2) dismiss more cases at intake with the knowledge that the child will receive needed treatment.

Even where the juvenile is processed through the Juvenile Court, the Youth Commission may be of assistance at the dispositional stage of the proceedings. In many cases where the child has had a long history of minor troubles with school or police, the Youth Commission would have a complete record which can be used by court personnel. Where no such workup already exists, the agency's resources would be available for the compilation of the social studies needed by the court. If the Youth Commission were used regularly by the court for this purpose, the court probation workers would be relieved of an enormous burden and could concentrate on youths placed on probation.

When a juvenile is placed on probation, he needs supportive help in the community which cannot be supplied by the probation officer alone. The Youth Commission would be the central facility for developing special programs for dealing with youthful probationers. We believe that it should eventually be possible for the court to designate the Youth Commission as the agency in charge of a juvenile on probation, although we recognize that the court may wish to exercise supervisory control in some cases through its own probation officers. In any event, we do not believe that the Youth Commission poses any threat to the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court; it is, in fact, the comprehensive community resource which the court has lacked. Once such a youth agency establishes itself, the Juvenile Court can concentrate on its difficult adjudicatory and legal responsibilities, leaving community preventive and treatment programs to the Youth Commission.

Institutional and Residential Care

The proposed Youth Commission should undertake the responsibility for rehabilitation in those serious cases which the court believes require commitment and possible institutionalization. This will ensure that the child's institutional experience takes into account any prior preventive efforts and that after release he will be returned to the community under the supervision and care of an effective neighborhood-based agency.

The previous chapter in this Report identified the fundamental deficiencies in the way juvenile offenders are now being handled by the Department of Public Welfare—large, overcrowded and understaffed institutions, a paucity of community treatment programs, mingling of delinquents and other children, no clinical or diagnostic services for individualizing treatment, and token aftercare services. The Department's myriad operations in other fields have not permitted it to devote the necessary time or care to this vital task. We therefore recommend that all those residential facilities and personnel within the Department of Public Welfare now used for juvenile correctional purposes should be placed under the administration of the Youth Commission. This includes the Receiving Home for Children, Maple Glen and Cedar Knoll schools, the new security facility under construction, and the three halfway houses or shelter facilities now in operation.

A transfer of responsibility for juvenile offenders to the Youth Commission is necessary for a critical evaluation of past practices and to introduce a new philosophy of juvenile care. The Youth Commission would undertake the task of developing a full range of treatment and rehabilitation programs at these institutions. It will also develop residential facilities and group homes in the community as alternatives to institutionalization. The Juvenile Court Act should be amended to provide for commitments to the Youth Commission, which would conduct an exhaustive diagnosis-classification review and decide whether a juvenile needed institutional care or could be supervised in the community. As is now the case with the Department of Public Welfare, the Youth Commission would be legally responsible to the court for his custody and care. Special education programs will be developed at the institutions by the Youth Commission jointly with the public school system, placing emphasis on the transition back to work and/or school when the youth moves into a halfway house, pre-release, foster care, or normal home setting. Aftercare programs should similarly be absorbed by the Youth Commission as an integral part of the overall rehabilitation scheme.

Other Commission Functions

Program Development

A prime requisite for a successful Youth Commission is a vigorous program development section which evaluates existing youth services, develops new programs, tests them on an experimental basis, and cooperates with other agencies for their implementation. The need for this kind of coordinated program development in the District cannot be overemphasized. It involves the ability to bring intellectual and practical resources to bear from such divergent fields as economics, education, mental health, housing, recreation, and employment, as well as the more pragmatic ability to mobilize both Federal and local financial resources behind new programs.

Training

An acute shortage of trained manpower exists in every aspect of youth services in the District of Columbia. At the same time there is duplication in many functions performed by professionals and sub-professionals in the field. Thus a mixture of counseling, teaching, interviewing, case study, guidance, and leadership is a major part of the job of almost every professional in juvenile work. Little or no attempt has been made to specialize or allocate functions in the most efficient way. It is also apparent that most youth specialists now being trained are not equipped with the skills or experience for maximum effectiveness with problem youths in an urban ghetto. Finally, little attempt is made to standardize training of youth personnel in different agencies in terms of any generic approach to youth services. There is a noticeably wide and self-defeating variation in staff background and practices at different youth agencies within even so small a geographical area as the District of Columbia, although they are dealing with essentially the same population. Manpower and training needs and practices in the entire field of youth services in the District should be scrutinized carefully.

The Youth Commission should have the responsibility for developing and coordinating training programs for professionals and sub-professionals to meet the manpower needs for youth work in the District of Columbia. This should be done through the development of programs with existing training agencies, such as local universities, and through various training programs for employees of the Youth Commission and other District agencies. This would allow the Youth Commission to provide for its own professional manpower needs on a systematic basis and also to mobilize training resources for other professional personnel working with youth. Young people themselves, from the same backgrounds as those they deal with, are often the best source of sub-professional workers in youth services.[153] The Youth Commission should stimulate and develop training programs and employment opportunities for such personnel in every aspect of youth services.

Research

It is clear that research must be an important ingredient of the Commission's assignment. We recommend that a special effort be made, in conjunction with local universities and Federal agencies, to develop major research studies which may be of long-term significance to this and other communities. Both the United Planning Organization and Howard University's Institute have research programs under way which would prove helpful to the Youth Commission. The Commissioners' Youth Council has conducted some valuable experiments with the delinquency prediction scale of the Gluecks. Long-term studies of youths and delinquency, much discussed in the scholarly literature,[154] require a substantial commitment of time and money and should be undertaken in the District of Columbia with Federal assistance at the initiative of the Youth Commission.

Public Education

A major function of the Youth Commission would be the education of the public on the problems of youth and the mobilization of community support in developing home, neighborhood, and public services. The educational mission of the new youth agency must be oriented toward the entire community through periodic reports in the newspapers, radio and public testimony. Mobilizing people to combat delinquency in their immediate neighborhoods is a vital element in any successful prevention scheme. As demonstrated by the Commissioners' Youth Council, these neighborhoods can themselves provide some of the supportive help for individual rehabilitation, such as temporary shelter, recreation and part-time work. In many cases neighborhood residents know best what their youth need and can be motivated to work for tangible benefits for their own children.

IMPLEMENTATION

The drafting of legislation to implement the Youth Commission proposal will be a complex task requiring resolution of many substantive and administrative problems. We recommend, therefore, that a special task force from the Department of Justice be assigned to draft the necessary legislation and that it utilize the advice and assistance of local research centers such as the Institute for Youth Studies at Howard University and the Institute of Criminal Law and Procedure at Georgetown University. The Youth Commission will also require extensive financial support by Congress and the Executive Branch, particularly in its initial planning and development stages. We recommend that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Department of Justice provide substantial support for the agency through their respective grant programs. We believe that the successful development and operation of a Youth Commission in the District of Columbia would be of national significance and provide a precedent for other urban centers beset with the same juvenile problems as the District.

Although such a comprehensive Youth Commission is unprecedented, we believe it is essential. We have been greatly disappointed with the level of services provided in the District for youngsters showing clear signs of delinquency, as well as for those referred to the police, court and juvenile institutions for actual law violations. The niggardly and fragmented nature of the help given these children has been so markedly unsuccessful that we feel compelled to recommend a radically different and integrated approach. We are attracted also by the concept that responsibility for the failure or success of community efforts with such children will finally come to rest in one place; it cannot be shifted, evaded or ignored among a multitude of agencies. The community's support—financial and moral—will be mobilized behind a single agency's drive against delinquency.

Such an agency must be given massive power, resources and money and actively encouraged to stimulate experimental and innovative thinking. A new and total commitment must be made to allocating a major share of the community's reserves into diagnosing and diverting delinquency in our disadvantaged youth. Transferring facilities, staff and programs from old agencies to a new super-agency will not be enough; there must be a radical new approach of intensive care before and after the first delinquent act occurs. If such an attempt succeeds, it will be in the long run an economical venture. Without such an effort, the community must reconcile itself to another decade of increasing delinquency and crime.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A Youth Commission should be established in the District of Columbia to develop and administer a comprehensive anti-delinquency program for the entire city, coordinating and reviewing the activities of all public and private agencies in the field and assuming central responsibility for the handling of all delinquency-prone children as well as the treatment of all delinquents referred by the police or committed to its custody by the Juvenile Court.

2. The Youth Commission should assume responsibility for coordinating the activities of private agencies in the anti-delinquency field so that they can most effectively utilize their resources and so that duplication of services will be avoided.

3. The Youth Commission should be empowered to review programs of other public agencies which have delinquency implications and to require their conformity to the overall plan for the city.

4. All residential facilities and personnel within the Department of Public Welfare now used for juvenile offenders should be placed under the administration of the Youth Commission. The Juvenile Court should commit offenders not placed on probation to the Youth Commission, who will choose the suitable facility or program for their rehabilitation.

5. The Youth Commission should, where necessary, develop and operate its own programs for delinquent or pre-delinquent youths as well as utilizing the services of other public and private agencies in the field where appropriate. It should maintain a central referral service to which all youths exhibiting delinquent tendencies may be sent for a complete evaluation and treatment plan, including necessary services for their families. The Youth Commission should furnish appropriate information to other agencies to facilitate their treatment of children.

6. The Youth Commission should contain a research unit to conduct or arrange for long-term research into the causes and cures for delinquency and to evaluate on an ongoing basis existing programs of the Youth Commission and other agencies.

7. The Youth Commission should have the primary responsibility for developing and coordinating training programs to fill the manpower needs for professionals and sub-professionals to work in the delinquency prevention field in the District of Columbia.

8. The Youth Commission should assume the operation of the Roving Leader program. In the course of this transfer, we recommend:

a. A substantial expansion of the Roving Leader Program.

b. An increase in the salaries of supervisors and experienced workers in the Roving Leader program.

c. Greater emphasis on serving the predelinquent elementary school child.

d. A more vigorous staff development program.

9. The Youth Commission would also absorb those activities and staff of the present Commissioners' Youth Council which fit into its total plan. Insofar as possible, it should utilize the Council's organizations of neighborhood volunteers.

10. The Youth Commission should assist in the planning and implementation of special school programs for delinquent and predelinquent children. These programs would be coordinated with its other programs, to afford a total approach to the child and his family. Specifically,

a. More advanced techniques should be employed for treating the troubled pupil within the regular schoolroom context.

b. Additional specialists, particularly counselors and social workers, should be assigned to the social adjustment classes, the STAY program, the twilight schools, and Boy's Junior-Senior High School.

c. The central school administration should assume control and leadership for the social adjustment classes.

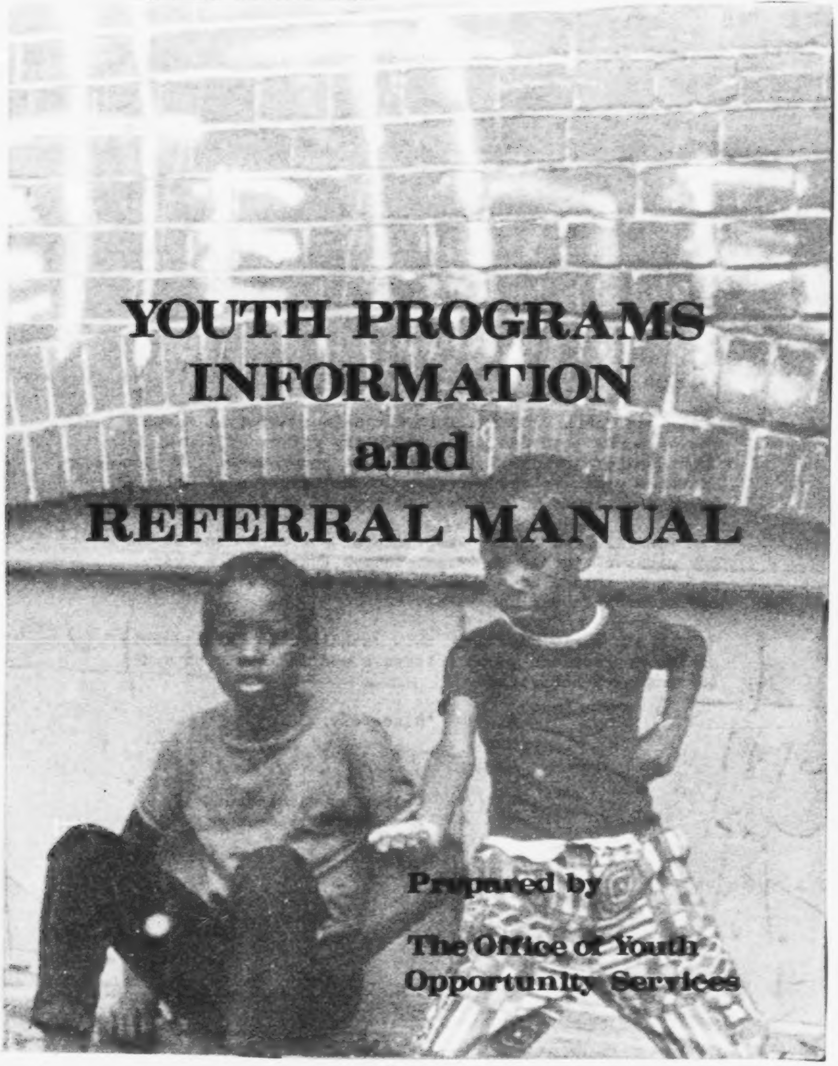
d. Pupil Personnel records must be developed to include necessary information concerning the child and his environment.

e. Pupil Personnel workers must be given special training in the problems of the ghetto child.

f. A special school program should be developed for children who have been institutionalized and are returned to the community schools.

11. The Metropolitan Police Department, the Department of Public Welfare, the Board of Education, and the Juvenile Court should assign full-time liaison personnel to the Youth Commission to facilitate coordination on a working level.

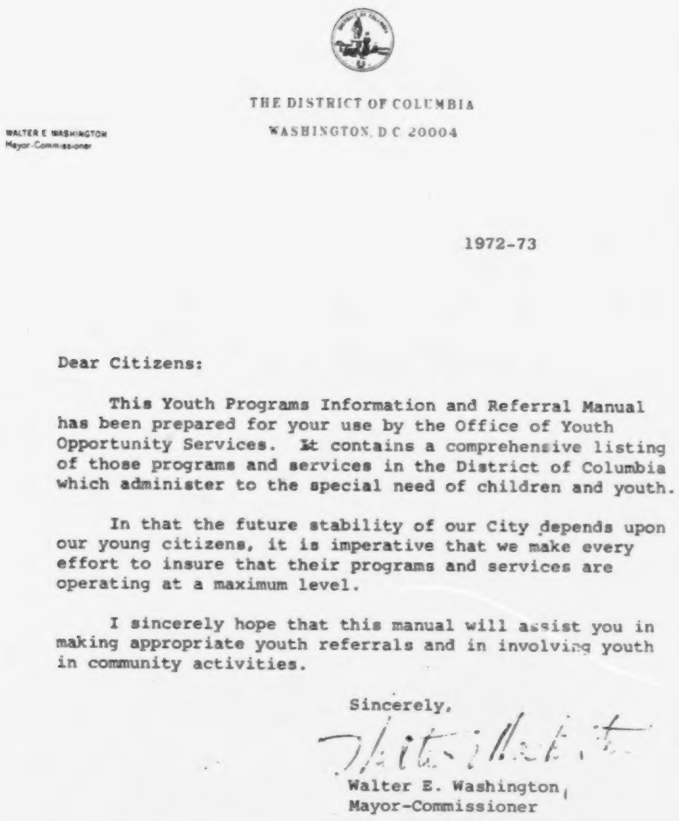
12. The Department of Justice should appoint a planning committee to prepare the legislation creating the Youth Commission for submission to Congress in early 1967. This committee should utilize the advice and counsel of experts from Federal and District agencies, as well as private research and planning groups engaged in youth programs.



YOUTH PROGRAMS INFORMATION and REFERRAL MANUAL

Prepared by

The Office of Youth
Opportunity Services



THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

WALTER E. WASHINGTON
Mayor-Commissioner

1972-73

Dear Citizens:

This Youth Programs Information and Referral Manual has been prepared for your use by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services. It contains a comprehensive listing of those programs and services in the District of Columbia which administer to the special need of children and youth.

In that the future stability of our City depends upon our young citizens, it is imperative that we make every effort to insure that their programs and services are operating at a maximum level.

I sincerely hope that this manual will assist you in making appropriate youth referrals and in involving youth in community activities.

Sincerely,

Walter E. Washington
Mayor-Commissioner

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
EXECUTIVE OFFICE

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT
TO THE MAYOR FOR YOUTH OPPORTUNITY SERVICES

REPLY TO:
1319 F STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

Dear Citizens:

In the District of Columbia, there are many programs and services for youth that have not been widely publicized and are, therefore, under-utilized. This Manual has been compiled in an effort to make this kind of information available to the general public.

It is our hope that this document will assist you in identifying services which can benefit and create a healthier, happier youth population.

Sincerely,

James L. Jones

James L. Jones, Ed. D.
Special Assistant to the Mayor
for Youth Opportunity Services

James S Featherstone Jr.

James S. Featherstone, Jr.
Deputy Director

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Programs in this section are designed to provide a variety of wholesome programs for children and youth of all ages which will give an alternative to engaging in anti-social behavior. These programs are broken down into three sub-categories. They are: (1) Recreation, (2) Employment and (3) Education.

III. CULTURAL RESOURCES PROGRAMS. 123-150

Programs in this section are designed to provide cultural activities for the youth of the District. The sub-categories are: (1) Visual Arts, (2) Performing Arts and (3) Communications.

IV. CHILDREN'S SERVICES PROGRAMS. 151-179

Programs in this section are designed to provide services for children from pre-natal care through pre-school. The sub-categories in this section are: (1) Pre-Natal, (2) Pediatrics and (3) Pre-School.

V. REHABILITATION PROGRAMS. 180-231

Programs in this section are designed to rehabilitate youth who need such services. The sub-categories are: (1) Social, (2) Psychological and (3) Physical.

VI. SPECIAL SERVICES AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS. 232-324

Programs in this section are designed to provide special services and treatment for children and youth who require such services as physical health, mental health, and nutrition. The sub-categories are: (1) Physical, (2) Psychological and (3) Social/Welfare.

VII. CUSTODY AND CONTROL PROGRAMS. 235-324

Programs in this section are designed to assist in controlling youth who have behavioral problems as well as maintaining custody of youth who are in need of supervision. The sub-categories for this section are: (1) Institutions, (2) Legal and (3) Community.

VIII. REFFERRAL PROGRAMS. 325-352

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Office of Youth Opportunity Services wishes to express its sincere thanks and appreciation to all those individuals and agencies, in both the public, private and volunteer sectors, who contributed to the development and completion of this manual. Such a mammoth compilation as this manual represents, could not possibly have been accomplished without the full cooperation of all those involved.

Because of the voluminous number of contributors to this endeavor, it is difficult to cite all of the participating individuals and agencies. However, we would like to take this opportunity to express our gratitude to the following: Adventist Welfare Agency, African Museum, Alcoholics Anonymous, A. G. Bell Association for the Deaf, American Cancer Society, American Red Cross, American Youth Hostels, Anchor Club, Associated Community Rehabilitation Enterprises, Back Alley Theatre, Barney Neighborhood House, Big Brothers of America, Black American Theatre, Blackmans Development Drug Care Center, Bonabond, Inc., Boy Scouts of America, Boys Clubs of Greater Washington, Bureau of Rehabilitation, Barker Foundation, Cafritz Memorial Hospital, Calvary Baptist Church, Camp Fire Girls Capital East Night Neighborhood Center, Capital Head Start, Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Washington, Catholic Youth Organization,

Central Union Mission, Change, Inc., Chase, Inc., Child Day Care Association, Childrens Aide Society, Childrens Foundation, Childrens Hospital, Child Health Clinic, Comprehensive Health Clinic, Choral Arts Society, Christ Child Society, Columbia Heights Boys Club, Columbia Hospital for Women & Outpatient Clinic, Columbia Lighthouse for the Blind, Community Coordinated Child Care, Community Group Health Foundation, Inc., Council of Churches, Dairy Council of Greater Metropolitan D. C., D. C. Black Writers Workshops, D. C. Youth Symphony Orchestra, D. C. Public Library, Episcopal Center for Children, Fairmicco, Inc., Family & Child Services, Family Day Care Homes, Far East Community Services, Fides House, Florence Crittenton Home, For the Love of Children, Freedmen's Hospital and Outpatient Youth Services, Friends of the Juvenile Court, Inc., Friendship House, Frederick Douglass United Community Center, Gallaudet College Model Secondary School, Georgetown Children's Home, Georgetown University, Workshops for Careers in the Arts, Girl Scouts of America Goodwill Industries, Gospel Mission, Half Day Care Centers & Pre-Schools, Health, Inc., Help for Retarded Children, Inc., Hillcrest Children's Center, Homemaker Service, Hospital for Sick Children, Hospitality House, Hotlines, Information and Referral Service, House of Mercy, Howard University, Humane Society of Washington, Health & Welfare Council, Interface Inc., Ionia R. Whipper Home Inc., Jewish Community Council, Jewish Social Service Agency, Job Corps, Junior Citizen Corps Inc., Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Corps., Kendall School for the Deaf, Kennedy Institute, Kingman Boys Club, Kingsbury Center & Laboratory School, Kiwanis Club, Legal Aid Society, Lincoln Clinic for Women, Lutheran Social Services Adoption Program, Mary L. Meriwether Home for Children, Metropolitan Mental Health Skills Center, Model School Pre School Program, Mt. Vernon Place Methodist Church, Multi Service Youth Center, Multiple Sclerosis Society, Nannie Helen Burroughs School, National Capital Area Child Day Care Association, National Children's Center, National Collection of Fine Arts, National Foundation March of Dimes, National Gallery of Art, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Near Northeast Community Improvement Corporation, Youth Meditators, Neighborhood Development Center #1, Neighborhood Legal Services, Neighborhood Youth Corps, New Thing Enterprises, Northeast Neighborhood House, Northwest Settlement House, Occupational Training Center, Operation Heritage, Opportunities Industrialization Center, Parent & Child Center, Pastorial Counseling & Consultation Centers of Greater Washington, Peoples Involvement Corporation, Pearl Smith Youth Center, Petworth Children's Center, Postal Academy, Pierce Warwick

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Urban League, Youth Pride, Inc., Youth Enterprises, Inc., Youth Organizations United, Youth Services Council on Mental Retardation, Young Mens Christian Association, Young Womens Christian Association, D. C. Goard of Education, D. C. Teachers College, Federal City College, Washington Technical Institute, D. C. Department of Human Resources, D. C. Department of Corrections, Metropolitan Police Department, Superior Court of the District of Columbia, Public Defender Service Offender Rehabilitation Division, D. C. Department of Recreation, D. C. Manpower Administration.

We will be calling on you again in the near future to assist us in the revised edition of this manual and we hope that your level of cooperation and enthuiasm will be sustained at that time. We again thank you for your cooperation in this effort and we hope that this manual will provide an informational reservoir which your office or agency will find both useful and enlightening.

OFFICE OF YOUTH OPPORTUNITY SERVICES

OVERVIEW

The Office of Youth Opportunity Services has as one of its major functions the overall coordination of all programs impacting on children and youth in the District of Columbia. This necessarily entails bringing together all youth related programs in the public, private and volunteer sectors to insure their harmonious interaction in providing maximally effective programs and services to District youngsters. These coordinative efforts are present on all strata of District participation from the Mayor's Cabinet level down to the actual program operations and service delivery levels.

To effectively carry out the above function, the Office of Youth Opportunity Services is broken down into three major components: Administrative Unit, Juvenile Delinquency Unit and the Youth Programs Unit.

YOUTH PROGRAMS UNIT

The Youth Programs Unit is anchored in a community oriented approach to insure that community residents provide the major input and operational thrust of youth programs in their areas through the Neighborhood Planning Councils. These community-based programs are designed and developed in the areas of economic development, youth employment, youth enterprises, and skills training.

Other areas of responsibility and significance that are supported by the Youth Programs Unit are: a massive summer feeding program coordinated with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the D.C. Public Schools, the D.C. Recreation Department, the Neighborhood Planning Councils and the U.S. Park Service; a series of city-wide programs designed to enrich the experiential base of inner-city youth and to afford them avenues for continued educational pursuits; and the development of programs that facilitate the smooth and easy transition from young citizen to adult responsible citzenship.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY UNIT

The Juvenile Delinquency Unit has the responsibility to assure an appropriate balance of preventive and rehabilitative programs for delinquent youths and youths in danger of becoming delinquent in the District of Columbia.

The Office of Youth Opportunity Services serves as the State Agency for administering the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968, which includes developing a comprehensive plan for eliminating juvenile delinquency in the District of Columbia. Therefore, the Juvenile Delinquency Unit also acts as an evaluatory body for the effectiveness of approved programs to insure that the overall juvenile delinquency program of the District of Columbia is acutely attuned and responsive to both the present as well as future needs of its young residents.

As a part of the Juvenile Delinquency Unit, the Youth Strategy Room contains information relating to approximately 300 public, private, and volunteer programs serving youth in the District of Columbia. This information is collected, stored, inventoried, classified, recorded, evaluated and disseminated for the convenience of all citizens of the District.

In addition, the Office of Youth Opportunity Services supports the Youth Advisory Board which is required by the 1968 Juvenile Delinquency Act, and serves in an advisory capacity to the Mayor-Commissioner on all programs designed to prevent and control juvenile delinquency. This Office also serves as a technical advisor to the Office of Criminal Justice Planning and is an integral part of the Criminal Justice Planning Board.

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

The Administrative Unit self explanatorily houses the overall administrative staff of the Office of Youth Opportunity Services.

PURPOSE

This document provides you in a condensed narrative version the information collected and displayed in the Youth Strategy Room. You will find herein a descriptive summary of all programs serving youth in the City. These program summary sheets provide information as to the sponsoring agency, program title, purpose and objectives of the program, major thrust and a contact person. This manual, therefore, has been designed to serve as a basic referral resource for all youth programs and services, both public, private, and volunteer, in the District of Columbia.

PROGRAM CATEGORIES

The youth programs and services are classified into seven service systems:

1. Preventive Programs, designed to provide a variety of wholesome programs for children and youth of all ages which will give an alternative to engaging in anti-social behavior.
2. Cultural Resource Programs, designed to provide cultural activities for youth of the District of Columbia.
3. Childrens Services Programs, designed to provide services for children from pre-natal through pre-school.
4. Rehabilitation Programs, designed to rehabilitate youth who need such services.
5. Special Services and Treatment Programs, designed to provide services to children and youth who display needs in health, welfare and nutritional areas.
6. Custody and Control Programs, designed to assist in controlling youth who have behavioral problems.
7. Referral Programs, designed to provide referral services to youth and their families.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

This manual is composed of summary sheets of all youth-serving agencies as identified by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services.

It is arranged according to the major emphasis of the program as it relates to youth. Within each sub-category, programs are arranged alphabetically with District Government programs preceeding programs sponsored by private, volunteer and community organizations.

In order to assist you in the utilization of this manual, the following steps have been outlined:

(1) Determine which major program area best suits the youth's needs.

(2) Identify the sub-category which specifically relates to his needs.

(3) Select the program which will best serve the needs of the youth under the appropriate sub-category.

In order to insure that this manual is up-to-date, it will be undergoing constant revision. Therefore, any information you have which will assist us in keeping this manual current, please contact the Office of Youth Opportunity Services at, 629-5384.

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PREVENTION
Definition & Index

PREVENTIVE PROGRAMS

Definition

Programs in this section are designed to obviate anti-social behavior in children and youth by providing alternative wholesome activities into which their abundant energies may be channeled. These programs are sub-categorized as follows: (1) Recreational, (2) Employment, and (3) Educational.

PREVENTION - RECREATION

1. Department of Human Resources
   Summer Education, Recreation and Cultural Activities
2. Department of Recreation
   Aquatic Program
3. Department of Recreation
   Cooperative Play for 3's, 4'2, & 5's
4. Department of Recreation
   Day Camps
5. Department of Recreation
   Resident Camp, Scotland, Maryland
6. Department of Recreation
   Unit Operations, Recreation Centers
7. Federal City College
   4-H Youth Development
8. Metropolitan Police Department
   Police Boys Club
9. Metropolitan Police Department
   Police Girls Club
10. Youth Opportunity Services
    Neighborhood Planning Councils
11. American Youth Hostels
    Pedal Out
12. Big Brothers of America
    One-toOne Counseling
13. Boy Scouts of America
    Boy Scouts
14. Boys Clubs of Greater Washington
    Education, Recreation,Training
15. Calvary Baptist Church
    Pre-School, Kindergarten, Elementary, Pre-Teen
    Teen, and Recreation Programs.
16. Catholic Youth Organization
    Youth Program
17. Central Union Mission
    Summer Overnight Camp
18. Columbia Heights Boys Club
    Youth Development Program
19. Fides House
    Goal-Directed Education and Recreation Programs
20. Girls Scouts of America
    Personal Development and Community Services Program
21. Junior Citizens Corps, Inc.
    Neighborhood Youth Organizations
22. Kingman's Boys Club, Inc.
    Fun With A Purpose Through Education and Recreation

PREVENTION - RECREATION CONT'D

23. Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church
    Summer Day Camp
24. Multi-Service Youth Center
    Recreation and Training Program
25. Neighborhood Development Center #3
    Youth Services
26. Northwest Settlement House
    Recreation and Education Program
27. Pearl Smith Youth Center
    Recreation Program
28. Petworth Children's Center
    Recreation Program
29. Potomac Area Council of Camp Fire Girls
    Citizenship Program
30. Salvation Army: Group Work Centers
    Recreation Program
31. Teen Haven
    Recreation and Counseling Program
32. Young Mens Christian Association
    Club Programs at Neighborhood Extension Centers
33. Young Womens Christian Association
    Y.W.C.A. Program

PREVENTION - EMPLOYMENT

1. D. C. Manpower
   D. C. apprenticeship Council
2. D. C. Manpower Administration
   Student Services Division
3. D. C. Personnel, Manpower Development Division
   Neighborhood Youth Corps
4. Department of Human Resources
   Employment & Education Program
5. Department of Human Resources
   Summer Employment Program
6. Department of Human Resources
   Win
7. Department of Human Resources
   Employment and Training Branch - Training Section
8. Federal City College
   New Careers
9. Office of Youth Opportunity Services
   Vacant Lot Concessions
10. Washington Technical Institute
    Communications Linked Instructional Center
    (New Careers)
11. Washington Technical Institute
    Pilot Precinct Training Program
12. American Cancer Society
    Volunteer Work & Summer Intern Program
13. D. C. Mental Health Association
    Youth Advisory Board
14. Fairmicco, Inc.
    Employment Program
15. Job Co-op
    Employment Agency
16. Job Corps
    Job Training
17. Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Corps
    Prevention Program
18. Manpower Training Program
    D.C. Careers Skills Center
19. Metropolitan Mental Health Skills Center
    Continuing Education for Para-Professionals
20. Opportunities Industrialization Center
    Job Training
21. Project Build, Inc.
    Training and Placement in Building and Construction Trades
22. Stonecrest Community Center
    Job Training for Young Women

PREVENTION - EMPLOYMENT CONT'D

23. Teen Corps, Inc.
    Job Training and Placement
24. United Planning Organization
    Pre-Vocational Training Program
25. Washington Concentrated Employment Program
    Employment Program
26. Youth Pride, Inc.
    Job Training and Employment

PREVENTION - EDUCATION

1. D. C. Public Schools
   Adult Basic Education
2. D. C. Public Schools
   Adult Education Demonstration Center
3. D. C. Public Schools
   Americanization School
4. D. C. Public Schools
   Armstrong Adult Education School
5. D. C. Public Schools
   Community School Programs
6. D. C. Public Schools
   Division of Guidance
7. D. C. Public Schools
   Elementary Education
8. D. C. Public Schools
   Junior High Schools
9. D. C. Public Schools
   Regular Adult Education
10. D. C. Public Schools
    Regular and Enrichment Summer School Programs
11. D. C. Public Schools
    Senior High Schools
12. D. C. Public Schools
    Special Education
13. Stay Program
14. D. C. Public Schools
    Urban Service Corps
15. D. C. Public Schools
    Vocational High Schools
16. D. C. Public Schools
    Widening Horizons
17. District of Columbia Public Library
    Public Library
18. District of Columbia Teacher's College
    Tutorial Program
19. Federal City College
    Dropout Prevention
20. Federal City College
    Special Service Project in Higher Education
21. Metropolitan Police Department
    Officer Friendly
22. Washington Technical Institute
    AMIDS
23. Capitol East Night Neighborhood Center
    Evening Education and Recreation

PREVENTION - EDUCATION CONT'D

24. Christ Child Society
    Settlement House
25. Columbia Heights Street Academy
    Community Program
26. Dairy Council of Greater Metropolitan D. C.
    Nutrition Education Organization
27. Frederick Douglass United Community Center, Inc.
    Juvenile Delinquency Training Program
    Juvenile Counseling Project
    Girls Skills Training Program
    Environmental Education Program
28. Gallaudet College - Model Secondary School For the Deaf
    Education Program
29. Georgetown University
    Student Community Programs
30. George Washington University Reading Center
    Reading Skills
31. Hospitality House, Inc.
    Truancy Prevention Program
32. Howard University
    Upward Bound
33. Jewish Community Council
    Education Program
34. Kendall Demonstration School For The Deaf
    Education Program
35. The Kingsbury Center & Laboratory School
    Special Education
36. Nannie Helen Burroughs School
    Elementary Education And Child Transitional Center
37. Near Norhteast Community Improvement Corp. - Youth Meditators
    Business Know-How, Recreation and Education Program
38. Neighborhood Development Center #1
    Community Program
39. Northeast Neighborhood House
    Community Program
40. Postal Academy
    Street Academy for Drop-Outs
41. Project Pride/American University
    College Certificate Program
42. Reading Research Foundation
    Remedial Reading Program
43. Social Hygiene Society of Metropolitan Washington
    Education Program

PREVENTION - EDUCATION CONT'D

44. Change, Inc.
    Community Cooperation
45. Spanish Education Development Center
    Education for Spanish-Speaking Children
46. Tuberculosis Association, District of Columbia
    Community Education Program
47. Tutoring Services
    Education Program
48. Uplift House Community Center, Inc.
    Goal-directed Education, Recreation, and Job Training Program
49. Washington Heart Association
    Summer Intern Program

9

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
SOCIAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: SUMMER EDUCATION, RECREATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

PURPOSE: The purpose is to involve thousands of public welfare children and youth in the profuse offering of summer educational, cultural and recreational programs.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Recreation

OBJECTIVES: The objective is to create enriching experiences for children designed specifically for them.

PROBLEM: A void has existed during the summer between the closing and opening of school and this program provides meaningful usage of that time.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Education, referral, evaluation, recreation, training, follow-up, outreach, employment, and transportation are services provided.

1. Education - educational touts conducted
2. Referral made to other programs and agencies
3. Evaluation - Evaluation made of volunteers and program by S.S.A.
4. Recreation - leissure time activities emphasized
5. Training - Recreational, educational and cultural training provided.
6. Follow-up - continuing association by caseworkers with participants
7. Outreach - approximately 12,707 children from all over the city
8. Employment - drive was conducted to earplay 6 yr. olds in other programs
9. Transportation - transportation provided for tours

EVALUATION: Evaluation is provided by Social Services Administration.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: No restrictions

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. William Jordon

ADDRESS: 122 C Street, N.W. **PHONE:** 629-3067

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION

TITLE: AQUATIC PROGRAM

PURPOSE: To provide a safe and healthful opportunity to participate in aquatic activities.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Recreation

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to teach citizens to swim, supply leisure recreation and provide a competitive swimming program.

PROBLEM: Swimming facilities in the city are inadequate. They are in great demand and are expected to increase substantially in the future.

SERVICES PROVIDED: This program offers treatment, recreation, training, on-job-training, outreach, employment, staff development and construction.

1. Treatment - is applied to handicapped participants within their psychological and physical limits.
2. Recreation - through swimming is the basic component of program
3. Training - provided for the entire staff in pool maintenance, cleanliness, first aid, with emphasis on artificial respiration.
4. On-Job-Training - given to all pool personnel with the idea that they will advance from Locker Aid to Life Guard to Manager
5. Outreach - accomplished through television, radio, posters, flyers, public schools, and recreation centers
6. Employment - Out of the total 500 staff members, approximately 45% are youth. They work for 12 weeks each summer.
7. Staff Development - Life Guards are encouraged to take the pool operations course to advance to Life Guard Engineer and Locker Aides to take life saving
8. Construction - three pools are under construction: Rosedale, Benning Park and Park Side

EVALUATION: The program is evaluated by the Director and Area Supervisors through observations and weekly reports.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: This program is designed to serve all segments of the Districts's population.

CONTACT PERSON: James F. Tompkins, Jr.

ADDRESS: 3069 Mt. Pleasant Street, N. W. PHONE: 629-7633

D. C. DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION

TITLE: Cooperative Play Program for 3, 4, & 5's

PURPOSE: To make available high quality Recreation Cooperative Play Centers Programs for all three, four and five year olds in the District of Columbia. To provide a learning thru play experience and new experience.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Recreation

OBJECTIVE: Provide supervised play with variety of learning experiences through individualized and group activities directed to develop each child's self-esteem, respect for his peers, adults and his role as an individual in a group. (2) Recreation activities that contribute to the child's all-round development, growth and happiness through education, social and physical activity experiences.

PROBLEM: To place emphasis on children in the inner-city with a well rounded and qualified program which will develop them socially, emotionally, intellectually and physically.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Recreation, referral, training, on the job training, orientation, health and staff development are provided.

1. Recreation - activities for 3, 4, and 5's to develop their social, emotional, intellectual and physical capacities.
2. Referral - to supportive agencies for **health and safety.**
3. Training - for leaders, Aides, parents, teen-agers and volunteers
4. On the job training - practical demonstrations and lectures for college students
5. Orientation-lectures & demonstrations on policy, procedures and philisophy of program
6. Health - participants receive visual screening, hearing and dental examinations
7. Staff Development - On going training and professional development

EVALUATION: A comprehensive evaluation of the efficiency of performance by the recreation leader is scheduled at regular intervals

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any child 3 to 5 years of age living in the District of Columbia

CONTACT PERSON: Helen C. Deason or Jean E. Tillman
Room 35 Room 37

ADDRESS: 3149 16th Street, N. W.

PHONE: 629-7537—Room 35
629-7264— Room 37
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Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

D. C. RECREATION DEPARTMENT

TITLE: DAY CAMPS

PURPOSE: To provide a sustained experience which provides a creative educational opportunity in group living in the out of doors.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention /Recreation

OBJECTIVES: To provide fun, educational experience for children and youth, relating to interpersonal relationships and environment, insured staff and camper involvement in development of program, and find the best possible advantages of camping.

PROBLEM: To reach and communicate with the youth and children of the inner city.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Outdoor camping activities for youth in inner city as prevention of delinquency. Services provided are counseling, recreation, training, on-job training and staff development.

1. Counseling - by mutual exchange of ideas during small group living with youth aids and campers.
2. Recreation - for fun and learning
3. Training - by pre-camp and on-going training of counselors and youth aids.
4. On-job-training - through training and supervised experience from Junior Counselor, Youth Aid, Counselor, Assistant Director to Director of Day Camp.

EVALUATION: Provided by number of participants; written and verbal evaluation during and at end of summer by staff, campers and parents.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Resident of District of Columbia - between ages 7-14
Junior Counselors 15-17

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Helen C. Deason

ADDRESS: 3149 - 16th Street, N. W. PHONE: 629-7537
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Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

D. C. DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION

TITLE: RESIDENT CAMP, SCOTLAND MARYLAND

PURPOSE: To give the inner-city children and youth and opportunity to grow and develop physical, social, mentally and spiritually in the natural surroundings offered in the great out-of-doors.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Recreation

OBJECTIVE: To provide personal enrichment, develop personality, develop wholesome skills and build a foundation for strong character through activities in the out-of-doors.

PROBLEM: To provide a creative educational and recreational experience through group living for children and youth in the out-of-doors with trained leadership.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The camp offers Counseling, Recreation, On-Job-Training, Orientation, Health, Employment, Transportation, and Staff Development.

1. Counseling - is performed by the camp counselors in a group living setting.
2. Recreation - includes hiking, swimming, fishing, boating, cook-outs, team sports, etc.
3. On-Job-Training - is provided to NYC personnel
4. Orientation - is given to every group before camping begins.
5. Health - service is provided by Puxtet Naval Hospital. First Aid is offered to residents.
6. Employment - 32 NYC workers are hired during the summer and approximately 22 young adults.
7. Tranportation - was provided for campers by D. C. Public Schools.
8. Staff Development - the year round staff are continuously attending conferences and classes.

EVALUATION: The camp is only one year old. Plans are being made for the camp to be evaluated by the American Camping Assoc..

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Male and Female youth between 9 and 14 years of age.

CONTACT PERSON: Lester E. Tyler, Director

ADDRESS: D. C. Recreation Department PHONE: 626-7466
3149 - 16th Street, N. W.
Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION

TITLE:	Unit Operations (Recreation Centers)
PURPOSE:	To provide recreation facilities and programs which are wholesome and morally acceptable in modern society.
MAJOR THRUST:	Prevention/Recreation
OBJECTIVE:	The objective is to maintain recreation grounds and buildings in order to permit the greatest possible enjoyment and use by the citizens of the District of Columbia.
PROBLEM:	The physical release and satisfaction in health sports programs, the emotional and creative satisfactions from various programs is very important to the city dweller who lives in cramped quarters.
SERVICES PROVIDED:	This project offers recreation, training, referral, staff development, orientation and counseling. 1. Recreation - provided through sports, hobbies, movies, carnivals, dramatics, etc. 2. Training - continuing opportunity for training of both youth and adults in the field of recreation 3. Referral - proper referral to other agencies when appropriate 4. Staff Development - opportunities for all staff to improve thru workshops and single tuition courses 5. Orientation - provided through published materials and direct contact 6. Counseling - staff find it necessary function to counsel
EVALUATION:	Evaluation is accomplished through reports or Area Managers.
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:	All centers are open to the public. Activities are primarily designed for residents of the District.
CONTACT PERSON:	Mr. Issac McKee
ADDRESS:	3149 16th Street, N. W. PHONE: 629-7466

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

FEDERAL CITY COLLEGE
DIVISION OF COMMUNITY EDUCATION
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

TITLE: 4-H and Youth Development

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide boys and girls with information education in which they learn by doing.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Recreation

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to provide boys and girls with educational opportunities for personal and vocational living.

PROBLEM: To find ways of reaching low-income and deprived audiences with meaningful learning.

SERVICES PROVIDED: (Support services are provided for educational activities)

1. Counseling - is provided on a one-to-one and group basis
2. Education - informal and limited tutoring
3. Recreation - to interact with education
4. Narcotics - drug abuse program is one of awareness
5. Health - Personal health and hygiene as well as nutritional education is provided
6. Staff Development - Workshops, seminars and inservice training are provided for staff.

EVALUATION: The program has a built in system of evaluative techniques called SEMIS or State Extension Management Information System.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS : To service young people in the District of Columbia between the ages of 9-19.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. John Thompson

ADDRESS: 1424 K Street, N. W. PHONE: 727-2007

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
YOUTH DIVISION

TITLE: Police Boys Club

PURPOSE: To provide growing boys, under the guidance of trained and experienced leaders, wholesome full-timed activities.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Recreation

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to teach young boys responsibility, sense of values, and proper direction on the road to manhood.

PROBLEM: Guidance at an early age is greatly needed to develop responsible citizens of our young men.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Recreation, Counseling, education, outreach, orientation, referral, placement, follow-up, health, and training are provided.

1. Recreation - through camps, police athletic teams, drum and bugle corps, etc.
2. Counseling - individual counseling to young boys and families of participants
3. Education - tutoring and educational tours
4. Training - for participants in various activities
5. Outreach - through publications, newspaper articles, brochures, and campaign drive for funds
6. Orientation - provided at the intake on individual basis
7. Referral - utilization of community resources
8. Placement - to place young men in special jobs
9. Follow-up - keep in close contact with youth after he leaves the program

EVALUATION: Administration Unit - Youth Division
Metropolitan Police Department

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENT: Boys 6-18 years of age

CONTACT PERSON: Lt. Houston M. Bigelow

ADDRESS: 25 K Street, N. E.
Room 200
PHONE: 626-2265

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
YOUTH DIVISION

TITLE: Police Girls' Club

PURPOSE: The purpose is to encourage good citizenship among young people through programs that will develop skills and attitudes which will serve them constructively throughout their lives.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Recreation

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to provide an opportunity for releases of energy and realization of desires for recognition, adventure, achievement, belonging and self-discovery.

PROBLEM: There is a need to develop self confidence and an acceptance of responsibility among young girls.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, education, recreation, training, orientation, diagnosis and referral services are provided.

1. Counseling - individual and group counseling
2. Education - tutoring and educational tours
3. Recreation - spectator and active participation in sports
4. Training - sewing, cooking, arts and crafts and dramatics provided
5. Orientation - to aquaint each member with the art of meaningful social interaction with peers and adults.
6. Diagnosis - efforts focused on problems and methods of solution
7. Referral - utilization of community resources

EVALUATION: The program is evaluated by the Administrative Unit, Youth Division, and the Metropolitan Police Department.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Girls 8 thru 17 years of age.

CONTACT PERSON: Officer Rosiland Y. Parker

ADDRESS: Youth Division
25 "K" Street, N. E.

PHONE: 626-2265

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

OFFICE OF YOUTH OPPORTUNITY SERVICES
NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING COUNCILS

TITLE: COMMUNITY OPERATED YOUTH PROGRAMS

PURPOSE: The purpose is to assure the broadest possible adult and youth participation in the planning and operation of youth-oriented programs funded through the Office of Youth Opportunity Services in the District of Columbia.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Recreation

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to hold annual elections in 20 wards in the city, elect Neighborhood Planning Councils, adult and youth representatives, which will plan and operate youth programs and receive funds from the Office of Youth Opportunity Services.

PROBLEM: Too often government agencies plan programs and operate them without consulting the community. The Neighborhood Planning Councils were devised to insure the broadest possible participation in program operations.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Outreach, orientation, counseling, referral and employment are services provided.

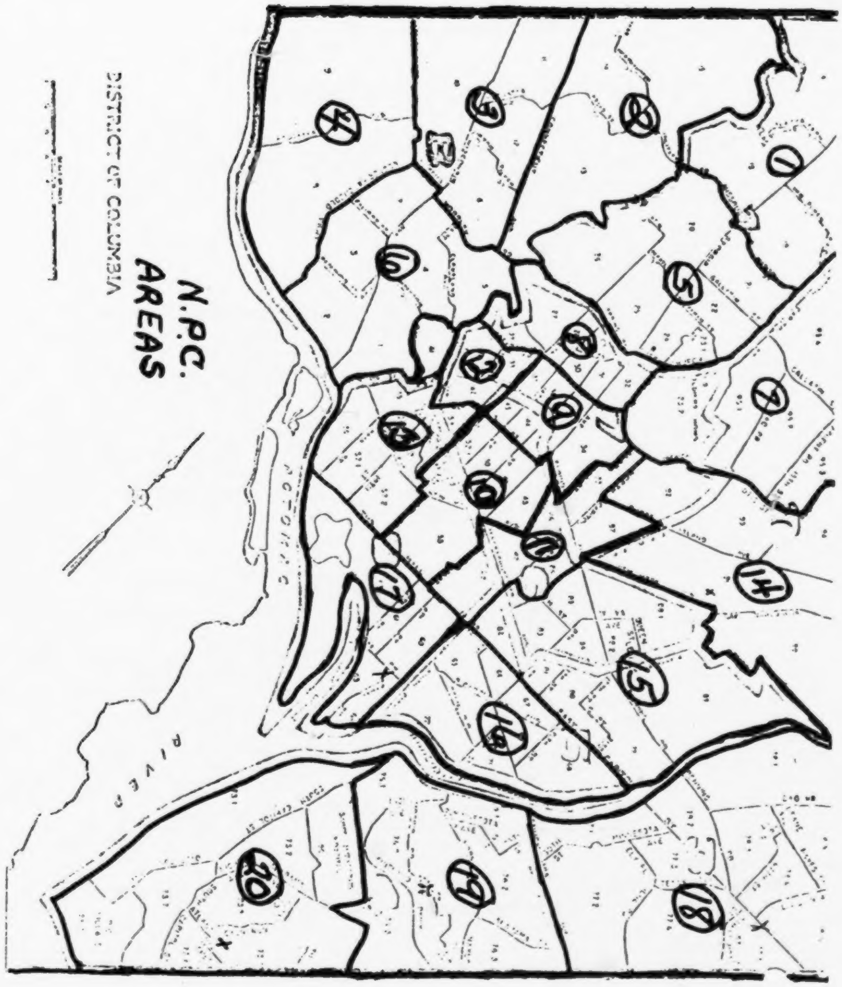
1. Outreach - All youth over the age of 13 and all adults may vote in NPC elections.
2. Orientation - NPCs keep community informed of its role.
3. Counseling - informal, individual counseling for youths.
4. Referral - cooperate with community programs in the area and city-wide.
5. Employment - NPC hires adults and youths to run programs.

EVALUATION: Evaluation is provided by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any youth over the age of 13 and any adult may vote in the NPC elections in his ward.

CONTACT PERSON: Jesse Anderson

ADDRESS: 1319 F Street, N. W. **PHONE:** 629-5147
Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384


N.P.C.
AREAS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
POTOMAC
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NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING COUNCIL BOUNDARIES

Area 1
Missouri Ave., N. Cap. St.
Beach Drive & Eastern Ave.,

Area 2
Beach Drive, Conn. Ave.,
Western Ave., & Klingle Rd.

Area 3
Conn. Ave., Klingle Rd.
Mass Ave., & Western Ave.

Area 4
Glover Park, Mass. Ave.
Western Ave. & Potomac River

Area 5
Missouri Ave., North Cap. St.,
Michigan Ave., Spring Rd. & Beach Dr.

Area 6
Glover Parkway, Potomac River,
Adams Mill Rd., & Klingle Rd.

Area 7
Eastern Ave., North Cap. St.,
Harewood Rd., Michigan Ave., & 18th St.

Area 8
Spring Rd., Adams Mill Rd.,
Park Place & Harvard St.

Area 9
Florida Ave., & 16th St., N.W.
Harvard St., & 2nd Street

Area 10
Florida Ave., & New Jersey Ave.,
The Mall & 15th St., N.W.

Area 11
New Jersey Ave., & Michigan Ave.,
North Capital St., & The Mall

Area 12
Conn. Ave., New Hampshire Ave.,
16th St., N.W. & Harvard St., N.W.

Area 13
Rock Creek Dr., The Mall, 16th St.,
& Georgetown Channel

Area 14
Michigan Ave., North Cap. St.,
Rhode Island Ave., & New York Ave.

Area 15
East Cap. St., New York Ave.,
South Cap. St., - Mass. Ave.,
Anacostia River

Area 16
South Cap. St., Anacostia River
& East Capitol St.

Area 17
South Capital St., The Mall
& Potomac River

Area 18
Eastern Ave., Southern Ave.,
Penn. Ave., & Anacostia River

Area 19
Penn. Ave., Southern Ave.,
Anacostia Dr., & Alabama Ave.

Area 20
Southern Ave., Anacostia River
Martin Luther King, Jr. Ave., &
Potomac River

FIELD TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS
from The OFFICE of YOUTH OPPORTUNITY SERVICES

Mr. Ronald Alston - NPC Area 1, 5, 13

Mr. Garland Hawkins - NPC Area 7, 14, 14, 16, 17

Mr. John Cypress - NPC Area 19, 20

Miss Barbara Garver - NPC Area 2, 3, 4, 6

Mr. Milton Green - NPC Area 18

Mr. George "Dee" Williams - NPC Area 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

PHONE: 629 - 2137 - 2712

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AMERICAN YOUTH HOSTELS, POTOMAC AREA COUNCIL

TITLE: Pedal Out

PURPOSE: The purpose of the program is to provide an opportunity for inner-city youth to experience outdoor recreation in a new way -- developing individuals physical fitness, awareness of environment, and ability to interact creatively with others.

Major THRUST: Prevention / Recreation

OBJECTIVE: To develop individual's self-confidence, cooperative behavior, awareness of environment, physical fitness, leadership capacity, a means for pursuing creative recreation which can be continued throughout life.

PROBLEM: To provide a way for youth in small groups to participate in a progressive series of bicycle trips -- day and overnight trips -- camping or staying in hostels and using National Park Service facilities as available.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The program offers Recreation and Orientation.

1. Recreation - scenic bicycle trips for participants
2. Orientation - Leader training for participants

EVALUATION: Trip reports and questionaires by leaders and participants.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Youth serving Agency which has at least one full-time staff person to supervise youth (usually 10-15 years old) and youth leaders who form a club to participate in program.

CONTACT PERSON: Alan Johnson

ADDRESS: 1501 - 16th Street, N. W. PHONE: 462-5780

12

BIG BROTHERS OF AMERICA

TITLE: ONE-TO-ONE COUNSELING

PURPOSE: To offer boys without the presence of a father hope and opportunity for further growth through friendship with men on a one-boy to one-man basis.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Recreation

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to match 500 boys without fathers in the National Capital Area with Big Brothers. Two Big Brothers Councils (a third is planned) provide group activities.

PROBLEM: Many boys, aged 8-17, grow up in homes without fathers. These boys have a void of friendship and guidance that can have a profound effect on their behavior.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The program components are counseling, referral, placement, recreation, follow-up, outreach and orientation.

1. Counseling - is informal between Big Brothers and Little Brothers.
2. Referral - for special assistance for a little brother is made by consulting a Field Representative.
3. Placement - Field Representatives match Big and Little Brothers.
4. Recreation - programs include field trips arranged by the Big Brothers Councils.
5. Follow-up - is done through frequent calls by the Field Representative.
6. Outreach - Three branch offices are open three nights a week to interview Little Brothers and their mothers and Big Brothers.
7. Orientation - Programs are for Big Brothers

EVALUATION : Evaluation is provided by Field Representatives.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS : Any "fatherless" boy, aged 8 through 17, and any man. Big Brothers are required to see their Little Brothers at least (2) times a month -- most make weekly visits.

CONTACT PERSON: George A. Seymour, Jr.

ADDRESS: 1424 - 16th Street, N.W. PHONE: 483-3536

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

BOY'S CLUBS OF GREATER WASHINGTON

TITLE: EDUCATION, RECREATION, TRAINING PROGRAM

PURPOSE: The club seeks to promote clean habits, sound morals, and good conduct amoung youngsters by means of constructive progams under complete leadership.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Recreation

OBJECTIVE: The boys club offers training and character development under dedicated, trained instructors to give a boy a feeling of security, belonging, pride and responsibility.

PROBLEM: The need for providing boys and youth in general with a "place to go" and a "way to grow" through programs designed to guide and direct them will have to be filled to prevent **delinquency**.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, health, recreation, education, training and residential services are provided.

1. Counseling - discussion and guidance groups
2. Health - first aid and health education
3. Recreation - athletic games
4. Education - tutorial assistance
5. Training - vocational education
6. Residential - summer and day camp

EVALUATION: Evaluation is provided by United Givers Fund.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any boy 7-20 **years old**.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. W. Jerome Denman

ADDRESS: 3265 "S" Street, N.W. PHONE: 462-4438

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH

TITLE: Pre-School, Kindergarten, Elementary, Pre-Teen, Teen, and Recreation Programs

PURPOSE: To provide educational, cultural and recreational activities for children and youth in the community.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Recreation

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to provide a pre-school and after-school evening program for children from pre-school through high school ages. Activities include tutoring, rap sessions, crafts, recreation, etc.

PROBLEM: Children who live in this community have fewer opportunities for recreational and group activities than children in other communities.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Education, referral, recreation, outreach and staff development are provided.

1. Education - daily programs
2. Referral - made where appropriate
3. Recreation - daily programs
4. Outreach - immediate community
5. Staff Development - cooperative programs with staff from Northwest Settlement House

EVALUATION: The programs are evaluated by the Calvary Baptist Church.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Children must live in the community and be between pre-school and high school age.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Edwin McCain

ADDRESS: 755 8th Street, N. W. PHONE: 347-8355

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CATHOLIC YOUTH ORGANIZATION

TITLE: YOUTH PROGRAM

PURPOSE: The purpose of the CYO is to provide leisure time activities for Catholic Youth on a parish basis.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Recreation

OBJECTIVE: The objective of the CYO is to influence the use of leisure time by providing a proving ground in which the lessons of home, school and church can be put into practice.

PROBLEM: All youth cannot be programmed for in the same way. Youngsters need a great deal of continuous guidance, teenagers need independence without losing the direction of sound advice, a way to identify with a group without sacrificing their individuality; an introduction to the concepts of responsibility and leadership.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Recreational, cultural, social and spiritual activities for Catholic youth on a parish basis are provided.

1. Recreational - sponsors athletic activities and facilities for the four major sports.
2. Cultural - sponsors spelling bees, hobbies and handicrafts, competitions art contest, cheer leading, and essay contest's and science fairs.
3. Social - sponsors dances according to the norms of the Social Code.
4. Spiritual - the permeating factor of all organized activity.

EVALUATION: Program evaluated by Staff Policy making Board of Directors.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: A youth should be a member of the parish, or sponsored by one who is eligible; eligibility varies depending on activity.

CONTACT PERSON: Reverend Raymond J. Boland

ADDRESS: 1719 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W. **PHONE:** St. 3-1465 ext. 35

CENTRAL UNION MISSION

TITLE: Summer Overnight Camp

PURPOSE: To give children the opportunity to enjoy the experience of camping.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Recreation

OBJECTIVES: To hold 5 summer camp sessions, 4 for children between the ages of 6 and 12 and 1 for teen-agers. Each 12-day session is open to between 70 and 80 youngsters. While children who participate in the year-round religious school. Capital Children for Christ are given first preference, the camp is open to all. The camp is located in Brookville, Maryland, and is called Camp Bennett.

PROBLEM: Summer Camp offers inner-city children the opportunity to experience camping and to have an experience outside the city environment.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The components are education, recreation, outreach, financial aid.

1. Education - the camp program includes a religious program which is Protestant in scope and non-denominational in character.
2. Recreation - camping activities, arts and crafts
3. Outreach - city-wide
4. Financial Aid - children may attend the camp under the sponsorship of other organizations.

EVALUATION: The Mission is associated with Christian Campers International and is a local autonomous ministry associated with the International Union of Gospel Missions.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any child from 4 to 13 years of age is eligible for the Saturday religious education program, Capital Children for Christ. Teens may attend one camp session.

CONTACT PERSON: Rev. Crumley

ADDRESS: 613 C Street, N.W. PHONE: 628-4349

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS BOYS CLUB

TITLE: YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide recreational, cultural and educational benefits to youngsters in the area.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Recreation

OBJECTIVES: The objective is to fight juvenile delinquency and utlimately mold better citizens of youth in underpriviledged areas by sponsoring programs that are a need of the area.

PROBLEM: The program was triggered initially because of the rising amount of juvenile delinquency and the need of a program to allow underpriveledged youth to expend their energy.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The program provides recreation, education, counseling, and narcotics.

1. Recreation - all types of sports and tours
2. Education - tutoring offered
3. Counseling - individual counseling
4. Narcotics - discussions held on drug addiction

EVALUATION: The evaluation is provided by Boys Club Board of Directors and Health & Welfare Council.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Program serves both boys and girls between the ages of 7 and 21.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Vincent Davis

ADDRESS: 16th & Harvard Street, N.W. PHONE: 234-1531

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FIDES HOUSE

TITLE: Goal-directed Education and Recreation Program

PURPOSE: To offer a program of activities which integrates education with recreation.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention /Recreation

OBJECTIVES: The objective of the summer program is to enroll 250 children and youth in a daily recreational program which will be interspersed with drug abuse education. During the school year, Fides House operates a Montessori pre-school three days a week, an after-school program for children between the ages of 4 to 14 and an evening program for youth between the ages of 13 and 16.

PROBLEM: Few programs in the city integrate drug abuse education into their recreational activities.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The components are counseling, education, placement, training, recreation, narcotics and outreach.

1. Counseling - individual and group
2. Education - pre-school; individual tutoring sessions
3. Placement - job placement
4. Training - photography workshop
5. Recreation - daily after-school and evening program
6. Narcotics - drug workshops integrated into daily programs
7. Outreach - youth in the neighborhood attend regularly

EVALUATION: Catholic Charities, UGF

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Pre-school; Children, 4 and 5 years old
After-school: Children, 4 to 14 years of age
Evening Program: Children 13 to 16

CONTACT PERSON: Brother Michael Conroy or Mr. Robert H. Williams

ADDRESS: 1554 -8th Street, N. W. PHONE: 265-4718

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

GIRL SCOUTS OF AMERICA

TITLE: PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM

PURPOSE: The purpose of the program is to provide opportunities for girls to identify and develop personal and group interests and skills; to learn how to maintain positive relationships with people of all ages, backgrounds and walks of life; and to be a participant in and of service to the life of the community.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention /Recreation

OBJECTIVES: The objective is to give service to girls ages 7-17 in grooming and self improvement; to involve them in meaningful services of all types in the community and to stimulate leadership and create an awareness of the need for involvement in community living.

PROBLEM: Girl Scouts was created because of a need for a program that would provate guidance for young women to help them become of service to their communities.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The services provided for are orientation and recreation.

1. Orientation - introduction to and information for community participant activities.
2. Recreation - and skill building of all types for young women.

EVALUATION: The program is evaluated by the Board of Director (Girl Scouts of America), Health and Welfare Council.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any girl ages 7 - 17.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Willa Hicks

ADDRESS: 2728 - 12th Street, N.E. PHONE: 526-0724

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

JUNIOR CITIZENS CORPS, INC.

TITLE: NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

PURPOSE: To assist juveniles in understanding their duties and responsibilities to the community by establishing grass-roots community organizations. The Corps searches our antisocial gangs and individuals and redirects their energies into socially useful activities.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Recreation

OBJECTIVE: To operate 27 Junior Citizens Corps neighborhood units and one Youth Center to service approximately 1,750 youths, 6 to 18 years of age, in the Shaw Area, Southeast, Near Northeast, and Far Northeast. The staff consists of 75 trained volunteers as well as a number of professional personnel.

PROBLEM: Children who are underprivileged become delinquents because they are often denied the four things which we all want: recognition, security, responsibility, and the opportunity to actually carry out that responsibility with a pat on the back for a job well done. They need to be part of peer groups which are not anti-social and which provide these necessities.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The components are counseling, placement, referral, education, training, recreation, follow-up, and welfare.

1. Counseling-Vocational counseling by professional staff.
2. Placement-Job placement provided.
3. Referral-Persons are referred to appropriate agency
4. Education-Tutoring and educational counseling
5. Training-Adult volunteer group leaders are trained by the Exec. Dir. and Catholic & Howard Universities
6. Recreation-Athletic teams, day camp, social activities
7. Follow-up-Individual follow-up by caseworkers
8. Welfare-Home visiting service, program for re-integration of juvenile offenders

EVALUATION: None

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any youth 6 to 18 years who lives in the neighborhood

CONTACT PERSON: James R. Conaway

ADDRESS: 720 Barry Place, N.W. PHONE: 232-8700

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

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KINGMAN BOYS CLUB, INC.

TITLE: RECREATION PROGRAM

PURPOSE: This is a non-profit, non-sectarian organization providing social, educational, vocational and character building for boys ages seven (7) to seventeen (17).

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Recreation

OBJECTIVE: The specific objective of this project is to provide programs of encouragement for the mental, moral and physical training; and education and cultural development for boys residing in the Shaw-Cardozo area.

PROBLEM: There is a need to enhance youngsters' interest in school, youth and government and drug abuse.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, Education, Recreation, Employment, Health, Transportation, and staff development are the services provided.

1. Counseling - individual and group counseling.
2. Education - workshops and tutoring services provided
3. Recreation - Competitive sports games room activities etc.
4. Employment - Summer employment of Junior Youth and Recreational Aides
5. Health - Physical fitness health and hygiene workshops nutrition/food preparation classes
6. Transportation - GMC School Bus
7. Staff Development -Model Cities New Careers Program (UPO/FCC)

EVALUATION: District Government Model Cities Program evaluated the program.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any boy between the ages of seven (7) and seventeen (17)

Membership fee	7 thru 13	$1.00 per year
	13 thru 17	2.00 per year

CONTACT PERSON: Mr William Martin

ADDRESS: 1529-A Kingman Place, N. W. PHONE: 483-1210

MOUNT VERNON PLACE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

TITLE: SUMMER DAY CAMP

PURPOSE: To provide meaningful summer activities for young people.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention /Recreation

OBJECTIVE: To operate an 8-week, 5-day a week day camp for up to 150 children (but usually about 80) between the ages of 4 and 14 and to involve older youngsters as junior counselors and counselors.

PROBLEM: Too few summer programs are operated on a daily basis. Daily programs not only provide constant activities for children, but they provide care for children whose parents work.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The components are counseling, education, recreation, outreach, employment, and staff development.

1. Counseling - Informal
2. Education - Incorporated into daily programs
3. Recreation - Daily activities
4. Outreach - All neighborhood youth
5. Employment - Neighborhood Youth Corps
6. Staff Development - Train camp counselors

EVALUATION: Mount Vernon Place United Methodist Church

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any youth between the ages of 4 and 14 who lives in the neighborhood. No fee.

CONTACT PERSON: Mary L. Bope

ADDRESS: 900 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. PHONE: 347-9620

MULTI-SERVICE YOUTH CENTER

TITLE: RECREATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide alternative activities for children and youth.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Recreation

OBJECTIVES: The objective is to operate an after-school and evening center for youths between the ages of 13 and 21 which will offer training in various skills as well as constructive recreation programs.

PROBLEM: Neighborhood training centers are needed to give youths the opportunity to learn skills such as typing, woodshop, sewing, etc.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Education, training, recreation, and outreach services are provided.

1. Education - cultural enrichment
2. Training - typing, cooking, sewing and woodwork classes.
3. Recreation - team sports
4. Outreach - proximate neighborhood

EVALUATION: The program is evaluated by Model Cities.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: None

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. E. Croon

ADDRESS: 658 - 11th Street, N.E. PHONE: 397-4123

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA COUNCIL , BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

TITLE: Boy Scouts

PURPOSE: To promote the ability of boys to do things for themselves and for others, to train them in Scoutcraft and to teach them to be self-reliant.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention /Recreation

OBJECTIVES: To supervise close to 500 Boy Scout Troops in Washington, D. C. Each troop has a minimum of 5 boys and some troops have a membership as large as 80.

PROBLEM: Few vehicles are available in the community which develop leaders, encourage individual responsibility, and provide peer group activity which is motivating.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, education, recreation, narcotics, staff development, training, employment, and on job training are provided.

1. Counseling - vocational, group leadership and individual
2. Education - outdoor activities, first aid, handicrafts, etc.
3. Recreation - athletic competitions and year-round camping
4. Narcotics - drug abuse workshops
5. Staff Development - professional in-service training program on a national basis
6. Training - formal and informal courses for volunteers
7. Employment - job-finding for youths
8. On Job Training - for para-professionals

EVALUATION: National Council of Boy Scouts of America

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any boy or young man between the ages of 8 and 21 as well as adults

CONTACT PERSON: Mr Henry Gillis

ADDRESS: 1742 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.   **PHONE:** 332-1962

NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT CENTER #3

TITLE: Youth Services

PURPOSE: The purpose is to stimulate community participation in program development.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Recreation

OBJECTIVE: The objectives for the youth program are (1) to operate a summer recreation program for youth in the Congress Heights area (Southeast and Far Southeast) and (2) to maintain a youth Council of about 50 junior high and high school students who provide input on adult proposals.

PROBLEM: Young people in the community need a line of communication through which they can express their opinion of programs.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, referrals, recreation, outreach and employment are provided.

1. Counseling - individual, informal basis
2. Referrals - made where appropriate
3. Recreation - Daily summer programs
4. Outreach - deight census tracts in Southeast and Far Southeast
5. Employment - Neighborhood Youth Corps

EVALUATION: The programs are evaluated in three ways. First the Community and youth provide feedback to quarterly reports made by NDC #3, second, an evaluation is made by UPO. Third, the Board of Directors of NDC #3 who are representatives of the community evaluate the program.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Live in prescribed area.

CONTACT PERSON: Rev. Douglas Moore, Chief
Mrs. Theresa Jones

ADDRESS: 2737½ Martin Luther King Avenue, S.E.

PHONE: 562-3800 Admin. Office
562-6000 - Alcohol Rehab.
562-5002 - Housing & Welfare Component

NORTHWEST SETTLEMENT HOUSE

TITLE: RECREATION & EDUCATION PROGRAM

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide alternative activities for children and youth.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Recreation

OBJECTIVES: The objective is to operate a daily after school and evening program of recreational and educational activities. The site has a fully equipped gym and a well equipped sewing room.

PROBLEM: Programs which offer recreational activities are not successful unless they can provide goal-directed activities. For this reason, this program makes all activities educational as well, employing teachers for various classes.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Education, recreation, and transportation, and outreach services are provided.

1. Education - library with books on Black History; sewing classes, typing classes, wood shop, and music workshops.
2. Recreation - Team sports; movies; roller skating
3. Transportation - provided for residents of Model cities area.
4. Outreach - Model Cities area and surrounding area.

EVALUATION: The program is evaluated by United Givers Fund.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: None

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. T. Abney

ADDRESS: 448 - Ridge Street, N.W. PHONE: 347-0812
638-4736

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

PEARL SMITH YOUTH CENTER

TITLE: RECREATION PROGRAM

PURPOSE: The purpose of this program is to provide services for working parents.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention /Recreation

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to service working parents with children between the ages of five and eleven.

PROBLEM: For various reasons parents were not able to find day care for their children during the working day. The Youth Center provides adequate supervision for the children.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Recreation service is provided.

1.Recreation - Enriched programs

EVALUATION: None

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: The only requirements are that the child be between the ages five to eleven and the parents working and unable to care for them during the day.
Funding for the program is by private donation of Mrs. Pearl Smith, however there is a fee to parents.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Harriet Moten

ADDRESS: South Dakota Avenue & Taylor Street, N.E.
Michigan Park Christian Church
Phone: 526-3868

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

PETWORTH CHILDREN"S CENTER

TITLE: RECREATION PROGRAM

PURPOSE: The purpose of the program is to provide recreation for youth and adults.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Recreation

OBJECTIVES: The objective is to develop leadership in young people, increase their receptiveness and aid then in becoming an integral part of their community.

PROBLEM: It was observed by the citizens in the area that too many young people in the area were without any type of recreational outlet. A facility was needed within walking distance for the young people in the area.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The services provided are, education, recreation, and health.

1. Education - talk sessions with essay writing
2. Recreation - sports and arts and crafts
3. Health - personal hygiene and physical fittness

EVALUATION: The program is evaluated by the Department of Recreation, GSA.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: None

CONTACT PERSON: Jacquelyn Hodge

ADDRESS: 8th & Taylor Street, N.W. PHONE: 723-1366

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

POTOMAC AREA COUNCIL OF CAMP FIRE GIRLS

TITLE: Citizenship Program

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide a recreational educational program that will help girls grow to be resourceful citizens and responsible, fulfilled individuals.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Recreation

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to give girls an opportunity to develop skills and expand their knowledge within the framework of a small group setting.

PROBLEM: Too many girls grow up without self-respect, encouragement and without any understanding of what it is to be a fulfilled woman and responsible citizen.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, education, referral, recreation, training, follow-up, outreach, transportation and narcotics services are provided.

1. Counseling - individual and group counseling
2. Education - acquisition of useful skills
3. Referral - referrals made as need arises
4. Recreation - recreation is used as a means of helping girls learn to accept responsibility
5. Training - provided for leaders
6. Follow-up - work of each leader followed-up by Council
7. Outreach - girls sought in the community
8. Transportation - groups work out own transportation
9. Narcotics - leaders trained to deal with problem and share knowledge with girls

EVALUATION: Each program is evaluated by the girls participating.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any girl between the ages of six and eighteen is eligible. Dues are $2.00 or $3.00 per year. Special assistance can be found for impoverished groups.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Maude Katzenbach

ADDRESS: 1761 R Street, N. W.   PHONE: 265-4740

Prepared by Office of Youth Opportunity Services   629-5384

SALVATION ARMY: GROUP WORK CENTERS

TITLE: RECREATION PROGRAM

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide meaningul educational, recreation and guidance programs for youth in their community.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Recreation

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to maintain (8) eight Group Work Centers in the National Capital Area which operate activities for about 50-100 youths per day, six days a week.

PROBLEM: There is a need to establish constructive programs for youth in their respective neighborhoods.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The services provided are recreation, education, counseling, and referral.

1. Recreation - programs are daily
2. Education - programs include drug abuse workshops; religious training;
3. Counseling - is informal
4. Referrals - are made in appropriate cases

EVALUATION: None

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: The centers are open to all youth in the proximate communities. Although each center initially operated on a membership basis, those who cannot afford the nominal membership fee are also welcome.

CONTACT PERSON: Captain Joseph R. Bennett

ADDRESS: 503 "E" Street, N.W. PHONE: Ex. 3-1881

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

TEEN HAVEN

TITLE: RECREATION AND COUNSELING PROGRAM

PURPOSE: The purpose is to help community people, especially deal with their problems by buidling person-to-person relationships between counselors& and youth or their families which they can depend on.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Recreation

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to enroll children under the age of 9 in one of two pre-teen clubs and to offer constructive recreational activities to teens, 9 to 18 years of age, everyday after school and in the evenings, Tuesday through Saturday. Individual counseling and crisis-intervention counseling with the courts, families and schools is also a major component.

PROBLEM: Young people in the community need someone to turn to when either their school teachers, parents, or friends are not adequate as counselors. Teen Haven offers youths an alternative counseling opportunity.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, recreation, education, outreach, and staff-development services are provided.

1. Counseling - individual basis; crisis-intervention counseling with schools and courts, etc.
2. Recreation - playground activities, crafts
3. Education - Counselors tutor in the elementary schools and also at the center.
4. Outreach - proximate community, referrals from ACT, Roving Leaders.
5. Staff-development - annual training programs.

EVALUATION: The program is evaluated by Christian Youth Services, INC. Teen Haven.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: None

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. B. Baker

ADDRESS: 1430 Newton, N.W. PHONE: 462- 3073

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

YOUNG MENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

TITLE: CLUB PROGRAMS AT NEIGHBORHOOD EXTENSION CENTERS

PURPOSE: The purpose is to give children and youth the opportunity to participate in group activities.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Recreation

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to enroll children and youth in various YMCA Clubs which offer educational and recreational activities. The Junior High Y Clubs serve girls and boys between the ages of 5 and 13. The High School Y Clubs are for teens aged 14 to 20. The centers run block clubs in the summer and day camps.

PROBLEM: A wide range of after-school and Saturday activities are needed, and a night neighborhood center for youth groups.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Recreational and educational services are provided.

1. Recreation - group and individual sporting activities
2. Education - junior high groups at one center tutor younger children

EVALUATION: Programs are evaluated by the YMCA. Summer programs at some neighborhood centers are funded and evaluated by YOS.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: None

CONTACT PERSON: Thomas B. Hardgrove, Jr. Associate Director for D.C.

ADDRESS: 1742 - G Street, N.W. PHONE: 737- 2768

See attached list of extension centers.

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

YMCA NEIGHBORHOOD EXTENSION CENTERS

745 - 50th Street, N.E.	398-2600
4200 Wheeler Rd., S.E.	562-3398
1443 Savannah Street, S.E.	562-0800
1742 G Street, N.W.	
Camp Letts in Edgewater, Maryland (for Boys)	932-8310
Camp Orenda (for Girls)	

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

TITLE: YWCA Program

PURPOSE: The purpose of the Association is to draw together into responsible membership women and girls of diverse experience and faiths, that their lives may be open to new understanding and deeper relationships and that together they may join in the struggle for peace and justice freedom and dignity for all people. The YWCA's imperative is to eliminate racism.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Recreation

OBJECTIVE: Eliminate poverty, Preventive and Rehabilitative Programs, Involvement of Youth in Leadership and Decision Making, Mobilization of Woman-power for Community Concerns.

PROBLEM: The need to openly respond to the imperative needs of women of all ages and racial, religious and cultural backgrounds.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The YWCA has programs at two Branches in the District, as well as at several decentralized locations. Programs include: recreation, training, housing, welfare, outreach, follow-up, special events, education.

1. Recreation - Many classes - swimming, slimnastics, yoga, etc., teenage social activities, over-35 social activities, arts and crafts, summer camps, fine arts, bridge, music.
2. Training - Homemaking arts, typing, clothing construction, job and childcare skills for teen mothers, degree programs in special nursing, executive housekeeping at Hannah Harrison School.
3. Housing - Transient and permanent housing in Strong Residence, and Phyllis Wheatley.
4. Welfare - Children's Supper Program referral.
5. Outreach - Visiting elderly, arranging shopping trips, etc.
6. Follow-up - Support to trained working mothers.
7. Special Events - International Fair, Fall Festival, Open House, World Fellowship service.
8. Education - Public Affairs Seminars, consumer education, Black History.

EVALUATION: All activities evaluated by the Board of Directors.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any girl or women may become a member. Boys and men are welcome as associate members. A fee is charged for membership.

CONTACT PERSON:	Miss Mildred Savacool Executive Director	Miss Gretchen Feiker Branch Executive	Mrs. Grace Lormans Branch Executive
ADDRESS:	YWCA National Capital Area 1649 K Street, N.W.	D. C. YWCA 1649 K Street, N.W.	Phyllis Wheatley 901 R. I. Ave., N.W.
PHONE:	638-2100	638-2100	667-9100

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

PREVENTION
Employment

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D. C. MANPOWER

TITLE: D. C. Apprenticeship Council

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide technical assistance in developing standards of apprenticeship.

MAJOR THRUSE: Prevention/Employment

OBJECTIVES: Under these standards, at the end of the apprenticeship the youth becomes a registered and certified craftsman. The Council also develops, finds and monitors on the job training programs.

PROBLEM: Youth who are in the job market need training of various sorts to help prepare them for specialized fields of work.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The services provided are on-the-job training, and education.

1. On-the-job Training - develops, finds and monitors on-the-job training programs for various crafts.
2. Education - One hundred forcy four hours (144) hours of related classroom studies.

EVALUATION: The Labor Department, Manpower Administration, and Bureau of Apprenticeship Training provides the evaluation.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Minimum age requirement is seventeen (17) and minimum educational requirement is 9th grade - specific requirements vary with each trade.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Norris P. Fenton

ADDRESS: 500 "C" Street, N.W.   PHONE: 629-2842

D. C. MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: STUDENT SERVICES DIVISION

PURPOSE: The purpose of the Student Services Division is to asses job capabilities of youth, place them in appropriate jobs or training programs and make needed supportive services available.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Employment

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to help the youth stay in school be locating jobs for him and to assist dropouts in returning to school through job placement.

PROBLEM: Often youth need to find part-time employment in order to remain in school. It is also sometimes necessary to find jobs for dropouts so that they may return to school.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, referral, placement, on-job-training, follow-up, outreach, orientation, diagnosis and employment services are provided.

1. Counseling - job counseling provided
2. Referral - youth referred to jobs or necessary supportive services
3. Placement - youth placed in jobs or training programs
4. Follow-up - follow-up on job placement
5. Outreach - pamplets, applications circulated, TV, radio and newspaper publicity and staff contact with agencies dealing with youth
6. Orientation - on-going orientation in schools. Chief meets with agencies for the purpose of orientation
7. Diagnosis - youth diagnosed as to aptittude, skills and interest
8. Employment - 40 youth employed in summer program

EVALUATION: Evaluation by D. C. Manpower Administration, Planning Review Unit. Outside evaluation by District Program Evaluation Unit and Government Accounting Office.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Youth must be in school or planning to return, must be between 14 and 21, must meet specific job or trainin program qualifications.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Floyd Goff

ADDRESS: 550 "C" Street, N.W. PHONE: 393-6151

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

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DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
SOCIAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: EMPLOYMENT & EDUCATION PROGRAM

PURPOSE: The purpose of the program is to coordinate the employment and education of residents being prepared for release from the three(3) delinquency institutions, and those involved in the pre-delinquent program.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Employment

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to assist these youths in becoming responsible and productive citizens.

PROBLEM: Youth who have been released from the delinquent institutions are in great need of vocational guidance and employment.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, employment, education, follow-up, training, referral and placement are services provided.

1. Counseling - individual counseling is provided for the youth.
2. Employment - secures year round employment for youth
3. Follow-Up - in order to help youth to remain in school and adjust to the community
4. Education - through vocational guidance
5. Training - students are trained for real jobs - positions that exist in the world of work and that are available
6. Refferral - referrals are made to appropriate agencies and to programs with SSA.
7. Placement - students are placed in training according to the latest knowledge and techniques of industry.

EVALUATION: Evaluation is provided by Social Service Administration.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Youth known to the Pre-delinquent (ACT) and After Care Program.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. William Jordon

ADDRESS: 122 C Street, N.W. PHONE: 629-6602

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
SOCIAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: Summer Employment Program

PURPOSE: The major purpose of the Summer Employment Program is to train and prepare disadvantaged youth for the world of work and to provide a means of obtaining money and the necessitites through acceptable channels.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Employment

OBJECTIVE: The Summer Employment Program has as its objective the employment of 276 AFDC youth as full-time employees in four programs under the Social Services Administration. These four programs are:
1. "700 Hour", 2. "Urban Career", 3. "Summer Aide", 4."NYC program.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, referral, placement, training, on-job-training, follow-up, outreach, orientation, diagnosis, welfare, employment, narcotics, and staff development services are provided.

1. Counseling - on individual and group basis
2. Referral - referrals to gov't. and private agencies from register
3. Placement - into summer programs for Social Services Administration
4. Training - through trips, counseling, and training sessions
5. On-job-training - placed in work situation and taught to perform specific job skills
6. Outreach - through SSA caseworkerd contact with AFDC families
7. Orientation - for all new employees
8. Diagnosis - youth's interest, background and experience
9. Welfare - supportive services based on individual needs
10. Narcotics - sessions conducted by former drug addicts
11. Employment - provided through summer jobs
12. Staff Development - OJT and group training sessions
13. Follow-up - questionnaires devised by D. C. Manpower Administration and SSA

EVALUATION: Evaluation is accomplished through a final report which will make recommendations for improving future programs.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: In order to qualify for the program, eligibility requirements were drawn up in order of priority: 1. Youth from families receiving public assistance or social security payments, 2. Youth from families that meet OEO poverty and near poverty income tables, 3. Youth who need earnings to help with school expenses, 4. All other youth seeking work

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Hilton D. Lang

ADDRESS: 122 C Street, N. W. Rm. 705 PHONE: 629-3067

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
SOCIAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: WIN

PURPOSE: The purpose of the program is to provide drop-outs with job skills.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Employment

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to help sixteen and seventeen-year-olds in aid to families with dependent children families obtain job skills in order to enter the labor force.

PROBLEM: Youth who drop out of school generally find no meaningful employment. Feeling idle and useless, these youth often turn to delinquent activities.

SERVICES PROVIDED: This program provides referral, orientation, health, financial aid and transportation.

1. Referral - Youth referred to WIN program by Social Services staff.
2. Orientation - Group session before enrollment.
3. Financial Aid - Additional $35.00 added to public assistance grant for each participant.
4. Transportation - Bus tokens provided until $35.00 is added to grant.

EVALUATION: None

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Youth between sixteen and seventeen, who are no in school and have no jobs are eligible. They must also be members of AFDC families.

CONTACT PERSON: Alberta Mosler

ADDRESS: 122 C Street, N.W. PHONE: 629-6602

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
SOCIAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: Employment and Training Branch - Training Section

PURPOSE: To provide suitable training in keeping with the capability of clients so that they will find suitable employment.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Employment

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to identify training opportunities for clients and induce them to profit optimally from training.

PROBLEM: Youth who are in the job market need training of various sorts to help prepare them for special fields.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Training, on-job-training, referrals, counseling, and financial aid are provided.

1. Training - training opportunities investigated to fill the needs of the individual
2. Referrals - made from counselors
3. Counseling - counseling provided in addition to that provided by the Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor.
4. Financial Aid - bus fare provided to trainees
5. On-job-training - provided on a fee-for-service basis through agencies

EVALUATION: Evaluation is done on the basis of referrals, successfully trained persons, and successful placements after training.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: This particular service is open to all clients of the agency.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Vernon E. Hawkins

ADDRESS: Employment and Training Branch
1331 H Street, N. W.

PHONE: 629-4843
- 4844
- 4845

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

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FEDERAL CITY COLLEGE
D. C. Cooperative Extension Service

TITLE: New Careers

PURPOSE: The purpose of this program is to develop a career training program which will allow individuals with low income to become Program Aides of D. C. Cooperative Extension Service.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Employment

OBJECTIVE : The primary objective is to train 20 underemployed individuals from the District of Columbia to accept positions as Program Aides at GS-3 level.

PROBLEM: Many older youth and adults find themselves in low paying jobs as a result of lack of formal education and marketable job skills. In order to move up on the career ladder they must have education and training programs that fulfill their needs.

SERVICES PROVIDED: This program provides counseling, education, placement, training, OJT, follow-up, outreach, orientation, diagnosis, transportation, staff development and employment services.

1. Counseling - personal, job and academic sounseling
2. Education - enrolled in General Education Development Courses at FCC
3. Placement - placed in social service agencies during and after training
4. Training - six months training to lead to positions as Program Aides
5. On-job-training - rotation training for 12 to 15 hours per week
6. Outreach - participants recruited from community
7. Orientation - resource people utilized to acquaint interns with agencies involved in community services
8. Diagnosis - aptitude tests utilized
9. Transportation - bus tokens provided for first two weeks of training
10. Employment - employed as Program Aide at end of training
11. Staff Development - pre-service staff development program
12. Follow-up - contact with program graduates after they become regular staff members.

EVALUATION : Evaluation of weekly programs done through Post Meeting Reaction Forms.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS : Individuals must be from the District of Columbia ahd have low income.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Charles Freeman

ADDRESS: 1424 K Street, N.W. PHONE: 727-2016

OFFICE OF YOUTH OPPORTUNITY SERVICES

TITLE: VACANT LOT CONCESSIONS

PURPOSE: The purpose of this program is to provide temporary structures and programs in the burned-out areas, and to provide the residents of the community with meaningful activities.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Employment

OBJECTIVES: The Vacant Lot Concessions objective is to utilize vacant lots in constructive ways and provide area youth with employment opportunities. The areas concerned are (1) 1200 Block of H Street, N.E., (2) 14th Street at Irving, (3) 7th Street at Florida Avenue, (4) 7th and Q Streets, N.W.

PROBLEM: After the civil disturbances in 1968, many city neighborhoods were nearly demolished. This presented a problem in appearance and in the uselessness of the property.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Recreation and employment services are provided

1. Recreation - Go-Kart projects instituted
2. Employment - interim Parks program provided jobs for 970 youth and young adults.

EVALUATION: None

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Must reside in areas of vacant lots. These areas are:
1) 1200 Blosk of H St., N.E.. 2) 14th St. at Irving N.W..
3) 7th St., at Fla. Ave., N.W. 4) 7th St. at Q St. N.W.

CONTACT PERSON: William Chinn & William Burbridge

ADDRESS: 1319 F Street, N.W. PHONE: 629-5200

WASHINGTON TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

TITLE: Communications Linked Instructional Center (New Careers)

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide education, on-the-job training and guidance services. To assist young people to develop and pursue new careers in public service.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Employment

OBJECTIVES: The objective is to provide the student with skills and experiences necessary for him to attain the High School Equivalemcy certificate and the Civil Service examination. (2) To provide the student with education and guidance services necessary for him to advance in his career option once he is employed.

PROBLEM: Within the large pool of disadvantaged older youth, there is a wide range of talent, iniative and ability to learn. A Training program directed to them must be recognized and adapt itself to the wide range of speeds with which they will progress by using individualized institutional techniques.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, education, placement, on-the-job training, follow-up, orientation, health, and transportation are provided.

1. Counseling - provided to students for job placement
2. Education - major component which is relevant to the human and career needs of the student.
3. Placement - the Job Unit will locate and identify
4. On-job-training - concept places the student in a realistic work training situation.
5. Follow-up - will be done on each student for a period of 6 to 12 months.
6. Orientation - vital for effecting favorable attitudes toward the program.
7. Health - medical examinations provided to insure minimum health standards.
8. Transportation - students provided with tokens to and from training site.

EVALUATION: Evaluation is based on student's performance in achieving educational and career objectives. A complete evaluation of each student's experiences will be carefully recorded and available for review.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: The criteria for enrollment is 18 years of age, 6th grade achievement level, good physical and mental health, and underemployment or unemployed.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Calvin Hughes or Margaret A. Wingfield
Program Director Dir. of Instruction

ADDRESS: 10003 K Street, N.W. PHONE: 638-0597

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

TITLE: VOLUNTEER WORK & SUMMER INTERN PROGRAM

PURPOSE: The purpose is to give youth the opportunity to participate in community education about cancer, and to work in medical research institutions during the summer.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/ Employment

OBJECTIVES: The objective of ATAC (American Teens against Cancer) is to hold two annual conferences, specifically for junior and senior high school students, which inform them about cancer and cancer research and encourage them to volunteer to work in the office at the American Cancer Society.
The objective of the Summer Scholarship Program is to place 10th and 11th graders in positions with participating research institutes in D.C.

PROBLEM: Few high school students have the opportunity to work in the field of medical research. Given this opportunity they will seek careers in medicine and research.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Education, on-job-training, placement, and financial aid services are provided.

1. Education - students participate in annual conferences on cancer education
2. On-job-training - summer scholarship winners work work in research institutes.
3. Placement - place youths in summer jobs in hospitals in cooperation with the Hospital Council of the National Capital Area.
4. Financial-Aid - scholarship wonners receive $200.00.

EVALUATION: Evaluation is provided by American Cancer Society.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Junior and senior high school students may participate in volunteer work. Students in 10th and 11th grades, who attend public, private or parochial schools, are eligible to compete for a summer scholarship.

CONTACT PERSON: Miss Schick

ADDRESS: 1825 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. **PHONE:** 483-2600

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

D. C. MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION

TITLE: Youth Advisory Board

PURPOSE: To provide the viewpoint and participation of youth in DCMHA'S programs directed toward the problems of youth.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention /Employment

OBJECTIVES: The Youth Advisory Board initiated and now runs mental health assemblies in the high schools, sponsors an annual Mental Health Contest and Mental Health Career Day which familiarizes students with career opportunities as professionals and paraprofessionals in related fields. Also, YAB participates in a group volunteer program at St. Elizabeths Hospital.

PROBLEM: Many youths need to be aware of the many facets of mental health and mental illness.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The components are education, outreach and health.
1. Education - Develop awareness of mental health among youth
2. Outreach - all high schools
3. Health - mental health programs

EVALUATION: D. C. Mental Health Association

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any high school student may be appointed to the Board or may volunteer to be a member of the Board.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Betty Martin or Miss Barbara Izaguirre

ADDRESS: 3000 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Suite 100

PHONE: 462-1122

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

FAIRMICCO, INC.

TITLE:	Employment Program
PURPOSE:	The purpose is to provide manufacturing employment for underpriveleged and unemployed persons.
MAJOR THRUST:	Prevention/Employment
OBJECTIVE:	The objective is to provide employment for underpriveleged youth and help provide them with some knowledge of the requirements of the working world.
PROBLEM:	The problem is the decided need for employment and on-job-training for individuals unable to gain employment elsewhere or those lacking necessary training in a skill.
SERVICES PROVIDED:	Employment and on-job-training are provided. 1. Employment - for any male over 18 and in need of employment 2. On-job-training - placed in work situation and trained to perform electronic assembling
EVALUATION:	None
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:	Any male over 18 who wants to work is eligible.
CONTACT PERSON:	Mr. Charles Miller
ADDRESS:	90 Pierce Street, N. W. PHONE: 347-6113

JOB CO-OP

TITLE: Employment Agency

PURPOSE: The purpose of the program is to find jobs for clients.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Employment

OBJECTIVES: The objective is to place clients in part time, full-time, temporary or permanent jobs and vice versa, to find employees for employers who are clients.

PROBLEM: Numerous youths become delinquent because they cannot find work or other meaningful activities to fill their time. The need access to an employment agency which caters to their needs.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The services provided are placement, referral and follow-up.

1. Placement - in jobs or training programs
2. Referrals - made where appropriate
3. Follow-up - for two months

EVALUATION: The program provides In-house evaluation.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: None

CONTACT PERSON: Sharon Grant

ADDRESS: 1724 - 20th Street, N.W. PHONE: 265-7851

JOB CORPS

TITLE: Job Training

PURPOSE: The purpose is to recruit and train young people in order to give them job skills, allow them to gain self-confidence, and a job within a two-year period.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Employment

OBJECTIVE: (1) The Job Corps Gate-House recruits and screen young men aged 16 to 21 who want to enroll in training programs administered by Job Corps Centers located throughout the United States. Women aplicants are assisted by women in Community Services (WICS).
(2) To train 200 men and 75 women for jobs in various fields of interest. Men may choose training programs ranging from auto mechanics to data computer operators; women are offered office and sales work. The women and 50 men commute to the training site while 150 men are residents.

PROBLEM: Young people aged 16 to 21 are largely unemployed if they have quit school and lack job skills.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The services provided are counseling, education, placement, recreation, training, outreach, health, financial aid, and follow-up.

1. Counseling - individual basis
2. Education - completion of high school
3. Placements - available to graduated, terminees, and dropouts
4. Recreation - for residents, and non-residents: Footbal, baseball, tennis, etc.
5. Training - Automotive, building, trades, clerical and sales, heating and air conditioning
6. Outreach - active recruitment
7. Health - Comprehensive Health Care
8. Financial Aid - Trainees receive stipends
9. Follow-up - 13 week follow-up after placement

EVALUATION : On-going evaluation by Training Corporation of America as well as evaluation by the Department of Labor.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS : Any young adult, aged 16 to 21 who is out of school, out of work, and within the poverty index.

CONTACT PERSON: George Jenkins (UPO)

ADDRESS: Recruitment Centers: (male) 100 Vermont Avenue, N.W. 659-1100
(female) 1751 New Hampshire Ave., N.W. 265-2822
Training Center: 2815 Bladensburg Road, N.E. 832-1700

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION CORPS

TITLE: PREVENTION PROGRAM

PURPOSE: The purpose of the corps is to involve potential delinquents in meaningful and constructive programs.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Employment

OBJECTIVE: The objective of the corps is to prevent crime and juvenile delinquency in the community.

PROBLEM: In many communities there are no programs that involve youth. This leaves the youth with idle time that could be channeled into anti-social areas.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Outreach, employment, training, education, welfare, referral and narcotics services are provided.

1. Outreach - home visits made by outreach workers.
2. Employment - finds employment for potential delinquents.
3. Training - potential delinquents enrolled in training programs.
4. Education - tutoring services provided and parents encouraged to motivate children.
5. Welfare - youth involved in neighborhood clean-up programs.
6. Referral - referrals made to drug treatment programs.
7. Narcotics - drug education courses provided.

EVALUATION: Each worker is evaluated by the institution or school with which he is affiliated.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any community youth is eligible.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Marvin Clark

ADDRESS: 1726 - 7th Street, N.W. PHONE: 234-8302

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

D.C. PERSONNEL
MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

TITLE: Neighborhood Youth Corps

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide job training and job placement for young people who are in school and need partime or summer jobs or who are out of school and need fulltime work. These youth are employed by various agencies within the D.C. Government.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention - Employment

PROBLEM: To place in jobs over 11,000 young people during the summer, 1,617 in-school youth in partime work and 602 out-of-school youth in training and or jobs.

SERVICES PROVIDED: This program offers counseling, education, referral, placement, training, health and financial aid:

1. Counseling - Individual and group
2. Education - preparation for G.E.D.
3. Referral - for welfare needs
4. Placement - All NYC's are placed in jobs by UPO
5. Training - Various skills including keypunch, clerical, auto mechanics, etc.
6. Health - referrals to cooperating agencies
7. Financial Aid - stipends for trainees

EVALUATION: By UPO, the funding agency, for the Manpower Development Division of D.C. Personnel.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: In-school enrollees are between tha ges of 14 and 25. Out-of-school enrollees are 16 and 17. All NYC's come from families with income below the poverty level. The maximum training period is 2 years.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. George Gordon

ADDRESS: 1329 E Street, N.W.
Munsey Building 7th floor

PHONE: 628-5911

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services

WASHINGTON TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

TITLE: Pilot Precinct Training Program

PURPOSE: The purpose is to develop a career training program for youth which will adapt itself to the wide range of speeds with which they will progress, and motivate them to achieve their goals.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Employment

OBJECTIVE: The primary objective is to train residents of the Third District to pass the Metropolitan Police Department's entrance examination and be appointed to the force. Using its Communications Linked Instructional Center, WTI insures that each police applicant will master the following skills: passing the Police Department Civil Service Examination, the GED and the academic requirements of the Metropolitan Police Department Academy.

PROBLEM: Many young adults who are without education credentials are intermittently unemployed or locked into frustrating dead-end jobs. Alienated from the schooling which has left them ill-prepared to cope with the "world of work" these youth need a training program which will adapt to their needs. Individual instruction, with a specific career goal, will influence their motivational problems.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The services provided are Education, follow-up and orientation.

1. Education - provided with relevance to the student's career choice
2. Follow-up - done for one year
3. Orientation - vital function for effecting favorable attitudes toward entire training program.

EVALUATION: The program is evaluated on the basis of percent of trainees appointed to the force. Further evaluation through follow-up studies.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: The program is offered to Third District residents interested in a permanent career. Special effort is made to interest returning veterans.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Calvin Hughes

ADDRESS: 1003 K Street, N. W. PHONE: 638-0597

MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAM

TITLE: D. C. Careers Skills Center

PURPOSE: To provide full time training for youth, that will lead to eventual employment.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Employment

OBJECTIVE: In cooperation with HEW and the Labor Department the skills center seeks to provide adequate skills training for young men and women to prepare them for job positions that require specific skills.

PROBLEM: Rather than have the program for training scattered around town, it was felt that to have them all concentrated in one building would reduce costs and provide better training.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Services provided are education, training, counseling and referral.

1. Education - basic education provided when necessary
2. Training - vocational skills training in clerical areas, medical records technician, practical nursing, medical lab assistant, and building and automotive trades
3. Counseling - educational and personal counseling
4. Referral - referrals made to appropriate agencies as needed

EVALUATION: HEW and Labor Department

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any person over 16 and out of school may be eligible for the program.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Theodore L. Patterson

ADDRESS: 2215 5th Street, N.E. **PHONE:** 832-3606

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

METROPOLITAN MENTAL HEALTH SKILLS CENTER

TITLE: Continuing Education For Para-Professionals

PURPOSE: To offer continuing education courses to personnel in mental health related programs.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Employment

OBJECTIVE: To train 1,000 adults and young adults annually through weekly classes in mental health-related skills. Different courses are offered each semester at locations throughout the District.

PROBLEM: Many adults and young adults who provide counseling and other mental health services in their jobs are not mental health professionals and desire and need training which will improve their mental health skills.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The program components are education, training, on-job-training, evaluation and follow-up.

1. Education - is comparable to college seminars
2. Training - in counseling skills is built into the classes
3. On-job-training - is available to students who request consultation about their jobs
4. Evaluation - is done by the students individually and as a group and by the staff
5. Follow-up - includes feed-back on the success of the skills taught

EVALUATION: All classes are evaluated by the students and the faculty.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any adult or young adult in the Metropolitan area who feels a course at the center would be of benefit to him is eligible. The only prerequisite is that the enrollee be a non-professional in the field of mental health. Tuition at the public adult education level is: from $10.00 to $12.00 for seminars and $5.00 per day for a workshop.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. John Dillingham

ADDRESS: 1610 New Hampshire Ave., N. W. PHONE: 387-3339

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

OPPORTUNITIES INDUSTRIALIZATION CENTER

TITLE: Job Training

PURPOSE: The offering of persons in poverty a job training program that will lead to real and meaningful employment at the conclusion of training is the purpose.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Employment

OBJECTIVE: The objectives are to develop an awarness in the community for a need for training and to help persons acquire an understanding of how they can achieve their goal.

PROBLEM: This program was first introduced to the community on the basis of a "Self-Help Philosophy".

SERVICES PROVIDED: The services provided are counseling, education, training, in-service-training, placement, follow-up and referral.

1. Counseling - pre-training sessions
2. Education - remediation
3. Training - skills and job development
4. In-service-training - programmed learning
5. Placement - certification of a trainee for a job
6. Follow-up - 2 week, 3 month, and six month basis
7. Referral - coordination with private industry and the government.

EVALUATION: Follow-up report is used.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Persons ages 18 - 60 who are unemployed or under-employed.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Edward Hailes

ADDRESS: 3224 - 16th Street, N.W. PHONE: 265-2626

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

PROJECT BUILD, INC.

TITLE: Training and Placement in Building and Construction Trades

PURPOSE: To train young men for work in the building and construction trades.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Employment

OBJECTIVE: To fill 160 slots annually with young men who are trainees in building and construction trades (masony, carpentry, etc.) and to place them in jobs.

PROBLEM: While jobs are available in the building and construction trades, certain skills and training are needed in order to qualify for the jobs.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The components are counseling, recreation, financial aid, health, follow-up, placement, training, evaluation, and remediation.

1. Counseling- individual basis (social adjustment)
2. Recreation- team sports
3. Financial Aid- trainees receive a stipend
4. Health- care provided while in training
5. Follow-up- continuous through life of employment
6. Training- building and construction trades (apprenticeship preparation)
7. Placement- job placement
8. Evaluation- job performance (dependability)
9. Remediation- basic remedial education (also specialized assistance with language deficiencies)

EVALUATION: Department of Labor

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any young man between the ages of 17-1/2 and 24.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Roland Williams

ADDRESS: 1111-1st Street, N. E. PHONE: 737-0866

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services

STONECREST COMMUNITY CENTER

TITLE: JOB TRAINING FOR YOUNG WOMEN

PURPOSE: The purpose is to give young women the opportunity to gain job training or to upgrade their present job skills.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Employment

OBJECTIVES: The objective is to fill (10) slots every three months with women between the ages of 16 and 30 who have dropped out of school and want to learn job skills, or who are presently working and wish to upgrade their skills. Evening classes are offered.

PROBLEM: Many young women do not have the opportunity to learn the job skills necessary to work in a business office, especially if they have dropped out of school. They need a training program which can cater to their training needs.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, training, placement, education, follow-up, and evaluation services are provided.

1. Counseling - individual basis
2. Training - classes in typing, filing, business, and office procedures.
3. Placement - job placement
4. Education - English classes and remedial reading classes.
5. Follow-up - yearly
6. Evaluation - students are evaluated individually by their teachers.

EVALUATION: The program is evaluated by Stonecrest Community Center.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any women between the ages of 16 and 30. Tution is $15 per course. Financial assistance is available.

CONTACT PERSON: Miss Adelaide Veroneau

ADDRESS: 1730 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. PHONE: 785-2998

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services

TEEN CORPS, INC.

TITLE: JOB TRAINING AND PLACEMENT

PURPOSE: The purpose of this program is to place youth in jobs after preparing them for the responsibilities of employment.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Employment

ONJECTIVE The objective is to train and place in jobs approximately 3,500 youth, aged 14 to 25, each year and to staff the program with youths.

PROBLEM: While hundreds of young people are well-qualified for jobs, they need a "foot in the door" to give them the opportunity to prove their ability.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The components are education, referral, placement, training, follow-up, employment, and staff development.

1. Education - courses are offered in how to pass civil service exams; drug abuse, etc.
2. Referral - those with physical handicaps are referred to appropriate agencies.
3. Placement - applicants are placed in jobs
4. Training - classes on how to apply for and hold a job.
5. Follow-up - Individual job follow-up
6. Employment - youth staff
7. Staff Development - "with youth, by youth, for youth"

EVALUATION: Follow-up

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any young persons, aged 14 to 25

CONTACT PERSON: Barbara Walters

ADDRESS: 11 - H Street, N.W. PHONE: 347-9065

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

UNITED PLANNING ORGANIZATION

TITLE: Pre-Vocational Training Program

PURPOSE: Although numerous male youths drop out of school to seek employment they usually have no skills, no experience, a poor attitude toward supervision and very little motivation to offer in exchange for a job. Further, the youth often has acquired a police record and may be on work release from the receiving home or halfway houses. His poor reading and writing skills are enough to bar him from most jobs.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Employment

OBJECTIVE: The primary objective is to teach young men (in 80 to 90 slots available) the basic reading and writing skills necessary to pass the California Achievement Test for the 7th and 8th grade reading level and to place them in a job training program or back in school.

PROBLEM: Although numerous male youths drop out of school to seek employment, they usually have no skills, no experience, a poor attitude toward supervision and very little motivation to offer in exchange for a job. Further, the youth often has acquired a police record and may be on work release from the Receiving Home or Halfway Houses. His poor reading and writing skills are enough to bar him from most jobs.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The services provided are counseling, education, referral, training, narcotics treatment, and placement.

1. Counseling - individual and group basis
2. Education - trainees must pass the California Achievement Test
3. Referral - made to Job Corps, Washington Concentrated Employment Program, Project Build and private employment agencies and employers
4. Training - programs are located in the Center
5. Narcotics Treatment - staff counseling has decreased drug-use among trainees from 90% to 10% in the past two years
6. Placement - eligible youth are placed directly in jobs or back in school.

EVALUATION: Program is evaluated by the United Planning Organization.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any male youth 16 to 18 years old, who has dropped out of school and desires to be taught the academic skills necessary to enter a job training program or return to school.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Clifton Flood

ADDRESS: 2109 14th Street, N.W. PHONE: 462-5647

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

WASHINGTON CONCENTRATED EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

TITLE: EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

PURPOSE: The purpose is to develop a community action program geared to find meaningful employment for residents of Washington, D.C.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Employment

OBJECTIVES: The objective is to seek out and to assist the unemployed and underemployed find employment, or training programs which will lead to employment.

PROBLEM: The problem is the direct need to alleviate poverty and decrease the number of unemployed.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The services provided are training, employment, orientation, education, transportation, health, welfare and legal assistance.

1. Training - various skills training programs leading to employment.
2. Employment - placement service
3. Orientation - one week orientation program for all new program participants.
4. Education - five week basic education program
5. Transportation - free trnsportation provided for children enrolled in day care centers.
6. Health - free examination and physicals
7. Welfare - Child day care centers servicing over 330 participants.
8. Legal Aid - referrals to UPO Neighbofhood Development Centers.

EVALUATION: The program is evaluated by the U.S. Department of Labor.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Residency in the District of Columbia, at least 16 years old and income must be at or near the Labor Department guidelines for poverty income.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. George Jenkins

ADDRESS: 1100 Vermont Avenue, N.W. PHONE: 659-1100

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

YOUTH PRIDE, INC.

TITLE: Job Training and Employment

PURPOSE: To provide job training and employment for young Black men.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention /Employment

OBJECTIVE: To train and find jobs for young men who are in-school, and wish to work part-time, or out-of-school and wish to work full-time.

PROBLEM: Young men who want work but are not trained, need available means to secure the necessary training.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The components are education, training, counseling, narcotics, and health, employment and placement.

1. **Education** - preparation for G. E. D.
2. Training - for jobs in housing maintenance, etc.
3. Counseling - individual basis
4. Narcotics - counseling and drug abuse program
5. Health - complete health care provided for trainees
6. Employment - trainees are hired for the duration of their training
7. Placement - jobs in private industry or with Pride Economic Enterprises

EVALUATION: Labor Department

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: For part-time work, any young man between the ages of 13 and 19 who is in school. For full-time work, any young man under the age of 25.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Marion Barry

ADDRESS: 16th & U Streets, N. W. PHONE: 483-1900

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

PREVENTION
Education

D. C. PUBLIC SCHOOL

TITLE: ADULT BASIC EDUCATION

PURPOSE: The purpose of this program is to raise the functional level of adults so as to make them better able to profit from upward mobility in jobs, job training and general living.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Education

OBJECTIVE: The program's objective is to provide classes in reading, writing, speaking and arithmetic skills for undereducated or uneducated adults.

PROBLEM: Many adults have not had an opportunity to learn to read and write. Many who have had some formal education, are unable to function at the eighth grade level. Without the ability to function at this level, it is difficult to get and hold a job that will meet the economic needs of the adult

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, education, referral, placement, follow-up, employment and outreach services are provided.

1. Counseling - educational counseling offered
2. Education - basic skills subjects tailored to individual needs and job goals
3. Referral - participants referred for health services
4. Placement - informal agreements with employers and training programs
5. Follow-up - follow-up made to see if goals were met
6. Employment - students assisted in locating jobs related to ability and needs
7. Outreach - linkages with agencies and organizations with adults needing ABE services and/or having contact with target population

EVALUATION: Periodic evaluation of success of program is carried out in conjunction with Department of Research and/or other consultative agencies.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Adults age sixteen and up not enrolled in a regular elementary or secondary school program who are functioning at the eighth grade level or below in basic communication skills.

CONTACT PERSON: John R. Rosser, Supervising Director

ADDRESS: PHONE: 347-7767

D. C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

TITLE: Adult Education Demonstration Center

PURPOSE: The purpose of the Adult Education Denonstration Center is to provide basic education for adults holding menial jobs.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention /Education

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to raise the educational and communications levels of any adult who feels in need of these services.

PROBLEM: Adults are often restricted from accepting anything but the most menial kinds of employment because of a lack of basic education. Without a knowledge of at least basic communications skills, these adults are doomed to a life time of low-paying jobs.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, education, referral, placement, outreach, diagnosis, health, legal aid, employment,transportation, research and staff development are provided.

1. Counseling - personal counseling by staff counselor and further counseling through referral.
2. Education - evening classes in remedial and basic education, preparation for G.E.D. government tests, and college preparatory review sessions.
3. Referral - referrals made to the Mayor's Economic Committee and to Federal City College
4. Placement - students placed in employment situations
5. Outreach - coordinators go out into the community to contact businesses, government agencies and community people.
6. Diagnosis - diagnosis made of students educational level upon entrance
7. Health - reciprocal agreement with DVR for health services
8. Legal Aid - course held concerning federal and local tax structure
9. Employment - AEDC students placed in jobs and training programs
10. Transportation - special field trips to potential places of employment
11. Research and Planning - follow federal guidelines
12. Staff Development - Pre-service and in-service training for personnel

EVALUATION: Continuing group critiques of the program

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: All D. C. residents who need improved adult education services are eligible

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Mary Turner

ADDRESS: 13th & K Streets, N. W. PHONE: 347-5212

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

D. C. PUBLIC SCHOOL

TITLE: Americanization School

PURPOSE: The purpose of the Americanization School is to discover specific problems facing the non-English speaker, analyze the causes and reinforce the speakers to handle these.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Education

OBJECTIVE: The objective of this program is to provide opportunities for the non-English speakers to develop necessary skills to function successfully in the schools and community through education directed at their specific problems.

PROBLEM: When a teenager has communication handicaps - (inability to speak, read or write English), it is impossible for him to achieve and make a satisfying adjustment to his new environment. Given special help in the communication skills, these students can become productive.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Education, Welfare, counseling, on-job-training, outreach and staff development services are provided.

1. Education -English taught as second language through math, science, social studies. Preparation for job training, college admission, and naturalization test.
2. Welfare - sewing, cooking, and consumer education taught
3. Counseling - structured and non-structured individual and group counseling
4. On-job-training - area college students are assigned to the schools for student teaching and interning
5. Outreach - staff personnel meet with community agencies such as Youth Job Training Corp, Spanish Speaking Community Advisor, Veterans Counseling and Training, etc.

EVALUATION: none

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any foreign youth 12 years or over is eligible.

CONTACT PERSON: Margaret K. Saylor
ADDRESS: 3331 Prospect St., N.W. PHONE: 629-7797 or 629-7798

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

D. C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

TITLE: Armstrong Adult Education School

PURPOSE: The purpose of the school is to provide education and trade skills for D. C. adults.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention / Education

OBJECTIVE: The program's objective is to provide education and training skills for adults so that they can obtain jobs, or advance themselves in their present jobs.

PROBLEM: When adults have been deprived of an education and trade skills, they are necessarily on the lowest level of the economic scale. With proper training, they would be available for better jobs.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, education, referral, follow-up, orientation, diagnosis and staff development services are provided.

1. Counseling - structured and non-structured individual and group counseling
2. Education - remedial education provided when necessary
3. Referral - referrals made for study and testing by counselors, teachers, etc.
4. Follow-up - follow-up made on recommedation made by professional staff
5. Orientation - orientation workshops provided for staff personnel
6. Diagnosis - diagnostic evaluation done on referral
7. Staff Development - in-service programs and staff development program provided through Washington School of Psychiatry

EVALUATION: Evaluations are done on an individual basis.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any adult sixteen years of age or older is eligible. Preferance given to veterans.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Elliott Lucas

ADDRESS: 1st and O Streets, N. W. PHONE: 629-6917

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D. C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

TITLE: Community School Programs

PURPOSE: The purpose of this program is to improve and extend existing school involvement and participation in total community life.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Education

OBJECTIVE: The program's objective is to extend use of public school buildings until 9:00 P.M. on weekdays and on Saturdays, provide curricula relevant to the community and make more effective use of community services to local residents.

PROBLEM: Schools were established and developed as institutions to standardize education during the early years of a child's life. With the expansion of knowledge, new techniques, technological advances, and increasing social problems, the modern day schools sometimes lose touch with the needs which brought them into existence and ignore new needs which fall in their area of influence.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Education and recreation services are provided.

1. Education - conventional and enrichment education provided for youth and adults
2. Recreation - selected activities for youth and adults

EVALUATION: The programs are evaluated basically through increased community participation and interest and expanded services provided.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: This program is designed to serve all segments of the population from infancy to adulthood and to senior citizens. There are no specific requirements for participation.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Fred J. Aranha 415 - 12th Street, N.W.

ADDRESS: Hendley, Logan Maury, Bruce,
River Terrace, H.D. Cook

PHONE: 737-0778

D. C. BOARD OF EDUCATION

TITLE: Elementary Education

PURPOSE: To provide comprehensive basic education to youths from kindergarten through sixth grade.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention - Education

OBJECTIVE: The basic objective is to see that all youths aquire basic educational skills.

PROBLEM: Without a sound basic early education, more youth are prone to become drop-outs.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, orientation, diagnosis, referral, placement, education, recreation, health, welfare, transportation and staff development are provided.

1. Counseling - individual counseling provided by school counselors
2. Orientation - provided at beginning of school term
3. Referral - made to other agencies appropriate for the youths needs
4. Diagnosis - made to determine educational level of student
5. Placement - students placed in grades according to ability
6. Education - basic educational program
7. Recreation - provided through special events and physical education
8. Health - school health programs administered by Health Services Administration
9. Welfare - school lunch program and clothing fund for schools
10. Transportation - public schools buses
11. Staff Development - through work-shops designed for staff

EVALUATION: D. C. School Board and Board of Education

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: D. C. residents between 5 and 12 years of age are eligible.

CONTACT PERSON: Dr. Dorothy L. Johnson

ADDRESS: 415 -12th Street, N. W.
Room 902

PHONE: 737-5330

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

D.C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

TITLE: DIVISION OF GUIDANCE

PURPOSE: The purpose of this program is to motivate students to remain in an educational setting or to assist drop-outs in securing jobs or job skills.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Education

OBJECTIVE: The objective of this program is to decrease the drop-out rate and assist drop-outs in obtaining jobs and job skills.

PROBLEM: Junior and Senior high school drop-outs find it difficult to obtain employment and often resort to delinquency as a result. With proper guidance in the schools, these youth might be apprised of the value of education and refrain from delinquent activity.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The Division of Guidance provides counseling, referral, follow-up and financial aid.

1. Counseling - Done on individual basis
2. Referral - referred to center teams or community agencies
3. Follow-up - done by counselors
4. Financial Aid - helped in securing part-time jobs or entering work-study scholorship programs.

EVALUATION: None

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Student of D. C. Public Schools or school drop-out

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Nathaniel Hill

ADDRESS: 415 - 12th Street, N. W PHONE: 737-1062

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

D. C. BOARD OF EDUCATION

TITLE: Junior High School

PURPOSE: To provide comprehensive basic education to youths from seventh through ninth grades.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention - Education

OBJECTIVE: The basic objective is to see that all youths acquire a basic education from grades 7 through 9.

PROBLEM: Without a sound basic early education more youth are prone to become drop outs.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, orientation, diagnosis, referral, placement, education, recreation, health, welfare, transportation and staff development are provided.

1. Counseling - individual counseling provided by school counselors
2. Orientation - provided at beginning of school term
3. Diagnosis - made to determine educational level of student
4. Referral - made to other agencies where appropriate
5. Placement - students placed in grades according to their ability
6. Education - basic educational skills taught
7. Recreation - provided through special events and physical education
8. Health - school health programs administered by Health Services Administration
9. Welfare - school lunch
10. Transportation - D. C. Transit Buses
11. Staff Development - through work shops and seminars designed for staff

EVALUATION: D. C. School Board and Board of Education

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: D. C. residents between 11 and 15 years of age, are eligible.

CONTACT PERSON: Vincent E Reed

ADDRESS: 415 -12th Street, N. W. Room 1105 PHONE: 737-2146.

D. C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

ITLE: Regular Adult Education

PURPOSE: The purpose of this program is to provide educational opportunities for educationally disadvantaged adults in the District of Columbia.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Education

OBJECTIVE: The objective of this program is to raise the educational level of adults above the age sixteen who are residents of the District of Columbia

PROBLEM: When adults have been deprived of an education which is so obviously indicated in their low level of academic acheivement, every effort is made in assisting them to gain the skills which are so necessary for them to better operate in our democratic society.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, education, referral, follow-up and staff development services are provided.

1. Counseling - structured and non-structured individual and group counseling
2. Education - remedial education provided when necessary
3. Referral - referrals made for study and testing by counselors, teachers, etc.
4. Follow-up - follow-up made on recommendations made by prefessional staff
5. Staff Development - in-service programs as well as development program provided through Washington School of Psychiatry

EVALUATION: Individual students progress evaluated.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any adult over the age of sixteen is eligible.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Alvin Gross

ADDRESS: 415 - 12th Street, N.W. PHONE: 347-7767

D. C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

TITLE: Regular and Enrichment Summer School Programs

PURPOSE: The purpose of these programs is to improve the reading skills of public school children, to strenghten subject matter skills for children on the secondary level, and to provide enrichment experiences for those students who demonstrate unusual potential.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention /Education

OBJECTIVE: The objective of these programs is to provide remedial education for public school children in need of these services so that they can perform to their fullest potential within the schools.

PROBLEM: When a child reads poorly or is in need of strengthening skills on the secondary level, it is very difficult for him to keep up with his daily assignments. With some additional help, this child might be discouraged from becoming a drop-out. When a child demonstrates unusual potentialities, every effort should be made to give him experiences to enrich his life.

SERVICES PROVIDED: These programs prvide education services.
1. Education - remedial education and enrichment opportunities provided.

EVALUATION: Evaluation is done on an individual basis. Students progress is evaluated.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Youth between the ages of five and twenty-one are eligible with a need for a remedial or enrichment instructional program.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Alvin E. Gross

ADDRESS: 415 - 12th Street, N.W. PHONE: 347-7767

D.C. BOARD OF EDUCATION

TITLE : Senior High Schools

PURPOSE : To provide education beyond the elementary and junior high school levels.

MAJOR THRUST : Prevention/Education

OBJECTIVE : The basic objective is to prepare students for the world of work and/or higher education.

PROBLEM : There is a need to provide students with learning opportunities and experiences so that they may pursue careers in selected fields.

SERVICES PROVIDED : Counseling, education, orientation, health, referral, placement, training, recreation, welfare, financial aid, transportation, and staff development are provided.

1. Counseling - individual counseling
2. Education - advanced educational skills to prepare students for work and/or higher education
3. Orientation - provided at beginning of school term
4. Health - provided by Health Services Administration under school health program.
5. Referral - made to appropriate agency where needed
6. Employment - jobs provided students through NYC program.
7. Placement - Students placed in grades according to ability
8. Training - curriculum geared to training in a particular field
9. Recreation - provided through special school functions and physical education departments
10. Welfare - free lunch program and shoe and rubber fund
11. Financial aid - tuition is free for all D. C. residents
12. Transportation - provided during special events for school functions
13. Staff development - workshops and seminars provided for staff personnel.

EVALUATION : D. C. Board of Education and D. C. School Board.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Students who have completed junior high school are eligible.

CONTACT PERSON : Mr. Vincent Reed

ADDRESS : 415 - 12th Street, N.W.
Room 1209
PHONE: 737-7643

D. C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

TITLE: Special Education

PURPOSE: The provision of special education for exceptional pupils is the purpose of this program.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Education

OBJECTIVE: The program's objective is to include exceptional pupils as much as possible in the mainstream of education.

PROBLEM: For children whose educational needs are markedly different from the majority of children, special teaching methods must be utilized.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Education, placement, diagnosis, financial aid, transportation, and staff development services are provided.

1. Education - special education provided for exceptional children
2. Placement - education placement Committee determines type of program or service needed for each referral
3. Diagnosis - educational diagnosis done by schools
4. Financial Aid - tuition paid for instruction in private institutions
5. Transportation - transportation arrangements can be made if necessary
6. Staff Development - regularly scheduled meeting held in-service coordination

EVALUATION: Program evaluated by Department of Special Education and D.C. Public Schools Dept. of Planning Research & Evaluation.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any student who has been assessed as being in need of these services by the department of Pupil Personnel or the D. C. Health Department is eligible.

CONTACT PERSON: Dr. Stanley Jackson

ADDRESS: 1619 M Street, N. W. PHONE: 629-6087

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

D. C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

TITLE: Stay Program

PURPOSE: The purpose of the STAY program is to provide continuing education for high school dropouts.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Education

OBJECTIVE: The objective of the STAY program is to help high school drop-outs between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one to obtain high school diplomas.

PROBLEM: Youth who drop out of school find it difficult to acquire employment and usually lose confidence in themselves and their ability to be productive. These youth need a program that will allow them to return to school, get a high school diploma, and still carry out personal responsibilities.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The STAY program provides counseling, education, referral, training, on-job-training, follow-up, outreach, orientation, diagnosis, welfare employment, financial aid, narcotics, research, and staff development services.

1. Counseling - individual and group counseling
2. Education - high school courses needed to obtain diploma
3. Referral - referred to Social Service Agencies depending on need.
4. Training - provided through Distributive Education courses
5. On-job-training - course credit given for work experience
6. Follow-up - personal contact with STAY graduates.
7. Outreach - TV and radio announcements and flyers distributed
8. Orientation - upon registration in STAY program
9. Diagnosis - interviews once per semester
10. Welfare - night child care provided on premesis
11. Employment - graduates and students referred to job openings
12. Financial Aid - provided where lack of finances affect school attendance
13. Narcotics - programs and seminars held
14. Research and Planning - staff visits to other programs
15. Staff Development - in-service workshops held.

EVALUATION: None

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: High school drop-outs

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Ralph Jordan

ADDRESS: 26th & Benning Road, N. E. PHONE: 629-6157

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

D. C. Public Schools

TITLE: URBAN SERVICE CORPS

PURPOSE: The purpose is to set up communications between the schools with the greatest need and the people who want to meet that need.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Education

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to provide a channel for community resources of volunteer manpower money and materials, and opportunities for cultural, educational and recreational experience into the D. C. Schools.

PROBLEM: There are thousands of children in the school system who need a friend or a chance to go somewhere in a group of their peers. There are thousands of potential volunteers who want to help meet the need. The Urban Service Corps must serve the function of getting them together.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The services provided are Education, recreation, training, orientation, welfare and financial aid.

1. Education - special education and tutoring
2. Recreation - cultural and enrichment activities
3. Training - Workshops for volunteers
4. Orientation - Preparing aides to work with children
5. Welfare - Clothing and other resources
6. Financial Aid - Student Help Fund

EVALUATION: Division of Planning, Research and Evaluation

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Inner City School age youth

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Marguerite Selden

ADDRESS : 415 - 12th Street, N.W. PHONE: 629-3202

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

D.C. BOARD OF EDUCATION

TITLE: Vocational High Schools

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide special skills training to youth who have completed junior high school.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Education

OBJECTIVE: The basic objective is to offer a regular academic program in addition to trade courses.

PROBLEM: About 80 per cent of the city's high school graduates are destined to begin work in occupations other than the prefessions.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, education, training, orientation, referral, recreation health, financial aid, diagnosis, and placement are provided.

1. Counseling - individual counseling to students by school counselors
2. Education - complete academic and job training courses
3. Training - job training skills in special subjects
4. Orientation - general orientation at beginning of school term and with each special job training course
5. Referral - made to appropriate agencies
6. Recreation - provided through special school activities
7. Health - school health programs under the Health Services Admin.
8. Financial Aid - tuition and books free for D. C. residents
9. Diagnosis - aptitude tests given
10. Placement - in appropriate program according to students vocational interest

EVALUATION: The schools are evaluated by the D. C. Board of Education.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: D. C. residents who have completed junior high school are eligible.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Robert Volland

ADDRESS: 415 12th Street, N. W. **PHONE:** 737-5298

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

D. C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

TITLE: Widening Horizons

PURPOSE: The purpose of the project is to introduce youth to the world of work at a point in their lives when they are still able to make educational choices which relate to their career choices.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Education

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to provide the youth with an incentive to stay in school.

PROBLEM: Since the conclusion of the ninth grade is frequently a stopping point, the program was initiated to provide the youth with experiences outside the city to encourage them to stay in school through High School.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, education, recreation, follow-up, orientation, transportation, and evaluation are provided.

1. Counseling - individual
2. Education - programs are primarily educational
3. Recreation - minor sports opportunities
4. Follow-up - the students progress was usually followed
5. Orientation - introduction to employment opportunities
6. Transportation - school buses used on tours.
7. Evaluation - performed by volunteers and Division of Planning Research and Evaluation.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Inner city youths

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Evelyn Letcher

ADDRESS: 415 12th Street, N. W. PHONE: 629-3202

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC LIBRARY

TITLE: Public Library

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide information as well as cultural, educational and recreational materials and services free of charge to all persons who live, work or go to school in the District of Columbia.

MAJOR THRUST: Information/Education

OBJECTIVE: The objective of the D.C. Public Library is to provide information, reference and research services, cultural enrichment, recreational reading and informal education for all persons within the District of Columbia, through an extensive collection of library materials and a system of facilities including the Central Library, 19 branches, 4 store from libraries, 26 mobile stops and extensive services to schools and insitutions.

PROBLEM: A need for a public institution to assemble, organize and disseminate books and other resource materials free of charge to the public.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Services provided are recreation, education and training, and information.

1. Recreation - movies and reading material
2. Education - seminars, educational movies and job training materials
3. Information - on subjects of all kinds, including problems of Urban living.

EVALUATION: None

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: None

CONTACT PERSON: Lawrence Molumby, Coordinator, Community Library Services

ADDRESS: 499 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. PHONE: 783-4492

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services

D. C. PUBLIC LIBRARY
Washington, D. C.

New Central Martin Luther King Memorial	9th & G Streets, N.W.	727-1111
Anacostia	Good Hope Rd., & 18th St., S.E.	727-1329
Benning	Benning Rd., Minnesota Ave., N.E.	727-1333
Capital View	Central Ave., & 50th St., S. E.	727-1337
Chevy Chase	Conn. Ave., Northampton St., N.W.	727-1341
Cleveland Park	Conn. Ave., & Macomb St., N.W.	727-1345
Fort Davis	Alabama Ave., & 37th St., S.E.	727-1349
Georgetown	Wisconsin Ave., & R Street, N. W.	727-1353
Langston	701 - 24th Street, N. E.	737-1357
Mt Pleasant	16th & Lamont Street, N. W.	727-1361
Northeast	Maryland Ave., & 7th Street, N.E.	727-1365
Palisades	49th & V Streets, N. W.	727-1369
Petworth	Georgia Ave., & Upshur St., N. W.	727-1373
Southeast	7th & D Street, S. E.	727-1377
Southwest	Wesley Place & K Street, S.W.	727-1381
Takoma Park	5th & Cedar Street, N.W.	727-1385
Tenley-Friendship	Wisconsin Ave., & Albemarle St., N.W.	727-1389
Wash. Highlands	Atlantic & South Capitol Terr., S.W.	727-1393
West End	24th & L Street, N.W.	727-1397
Woodridge	Rhode Island & 18th St., N. E.	727-1401
Administrative Offices	499 Pennsylvainia Avenue, N.W.	727-1101
Bookmobile Office	Maryland Ave., & 7th Street, N.E.	727-1130
Schools Division	7th & H Street, S.W.	727-1301
Model Cities Project	499 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.	727-1201
Trinidad Community Library	1603 Montello Avenue, N.E.	396-6651
Harrison Community Library	1419 V Street, N.W.	234-1786
Sibley Plaza Comm. Library	1140 North Capitol St. N.W.	783-4780
Sursum Corda Comm. Library	1112 First Terrace St., N.W.	737-1572

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TEACHER"S COLLEGE

TITLE:	Tutorial Program
PURPOSE:	The major purpose is to aid and improve the ability and instructional levels of children in various community programs.
MAJOR THRUST:	Prevention/Education
OBJECTIVE:	The objective is to improve reading, writing, and mathematics skills of youth who need assistance.
PROBLEM:	Elementary and junior high school aged children who are slow learners need special help outside the class room.
SERVICES PROVIDED:	Counseling, education, recreation, outreach, and follow-up are provided. 1. Counseling - individual counseling by college students 2. Education - major component through math, reading, writing, etc. 3. Recreation - periodic field trips, films, etc. 4. Outreach - continued community services designed to reach as many students as possible 5. Follow-up - community school conferences
EVALUATION:	Informal conversation is used with informal and formal testing, which is periodically done.
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:	School aged students are eligible.
CONTACT PERSON:	Mrs. Virginia Howard
ADDRESS:	D. C. Teachers College Minor Building
PHONE:	629-4633

FEDERAL CITY COLLEGE

TITLE: DROPOUT PREVENTION

PURPOSE: The purpose of this program is to determine root causes of the high rate of junior and senior high school dropouts and to determine through research and evaluation, methods for offsetting the high rate of dropouts.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Education

OBJECTIVE: The objective of this program is to serve 200 recent high school drop-outs through referrals, readmittance to public school, preparation for G.F.D., job placement, development, job placement, development of a model neighborhood drop-out prevention plan and to prepare a comprehensive report on drop-out trends.

PROBLEM: The dropout rate in model cities are and have been steadily increasing during the last few years. Since it is extremely difficult to obtain employment without at least a high school diploma, many dropouts become idle and turn to delinquency. With a program of education directed at recent dropouts, this problem might be partially alleviated.

SERVICES PROVIDED: This program provides education, referral, outreach, transportation, employment, staff development and follow-up services.

1. Education - tutorial programs
2. Referral - referrals made to job training
3. Outreach - personal contact with community people and distribution of pamphlets, posters, etc.
4. Transportation - provided for participants as necessary
5. Employment - pre-arranged on the job study schemes
6. Staff Development - pre-service training program

EVALUATION: Preparation of a comprehensive report on dropout trends at the junior and senior high school level in the model neighborhood.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Recent high school drop-out in model cities area, between 18 and 24 years old, unemployed.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Lottie Cantey

ADDRESS: 1424 K Street, N. W. PHONE: 727-2124

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

FEDERAL CITY COLLEGE

TITLE: Special Service Project in Higher Education

PURPOSE: The purpose of this project is to assist students in remaining in school.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Education

OBJECTIVE: The objective of the project is to provide tutorial, counseling and referral services for 600 students at Federal City College.

PROBLEM: For many reasons, a student's continuation of his education may be threatened. If educational institutions could provide a means of alleviating these problems, more students might be able to remain in school.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, education, referral, placement, follow-up, health, legal aid, transportation, narcotics, and employment.

1. Counseling - individual and group counseling
2. Education - tutorial services provided
3. Referral - referrals made for any necessary service
4. Placement - students placed into jobs when the need is indicated
5. Follow-up - automatic follow-up in all areas
6. Health - funds allocated for medical and psychiatric services
7. Legal Aid - students referred to three lawyers for legal services where needed
8. Financial Aid - jobs and financial resources developed by job developer interns
9. Transportation - bus tokens provided for students to keep referral appointments
10. Narcotics - students with narcotics problems counselled and referred to drug treatment programs
11. Employment - jobs located for students when necessary

EVALUATION: Program objectives will be evaluated

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Federal City College students who are having difficulty with the law, drugs, family, peers, school, sex, etc. are eligible. Fifty percent of the program population must live in the Model Cities Neighborhood.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Hosea Zollicofler

ADDRESS: 425 2nd Street, N. W. Phone: 727-2400

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

TITLE:	OFFICER FRIENDLY
PURPOSE:	The purpose of the Officer Friendly program is to acquaint elementary school children with the Police Department.
MAJOR THRUST:	Prevention/Education
OBJECTIVE:	The objective of this program is to contact all elementary school children in D. C. with the three phase visit of the program.
PROBLEM:	Children of elementary school age often have preconceived images of the police that have been passed on to them by their elders. These images are often distorted and must be corrected if the youth is to have a proper attitude toward law enforcement.
SERVICES PROVIDED:	Education, outreach and orientation services are provided. 1. Education - three-phase police and safety education 2. Outreach - all elementary schools contacted to participate in the Officer Friendly program 3. Orientation - students receive orientation from teacher before policeman arrives
EVALUATION:	None
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:	All District of Columbia Elementary school childrem are eligible.
CONTACT PERSON:	Lt. Lewis H. Magruder, Jr.
ADDRESS:	300 Indiana Avenue, N. W. Room 412 PHONE: 629-5384

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

WASHINGTON TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

TITLE: AMIDS (Area Manpower Institutes for Development of staff)

PURPOSE: The purpose of AMIDS is to provide staff development for requesting agenices.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Education

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to assure better skill implementation for staff and youth.

PROBLEM: Often administrators are unsuccessful in their dealings with certain groups of people. This is generally due to a lack of knowledge at the factors that affect their lives. This makes it necessary to educate the educator so that he can be effective.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Follow-up and staff development services are provided.

1. Follow-up - surveys made and advance courses designed for alumni.
2. Staff Development - basic objective of entire program.

EVALUATION: There is staff evaluation, participant evaluation and professional evaluation.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Eligibility determined by legislation of 1962 MDTA as amended, and new pending legilature guidelines of 1970.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Robert L McKee

ADDRESS: 4100 Connecticut Avenue, N. W Phone: 629-7504

CAPITOL EAST NIGHT NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER

TITLE: EVENING EDUCATION AND RECREATION

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide constructive activities for children and youth in the evening.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Education

OBJECTIVES: The objective is to operate an education, and recreation program in the evenings (from 7PM to 9PM) for children and youth who live in the neighborhood. Further, the center offers emergency care and referrals.

PROBLEM: While there are a few programs available after school, even fewer are available at night.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Education, Welfare, Counseling, Referrals, Outreach, Transportation, and Recreation services are provided.

1. Education - Tutorial program on a one-to-one basis.
2. Welfare - emergency food and clothing.
3. Counseling - individual, crises-intervention counseling.
4. Referrals - made where appropriate for jobs, emergency housing, etc.
5. Outreach - schools in the area
6. Transportation - bus services provided for children who attend night program.
7. Recreation - boys club, sports, arts and crafts.

EVALUATION : This program is evaluated by the Lutheran Church of the Reformation.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: None

CONTACT PERSON: **Miss Blossom Antev**

ADDRESS: **226 East Capital Street, N.E.** PHONE: 543-5455

CHANGE, INC.

TITLE: COMMUNITY CORPORATION

PURPOSE: The purpose is to operate a non-profit corporation of neighborhood people in the Upper Cardozo Target area which will promote the welfare of all residents.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Education

OBJECTIVES: The objective is to operate a neighborhood community center and five commissions, each one specializing in a specific problem area which will meet the needs of the people. The commissions are Education, Health, Police Community Relations, Housing, Evictions and Urban Renewal, Consumer-Welfare and Senior Citizens.

PROBLEM: To alleviate the frustration and ineffectiveness of bureaucratic institutions which hamper the delivery of services, Change, Inc. operates teams which work directly with community residents.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The services provided are health, education, legal aid, welfare, financial aid and referral.

1. Health - aids persons who need medicaid, food stamps and medical services.
2. Education - education team serves as an arbitrator in conflicts between school and community.
3. Legal Aid - Neighborhood Legal Services located at center
4. Welfare - educate all consumers about how to buy nutritional foods.
5. Financial Aid - Credit Union (387-4412)
6. Referrals - made to supportive services

EVALUATION: Evaluation provided by U.P.O.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any area resident

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Ruth Webster

ADDRESS: 3308 - 14th Street, N.W. PHONE: 387-1235

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services

CHRIST CHILD SOCIETY

TITLE: Settlement House

PURPOSE: The purpose is to service area youth and those in poverty situations.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Education

OBJECTIVES: The objective is to promote educational and vocational achievement of youth, mobilize neighborhood action projects and improve public services programs, and to break down barriers of racial discrimination and economic exclusion.

PROBELM: The program originated from a concern that there were not enough programs for Black youth in the North East area.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Training, health, recreation, education, and referral, and financial aid services are provided.

1. Training - Career Development for youth, Youth Enterprises and Consumer Action, Pre Apprenticeship training program.
2. Health - information service
3. Recreation - and social development programs
4. Education - Tutoring and Pre-School
5. Referral - Social service to families with individual and financial crisis; counseling referrals to existing agencies.
6. Financial Aid - provides emergency financial assistance to area residents.

EVALUATION: Evaluation comes from the Board of Directors of the Christ Child Society and the Health & Welfare Council.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Certain components of the program require residency, however many are free to anyone.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs Anita B. Shelton

ADDRESS: 608 Massachusetts Ave., N.E.   PHONE: 546-1500

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS STREET ACADEMY

TITLE: Community Program

PURPOSE: The purpose is to serve as an educational and recreational outlet for youth in the area.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Education

OBJECTIVES: The objective is to provide a means for youth to become self-sufficient and be actively involved citizens working for the benefit of their community.

PROBLEM: There was a need for a program to take youngsters off the streets and channel their energies into projects that would help make them productive young citizens.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The services provided are education, on-job-training, counseling, recreation, narcotics, referral and follow-up.

1. Education - General Education Development(GED) for ages 16 and up, tutoring services offered for children under 16.
2. On-Job-Training - open air market run completely by young members of the program.
3. Counseling - individual and group counseling
4. Recreation - recreation projects, basket ball and skating
5. Narcotics - Symposiums with ex-addicts from NTA
6. Referral - for young people with drug addiction problems
7. Follow-Up - provided for drug addicts and children replaced in school system.

EVALUATION: The program is evaluated by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Only youth over 16 may participate in GED classes, all other components open to youth of all ages.

CONTACT PERSON: Miss Carol Jasper

ADDRESS: 1404 Park Road, N.W. **PHONE:** 234-2991

DAIRY COUNCIL OF GREATER METROPOLITAN D.C.

TITLE: Nutrition Education Organization

PURPOSE: The purpose of the program is to promote better health through better nutrition.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Eduacation

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to aid in solving health problems that result from poor nutrition for the total youth population where the need is indicated.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Outreach, staff development, counseling and education services are provided.

1. Outreach - consultation provided to nutrition planning committee
2. Staff Development - workshops and seminars developed for leaders
3. Counseling - provided for community leaders, citizen groups, etc.
4. Education - visual aide materials available upon request.

EVALUATION: The program is evaluated by the Dairy Association.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any professional, educational, or community leader and groups in the area.

CONTACT PERSON: Miss Jeanne Clarke

ADDRESS: 1511 - K Street, N.W. **PHONE:** 737-1150

99.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS UNITED COMMUNITY CENTER, INC.

TITLE: Juvenile Delinquency Training Program
Juvenile Counseling Project
Girls Skills Training Program
Environmental Education Program, and Dramatics Training Program

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide a broad spectrum of resources and training to assist in resolving problems of young people.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Education

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to reach out to 60,000 youths who will become involved in a community education and training program for adults, youth, and professionals which will enable them to act to prevent juvenile delinquency and to rehabilitate youths who have been put out or excludes wmphasis on assistance to families.

PROBLEM: In the Anacostia area there are sinsufficient resources to abate and and resolve enumerable socio-economic problems within the Anacostia area which have a negative impact upon some 70,000 youth residents and a total population of more than 200,000.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, education, referral, follow-up, outreach, welfare, research, and training services are provided.

1. Counseling - individual counseling by adults and youth
2. Education - juvenile delinquency prevention for the community; tutoring program
3. Referral - family services
4. Follow-up - all youth in Juvenile Counseling Project
5. Outreach - 60,000 youths in Anacostia area
6. Welfare - family assistance
7. Research - administrative component gathers resources
8. Training - gives Skills Training Program; Juvenile Delinquency Prevention (adults and youth are trained)

EVALUATION: Evaluation is provided by Health Education and Welfare

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Resident of the area or interested in assisting with youth problems.

CONTACT PERSON: William A. Sanders, Jr.

ADDRESS: 2027 Martin Luther King Avenue, S.E. PHONE: 678-2767

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

GALLAUDET COLLEGE - MODEL SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

TITLE: EDUCATION PROGRAM

PURPOSE: The purpose of the school is to provide day and residentail facilities for secondary education for young persons who are deaf in order to prepare them for college and other advanced study.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Education

OBJECTIVES: The objective is to prepare the deaf for higher education by comprehensive curriculum emphasizing individualized learning as well as research and demonstration in appropriate methods of instruction.

PROBLEM: Many deaf youth enter college without adequate education and preparation because of their handicap. The school is a preparatory effort to complete the education of deaf college bound youngsters.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The service provided is education.

1. Education - comprehensive high school program including most courses offered in a regular program. The school also offers a work study program.

EVALUATION: The school is monitored and evaluated by the U. S. Department of Health Education and Welfare.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Ages fourteen or older with a demonstrated reading level of third grade or higher on a standardized test applicants must ordinarily be free of major handicaps except hearing loss. Completion or near completion of an eight grade education required. Students applying for admission must also have a significant hearing loss.

CONTACT PERSON: Dr. Doin Hicks

ADDRESS: 7th & Florida Avenue, N.E. PHONE: 386-6251
Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

101

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

TITLE: STUDENT COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

PURPOSE:
(1) To enroll inner-city high school students in compensatory educational and cultural enrichment activities;
(2) To conduct seminars which will acquaint high school students with the various options open to them in the medical field;
(3) To seek graduates of District of Columbia high schools to enroll as fulltime students at Georgetown.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Education

OBJECTIVE:
(1) To enroll high school students in the college preparatory, Upward Bound Program of cultural enrichment activities year-round and 50 students in the summer program (number 1 above).
(2) To invite students to attend 8 Saturday seminars which will acquaint them with medical school and related careers (number 2 above).
(3) To conduct a Community Scholars Program (number 3 above) which invites students to the university for a six-week preparatory program which helps them acclimate to college life.

PROBLEM: In order to aspire a college education, high school students need exposure to the opportunities which are open to them and to the level and intensity of academic work they can expect.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The components are counseling, education, placement, outreach, and orientation.
1. Counseling - For careers in the field of medicine; advice on where and how to apply to college.
2. Education - Academic and cultural enrichment.
3. Placement - Preparation for entering Georgetown University students in the Community Scholars Program
4. Outreach - All D. C. high school students
5. Orientation - Introduction to college life

EVALUATION: Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any high school student who has completed the tenth grade but has not yet begun the twelveth grade.

CONTACT PERSON: Roy Cogdell

ADDRESS: Georgetown University
Student Community Programs

PHONE: 625-4211

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY READING CENTER

TITLE: READING SKILLS

PURPOSE: To improve reading skills of children and adults (as well as train reading teachers).

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Education

OBJECTIVE: To diagnose and tutor 10 to 30 children, individually or in groups, with reading skills. Tutoring sessions are held twice weekly at the minimum.

PROBLEM: Children who are non-readers or who read far below their age level need the assistance of professional teachers.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The components are counseling, education, evaluation, diagnosis, and staff development.

1. Education - Reading skills
2. Counseling - Consultations with parents
3. Evaluation - Constant re-evaluation by individual teachers
4. Diagnosis - Psychological tests, reading aptitude, spelling tests, vision, etc.
5. Staff development - Student teachers

EVALUATION: George Washington University

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Children from age six and adults of close to average ability with a reading deficiency. Diagnostic fee, $60.

Instruction:	Individual (per hour) -	$8.00
	Semi-individual	6.00
	Groups (per hour)	5.00

Nominal fees for instruction by student teachers.

CONTACT PERSON: Mary Ellen Coleman

ADDRESS: 2018 Eye Street, N.W. **PHONE:** 676-6286

HOPITALITY HOUSE, INC.

TITLE: Truancy Prevention Program

PURPOSE: The purpose of the Hospitality House Truancy Prevention Program is to identify the problems which cause chronic absenteeism, and provide supportive services to families and children as preventive measures

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Education

OBJECTIVE : The objective is to involve parents and other community residents in helping themselves, in addition to providing a vehicle whereby the total community can effectively focus on the problems of school absenteeism, truancy and tardiness and find satisfactory solutions.

PROBLEM: A study of attendance records for two months of selected classes in the 7th and 8th grades at one junior high school, and the 4th, 5th and 6th grades of three elementary schools in near northeast showed an average absentee rate for each student of about 25 per cent (or one school week out of each month). The attendance problem as dealt with by the Attendance Division of the public schools is not sufficient due to inadequate staff and the numerous truancy problems. Truant students tend to become dropouts; situations which cause truancy need to be identified and conbated for the development of a better community.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling and education are provided.

1. Counseling - consultations with parents advising that child is truant, identifying the cause and suggesting solutions
2. Education - skills training classes for community residents

EVALUATION: The Program is evaluated by the Model Cities Evaluation Team, Community, Health and Welfare Council, Hospitality House Board of Directors

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: None, service will be offered to any parent found through the program to need aid.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Oliver A. Cowan, Sr. or Mr. Lee Roy Clemons

Program Director — Administrative Assistant

ADDRESS: 535 Fifth Street, N. E.

PHONE: 543-3373

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

TITLE: UPWARD BOUND

PURPOSE: The purpose is to enroll inner-city high school students in compensatory educational and cultural enrichment activities.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention /Education

OBJECTIVES: The objective is to enroll 100 high school students in a program of compensatory educational and cultural activities which will help them better prepare for college.

PROBLEM: In order to aspire a college education and a career high school students need exposure to the opportunities which are open to them and to the level and intensity of academic work they can expect.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The components are Counseling, Education, Orientation and Outreach.

1. Counseling - individual and group
2. Education - academic and cultural enrichment
3. Orientation - introduction to college life
4. Outreach - all D. C. high school students

EVALUATION: Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any high school student who has completed the tenth grade but has not yet begun the twelveth grade.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Walter Evans

ADDRESS: 2213 -4th St., N.W. PHONE: 797-1794

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL

TITLE:	Education Program
PURPOSE	The purpose of the program is to promote community and intergroup relations and to promote Jewish educational and cultural activities.
MAJOR THRUST:	Prevention - Education
OBJECTIVE:	In the field of community relations, the Council is concerned with interpreting Jews and Judaism to the community as a whole. Emphasis is also placed on promoting intergroup understanding, cooperation, and progress in the areas of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties.
PROBLEM:	In a community where there is a many-faceted ethnic and racial background, there is a need for intergroup understanding on many levels.
SERVICES PROVIDED:	Education and research services are provided. 1. Education - work in religious schools to provide consultation 2. Research - on subjects relating to many aspects of Judaism and Civil Rights and Civil Liberties
EVALUATION:	The Council is evaluated by its Board of Directors and Standing Committees.
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:	This organization does not service individuals but coordinates on a community-wide level the educational and activity efforts of 13 Jewish youth organizations in area.
CONTACT PERSON:	Dr. Issac Franck
ADDRESS:	1330 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W. PHONE: 347-4628

KENDALL DEMONSTRATION SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

TITLE: Education Program

PURPOSE: To school's purpose is to provide a day school for children whose hearing loss is severe enough to require special education.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention-Education

OBJECTIVE: The program's objective is to provide elementary school education for deaf children between the ages of 4½ and 15, and within the next three years, will include a Preschool and Infant program.

PROBLEM: Children with severe hearing problems cannot benefit from traditional public school education. This necessitates the establishment of special schools to meet their educational needs.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, education, diagnosis, referral, recreation, placement, welfare and financial aid services are provided.

1. Counseling - provided for parents and students
2. Education - individualized education
3. Diagnosis - extent of impairment diagnosed
4. Referral - children and parents referred to appropriate agencies as need arises
5. Recreation - physical education part of curriculum
6. Placement - determined on recommendation of social worker and other professionals
7. Welfare - free dental care, etc. provided through Health Services Administration
8. Financial Aid - provided where appropriate

EVALUATION: The program is evaluated by the Department of Special Education as well as an internal evaluation.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: The child must be between 4½ and 15 years of age with a severe hearing loss. He must also be ambulatory, and toilet trained. There is a $1,790.00 tuititon fee which will be eliminated within two years.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. David Updegraff, Assistant Director

ADDRESS: 7th Street and Florida Avenue, N.E. PHONE: 386-5571

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

THE KINGSBURY CENTER & LABORATORY SCHOOL

TITLE: SPECIAL EDUCATION

PURPOSE: To identify the specific education disabilities of the child through thorough observation and testing, to prepare an individual program of remediation and restore him as rapidly as possible to full classroom participation.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Education

OBJECTIVE: To tutor school-age youngsters (kindergarten through college) who have educational problems by using an individually designed remedial course given on a one-to-one basis by tutors who have been trained by the Center in specialized techniques of remediation. The Center has tutors working in nearly 20 independent schools in the area. The lab school enrolls 34 children between the ages of 6 and twelve who have specific learning disabilities.

PROBLEM: Children who have learning disabilities need not only to learn the basic skills but to overcome their maturily lag, strengthen their sense of body image, orient their directionality, sharpen their perception and improve their gross motor movements as well as train their fine visual coordination.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The components are education, referral, evaluation, follow-up, diagnosis and staff development.

1. Education - Lab school and tutorial program
2. Referral - Made to appropriate agencies after diagnosis
3. Evaluation - Individual
4. Follow-up - Testing, tutoring
5. Diagnosis - Extensive testing
6. Staff Development - Training programs in techniques of remediation

EVALUATION: Kinsbury Center

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any child is eligible for diagnostic testing and those who have educational problems are eligible for tutoring. For admission to the Lab School, the child must be going on six or under ten years old. Tuition for the school is $3,100. Scholarships are available and the Board of Education provides aid for some children. Fees at the Center are: $175 for educational diagnostic testing; $180 for projective testing and $10 per hour for tutoring.

CONTACT PERSON:	Mr. John G. Hopper (Kingsbury Center)	Mrs. Sally Smith (Kinsbury Lab School)
ADDRESS:	2138 Bancroft Place, N.W.	1809 Phelps Place, N.W.
PHONE:	232-5878	232-5877

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

NANNIE HELEN BURROUGHS SCHOOL

TITLE:	ELEMENTARY EDUCATION AND CHILD TRANSITIONAL CENTER
PURPOSE:	The purpose os the School is to provide a program of regular educational design for young people.
MAJOR THRUST:	Prevention/Education
OBJECTIVE:	The objective is to operate a Child Transitional Center for youth and to continue to build curriculum through the Twelfth grade.
PROBLEM:	There is a need for community resources which offer teaching and training for youth.
SERVICES PROVIDED:	The services provided are education and recreation. 1. Education - Basic elementary education provided 2. Recreation - recreation activities provided at school.
EVALUATION:	No formal evaluation made.
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:	Any child between 2 and 9 years of age without any physical or mental defects.
CONTACT PERSON:	Mrs. Aurelia R. Downey
ADDRESS:	5001 Grant Street, N. E. PHONE: 398-5266 -2610

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

NEAR NORTHEAST COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT CORPORATION
YOUTH MEDITATORS

TITLE: BUSINESS KNOW-HOW, RECREATION AND EDUCATION PROGRAM

PURPOSE: The purpose is to give young people the experience of planning, operating and managing their own programs in the areas of education, recreation and business know-how.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Education

OBJECTIVES: The objective is to involve 800 youths between the ages of 7 and 22 in goal-directed education and recreation programs and in operating business enterprises in the community. Youth Meditators operate a go-kart and skating rink concession as well as a bookstore/library, further they run a teen nightclub and an exterminating service.

PROBLEM: There are a few opportunities for youths to learn first hand, how to operate and manage businesses.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The services provided are counseling, education, placement, recreation, narcotics, employment, on-job-training, outreach

1. Counseling - use services of CIC Community Action Staff
2. Education - preparation for G.E.D.; classes in Black History, and consumer rights.
3. Placement - job placement
4. Recreation - sports, arts & crafts, cultural enrichment
5. Narcotics - drug abuse workshops, speakers
6. Employment - youths work in all business enterprises
7. Training - Business skills
8. On-job training - at concessions and businesses
9. Outreach - All youth in Trinidad, Ivy City area

EVALUATION: Evaluation is provided by Model Cities and Youth Opportunity Services.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: None

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. William Michaels or Mr. Lawrence Ray

ADDRESS: 1328 Florida Ave., N.E. PHONE: 398-6040

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT CENTER #1

TITLE: Community Program

PURPOSE: This is a program which works through community organizations to educate the residents in the areas of basic education, housing and consumer action.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention - Education

OBJECTIVE: The program's objective is to improve the economic and social condition of Shaw area residents.

PROBLEM: Often residents are unaware of how community problems concerning housing and consumer action might best be handled to bring about a favorable solution.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, education, referral, placement, training, follow-up, outreach, orientation, welfare, transportation, narcotics, alcohol and staff development services are provided.

1. Counseling - individual and group basis
2. Education - tutorial program and preparation for G.E.D.
3. Referral - for general health services and alcoholics
4. Placement - alcoholics placed in rehabilitation program
5. Training - consumer action training
6. Follow-up - staff members make home visits
7. Outreach - information disseminated through door-to-door visits and mail
8. Orientation - done at intake
9. Welfare - housing and food on emergency basis
10. Transportation - tokens provided for referral appointments
11. Narcotics - teams lecture in schools
12. Alcohol - alcoholics referred to proper facilities
13. Staff Development - career training

EVALUATION: The program is evaluated by the Neighborhood Advisory Councils, U.P.O. and O.E.O.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: To be eligible, a person must live in the Shaw area and meet poverty level standards as set by O.E.O.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Perry Raney

ADDRESS: 1351 R Street, N. W. PHONE: 659-1000 ext.551

NORTHEAST NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

TITLE: Community Program

PURPOSE: The purpose of the N.E. Neighborhood Improvement Association is to involve residents of Stanton Park and other areas in meaningful participation in their own affairs. Further, it's purpose is to keep them aware of the needs of the community, and to seek ways and means by which the quality of life for residents may be improved. The emphasis at this time is on youth.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Education

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to provide training and promote skills conducive to available job opportunities in the Washington Metropolitan area and to provide educational, cultural, and recreational programmed activities.

PROBLEM: Since many residents felt that there was a lack of interest in community affairs, the N.E. Neighborhood House was established.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Training, health, referrals, recreation, and narcotic services are provided.

1. Training - of para-professionals in a variety of skills
2. Health - mental hygiene (women)
3. Recreation - trips, sports, arts & crafts
4. Referrals - Social Service
5. Narcotics - drug abuse program, coordination with Mayor's Office, Police District #5

EVALUATION: The program is evaluated by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Mayor's Youth Program, and the Office of Economic Opportunity.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Youth and families of Stanton Park and surrounding areas are eligible.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Terry Wingate

ADDRESS: 1016 9th Street, N.E. PHONE: 543-5969

Prepared by Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

POSTAL ACADEMY

TITLE: Street Academy for Drop-Outs

PURPOSE: The purpose is to give high school drop-outs the opportunity to return to school in a different setting.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Education

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to enroll 280 school drop-outs in a 16-month school program in which they will receive the GED upon completion. Young men and women are recruited for the school by street workers who place them in one of (2) storefront academies for a one to four-month program in which the students reach the 8th grade level. The students then attend the "academy in transition" in which they stay until they complete the requirements for the G.E.D. (usually 12 months).

PROBLEM: Many high school drop-outs do not have the opportunity to return to school. The Postal Academy offers them an alternative.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, outreach, follow-up, employment, health, referral and placement services are provided.

1. Counseling - street workers counsel all students individually.
2. Outreach - street workers recruit students for the school
3. Follow-up - individual follow-up for about 1 year
4. Employment - about one-quarter of the students are provided with part time, evening work for the Post Office.
5. Health - comprehensive health care
6. Referral - street workers refer students to appropriate services
7. Placement - in jobs and college

EVALUATION: Educational Testing Service and the Dept. of Labor, provides the evaluation.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any school drop-out who is between the ages of 16&22.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Monkarlandio Franklin

ADDRESS: 1230 TAYLOR STREET, N. W. PHONE: 291-5264

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

PROJECT PRIDE/AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

TITLE:	COLLEGE CERTIFICATE PROGRAM
PURPOSE:	The purpose is to give two years of college experience to students who because of their secondary school record and financial standing would otherwise not be admitted.
MAJOR THRUST:	Prevention/Education
OBJECTIVE:	The objective is to enroll 200 "high risk" students on a parttime basis in a certified program which consists of ten courses at The American University. The program is currently being expanded into an Associate Arts Degree.
PROBLEM:	Many potentially good college students do not have the opportunity to go to a university because their secondary school record is generally no indication of a student's ability to perform at the college level. A special program is needed which caters to "high risk" students and significantly challenges standard university assumptions about who is educable on the university level.
SERVICES PROVIDED:	Counseling, referrals, education, follow-up, orientation, and financial aid services are provided. 1. Counseling - academic advise 2. Referrals - made where appropriate 3. Education - certificate received upon completion of ten courses, in good standing 4. Follow-up - all students 5. Orientation - special two-day program 6. Financial aid - given to students who wish to register for a degree
EVALUATION:	The program is evaluated by The American University and Pride, Inc, on a parttime basis.
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:	Any person who is over the age of 16, and whose income is under $5-6000 per year. Tuition is paid by the American University.
CONTACT PERSON:	Mr. Stephen A. Horblitt
ADDRESS:	The American University, 355 McKinley Building PHONE: 686-2530

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

READING RESEARCH FOUNDATION

TITLE: Remedial Reading Program

PURPOSE: The foundation's purpose is to work with small groups of slow-learners and underachievers who show soft signs of neuro-physiological disorganization.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Education

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to return the learning diabled child to the mainstream of education when he is able to function adequately.

PROBLEM: Many children are underachievers because of perceptual handicaps. When the problem is identified, it can be dealt with through perceptual motor exercises and reading therapy.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Treatment, education, and training services are provided.

1. Treatment - perceptual motor exercises and reading therapy provided
2. Education - remedial reading provided
3. Training - motor development and language arts

EVALUATION: The foundation is evaluated by the National Office of the Reading Research Foundation, Inc., Chicago, Illinois.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any child who has near normal, or above I.Q. and demonstrates a lag between ability and performance is eligible. The child must be between 1st grade and senior high school ages. Special Summer program for 1st grade 7 Kindgtn

CONTACT PERSON: Joy Sherin Scott, Director

ADDRESS: 4626 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W. PHONE: 363-7401

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

SOCIAL HYGIENE SOCIETY OF
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON

TITLE: Education Program

PURPOSE: The purpose of the society is to help people understand and manage sex in its relation to health, good citizenship, marriage, parenthood and family life.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention and Education

OBJECTIVES: The objectives of the society are to prevent veneral disease and illegitimacy through educational programs by presenting factual information; motivate people, particularly youth to understand, care absent and seek personal responsibility and self discipline.

PROBLEM: There is a serious health problem and rising welfare aid in the District of Columbia because of an increase in the veneral disease and illegitimate birth rates.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, referral, out-reach, health, education, and training are the services provided.

1. Counseling - individual and family
2. Referral - as required, clients referred to Public Health facilities for treatment.
3. Out-reach - newsletter, radio, T.V., lectures and discussions to community organizations, public schools, and colleges, special telephone message service on one or another facet of VD control, illegitimacy and sex guidance.
4. Health - lectures on venereal disease, illegitimacy, sex guidance, boy-gir relationships, and marriage.
5. Education - sex education lectures and literature.
6. Training - leadership training for youth leaders, counselors, teachers, social workers, nurses and clergy.

EVALUATION: Health and Welfare Council evaluates the society.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any person within the Washington Metropolitan Area is elibible to participate.

CONTACT PERSON: Me. Jackie Rilgore

ADDRESS: 927 - 15th Street, N.W. **PHONE:** 638-1458/2974

SPANISH EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT CENTER

TITLE: Education for Spanish-Speaking Children

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide an educational center which will specifically serve the Spanish-speaking community.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Education

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to operate an educational program for the 50,000 Spanish-speaking residents of the city in an effort to make a bi-lingual, bi-cultural community.

PROBLEM: Spanish-speaking children are at disadvantage since they are in a school system which is based on a culture different from their own. They need a program which will help them adjust to their new environment and at the same time retain their own culture and cultural pride.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Education, staff development, outreach and referral are the components.

1. Education - Spanish-English instruction, tutoring, school readiness program and library
2. Staff Development - 60 volunteers from local universities
3. Outreach - 50,000 Spanish-speaking people
4. Recreation - art, field trips, and drama classes
5. Referral - adults are referred to appropriate places for education

EVALUATION: Private Foundations

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any child or youth between the ages of 3 and 20

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Blanca Westgate

ADDRESS: 3045 -15th Street, N. W. PHONE: 462-8848

TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

TITLE: COMMUNITY EDUCATION PROGRAM

PURPOSE: The purpose of the Association is to improve the general health and welfare of the community.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention/Education

OBJECTIVE: The objective of the Association is to work towards the eradication of tuberculosis, the control of other respiratory diseases, the elimination of air pollution and cigarettee smoking.

PROBLEM: There is a great need to make the public aware of some of the factors which cause poor health.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Education, outreach, diagnosis, referrals, financial aid, welfare and health services are provided.

1. Education - Prepares publications on smoking, T.B., and other respiratory diseases, and pollution.
2. Outreach - distributes publications on smoking, T.B., and other respiratory deseases, and air pollution; provides consultation to community agencies.
3. Diagnosis - provides X-Rays through screening programs.
4. Referrals - as required
5. Financial Aid - Scholorships available for studies in health education.
6. Welfare - Loans respiratory equipment to patients with advanced emphysema.
7. Health - Social Services and occupational therapy are provided.

EVALUATION: Evaluation is made by the National Tuberculosis Assoc.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any resident of the District of Columbia is eligible.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Sandifon

ADDRESS: 1714 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. PHONE: 920-1904

TUTORING SERVICES

TITLE:	EDUCATION PROGRAM
PURPOSE:	The purpose is to tutor youth between grades 1-12 and young adults attempting to get high school diplomas.
MAJOR THRUST:	Prevention/Education
OBJECTIVES:	The objective is to provide adequate tutoring service in reading and math to those in need of it.
PROBLEM:	Many school age youth and young people trying to get high school diplomas would benefit from indicidual attention in problem areas of study.
SERVICES PROVIDED:	The services provided are educational. 1. Education - Tutoring in reading and math.
EVALUATION:	The program does a self evaluation.
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:	The only requirement is an interest in being tutored.
CONTACT PERSON:	Mrs. Lillian Horton
ADDRESS:	1100 Vermont Avenue, N. W. PHONE: 659-1100

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

UPLIFT HOUSE COMMUNITY CENTER, INC.

TITLE: Goal-directed Education, Recreation, and Job Training Program

PURPOSE: To involve youth in goal-directed and constructive activities which will steer them away from the path of crime.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention /Education

OBJECTIVES: (1) The objective of Project CROWN, directed at Crime Reduction on Washington Neighborhoods, is to reach 500 youths between the ages of 15 and 25, with a program of goal-directed education and recreation; job training, counseling and placement.
(2) The objective of the program at Uplift House, which utilizes the resources of Vista volunteers, is to operate goal-directed educational and recreational activities for children between the ages of 6 and 12. Further, Uplift House meets the emergency needs for food, clothing and shelter for community residents as well as providing crisis-intervention counseling and casework on a continuing basis.

PROBLEM: Too often juvenile delinquency prevention programs make the claim that they provide alternate activities for youths, but rarely are their programs goal-directed and motivating.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The components are education, recreation, outreach, training, counseling, placement, referrals, welfare, employment and health.

1. Education - tutorial programs; at Project CROWN, preparation for G.E.D. and Civil Service examination, courses in first aid, child care and so on.
2. Recreation - daily programs at the centers as well as in cooperation with the Department of Recreation programs and facilities; field trips
3. Outreach - target area NPC #10
4. Training - teachers and appropriate personnel are brought in to train youths for jobs and referrals are made to job training programs
5. Counseling - job counseling; crisis-intervention; casework
6. Placement - job placement
7. Referrals - for job training and placement
8. Welfare - emergency food, clothing and shelter for those in need
9. Employment - project CROWN employs Neighborhood Youth Corps members
10. Health - first aid and home nursing training

EVALUATION: Social Services Administration

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: NONE

TACT PERSON: Mr. Goins Project CROWN PHONE: 232-2900
Uplift House 1536 -15th St.,N. W. - 667-5760
ADDRESS: 1502 Q Street. N. W.

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services - 629-5384

WASHINGTON HEART ASSOCIATION

TITLE: SUMMER INTERN PROGRAM

PURPOSE: The purpose is to encourage young people to go into careers in medicine or research.

MAJOR THRUST: Prevention / Education

OBJECTIVES: The objective is to place 40 high school students, who qualify through testing, in positions in research at Washington hospitals and research institutes.

PROBLEM: Few high school students have the opportunity to work in the field of medical research. Given this opportunity, they will seek careers in medicine and research.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Education, on-job-training and financial-aid, are the services provided.

1. Education - students attend three Saturday lectures before taking the qualifying test.
2. On-job-training - summer scholarship winners work in research institutes and hospitals.
3. Financial-aid - winners receive $200.

EVALUATION: The program is evaluated by the Washington Heart Association.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: High school students who are selected by teachers designated by the Heart Association are eligible to take the test. Students who attend public, private, or parochial schools are eligible.

CONTACT PERSON Miss M. Rosenberg

ADDRESS: 2007 I Street, N.W. PHONE: 296-4697

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

CULTURAL RESOURCES
Definition & Index

CULTURAL RESOURCES PROGRAMS

Definition

Programs in this section are designed to provide training and exposure in both the Fine Arts and Graphic Arts as an acculturation process for children and youth in the District. Such exposure is deemed crucial for the development and refinement of fertile young minds along creative and imaginative avenues. The programs are subcategorized as follows: (1) Visual Arts, (2) Performing Arts, and (3) Communication.

CULTURAL RESOURCES - VISUAL ARTS

1. Department of Recreation
   Washington Youth Gardens

2. African Art Museum
   Art Appreciation

3. National Collection of Fine Arts (Smithsonian
   Art Involvement

4. National Gallery of Art
   Art Appreciation

5. National Trust For Historic Preservation
   Tours of Historic Sites

6. New Thing Enterprises
   Cultural and Creative Expression Program

CULTURAL RESOURCES - PERFORMING ARTS

1. Department of Recreation
   Mobile Recreation

2. Back Alley Theatre
   Theatre Workshops

3. Black American Theatre
   Summer Training Program

4. The Choral Arts Society of Washington
   Community Chorus

5. D. C. Youth Symphony Orchestra
   Youth Symphony Orchestra

6. Operation Heritage
   Community Program

7. Urban Arts Program
   Music, Dance and Drama Experience

8. Washington Community School Of Music
   Music Lessons

9. Washington Dancers Repertory, Inc.
   Free Dance Concerts

10. Wolfetrapp/American University Academy
    For the Performing Arts
    Piano and Violin Classes

CULTURAL RESOURCES - COMMUNICATIONS

1. D. C. Public Schools
   Summer Fine Arts Centers

2. D. C. Black Writers Workshop
   Creative Writing

3. Fides House Communications Workshop
   Communications Workshop

4. George Washington Unviersity
   Workshops For Careers In The Arts

CULTURAL RESOURCES
Visual Arts

D. C. RECREATION DEPARTMENT
SPECIAL PROGRAMS

TITLE: Washington Youth Gardens

PURPOSE: To teach the basic gardening skills that create an awareness of the components of the natural environment.

MAJOR THRUST: Cultural Resources/Visual Arts

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to provide the facilities and the opportunity for urban youth to become actively involved in nature study and conservation.

PROBLEM: There is a need to develop an awareness of the various components of the natural environment for plant life and beauty among youth.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Education, recreation, and training are provided.

1. Education - extension of youth's science course in school, and knowledge concerning seeds, parts of a flower, insects, plants and birds.
2. Recreation - entire gardening program is one of recreation
3. Training - informal training

EVALUATION: The program is evaluated by the D. C. Recreation Department.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: All youth, particularily those between the ages of 8 and 13 are eligible.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. William C. Hash

ADDRESS: 3149 16th Street, N. W. **PHONE:** 291-7482

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

AFRICAN ART MUSEUM

TITLE: ART APPRECIATION

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide a showcase for the community on the creative heritage of Africa.

MAJOR THRUST: Cultural Resources/Visual Arts

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to display and provide an educational program relating to the art, cultural and history of the African people.

PROBLEM: There has been very little accurate information about African past or present available to the public. The African Art Museum was created to present an undistorted view of African history and culture.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The service provided is Education.

1. Education- guided tours, lectures on African Art, classroom Sessions, and extension program into schools

EVALUATION: Evaluation is carried out informally by granting agencies.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: None

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Edward Cutler, Curator of Education

ADDRESS: 316-318 "A" Street, N. E. PHONE: 547-8101

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services
629-5384

NATIONAL COLLECTION OF FINE ARTS (SMITHSONIAN)

TITLE: Art Involvement

PURPOSE: The purpose is to introduce children and youth to works of art by helping them discover the interrelationship between themselves and art.

MAJOR THRUST: Cultural Resources/Visual Arts

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to enable student groups to utilize the art museum as a visual resource.

PROBLEM: Since the schools cannot provide original works of art, cultural enrichment programs sponsored by local museums are essential to provide first hand experiences with a variety of art objects.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The service provided is education.

1. Education
   - Improvisational Tours - Volunteers use improvisational theater techniques to involve students with works of art. (Offered everyday during the school year)
   - Media Tours - Students see technique demonstrations of paintings and prints and them tour appropriate collections.
   - Learning to Look - Involvement with works of art through discussion of their visual characteristics. Primarily for secondary school students.
   - Creative Screen - Films on art and films as art shown on the first and third Thursday and Saturday of every month. Continuous showings, 11 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.
   - Children's Gallery - open every day.
   - Public Tours - Weekly, June to September, daily October - June.
   - Special Events - day-long festivals such as a children's day, black art week, etc.

EVALUATION: Evaluation is provided by the National Collection of Fine Arts Commission.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: None

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Darrel Sewell

ADDRESS: 8th and G Streets, N.W. PHONE; 381-5189
(use 9th Street entrance due to subway construction)

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

TITLE: ART APPRECIATION

PURPOSE: The purpose is to introduce children to American and Foreign painting and Sculpture and further, to enrich their knowledge of the arts.

MAJOR THRUST: Cultural Resources/Visual Arts

OBJECTIVES: The objective is to invite groups of 15 or more children, youth, and/or adults to make reservations for tours of the gallery. Tours are prepared for specific subjects and age groups upon request with 2 weeks notice.

PROBLEM: Since the schools provide only limited art education, cultural enrichment programs sponsored by local museums are essential to the community.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Education services are provided.

1. Education

   Tours - are prepared for specific age groups and subject areas, services 6:00 to 7:15

   Movies - During the summer months, Kenneth Clark's "Civilization" series will be shown on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings at 6:15 and 7 p.m.

EVALUATION: None

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: None

CONTACT PERSON: **Betsy** Tingley

ADDRESS: Constitution Avenue, at 6th Street, N.W.
PHONE: RE. 7-4215

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

TITLE: TOURS OF HISTORIC SITES

PURPOSE: The purpose is to open historic sites to the public.

MAJOR THRUST: Cultural Resources/Visual Arts

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to give tours of the Woodrow Wilson House, Decatur House and Woodlawn Plantation.

PROBLEM: Historic sites provide much needed cultural enrichment for young people.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Education is the service provided.

1. Education - tours of historic sites

EVALUATION: None

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Students are charged a fee of 25¢ if they come as individuals. Special group rates are available through advance arrangements.

CONTACT PERSON: Mary Alexander

ADDRESS: 748 Jackson Place, N.W. **PHONE:** 382-3304

NEW THING ENTERPRISES

TITLE:	CULTURAL AND CREATIVE EXPRESSION PROGRAM
PURPOSE:	The purpose is to fill a cultural void in the District of Columbia.
MAJOR THRUST:	Cultural Resources - Visual Arts
OBJECTIVES:	The objective is to provide an educational experience in Black culture, and outlets for creative expression. Workshops are designed to develop artistic talents in areas of painting, photography, film, graphics, dance, music, and word expression.
PROBLEM:	Although the population of the District of Columbia is 73.4% Black, there have been and are very few agencies that deal specifically with a Black cultural arts program.
SERVICES PROVIDED:	Training, and orientation services are provided. 1. Training - in photography, film and graphics 2. Orientation - into black cultural arts
EVALUATION:	Evaluation is provided by the Board of Directors.
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:	Service available to all, minimum age of 5.
CONTACT PERSON:	Mr. James Thornton
ADDRESS:	1811 Columbia Road, N.W. PHONE: 332-4500

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

CULTURAL RESOURCES
Performing Arts

D. C. RECREATION DEPARTMENT

TITLE:	Mobile Recreation
PURPOSE:	To provide needed recreation and entertainment for persons located in areas where the production of such activities may be necessarily limited..
MAJOR THRUST:	Cultural Resources/Performing Arts
OBJECTIVE:	The objective is to portray an important element of community life by provoking, encouraging, and stimulating participants in their desire for new and broadening leisure-time pursuits.
PROBLEM:	There is a need to provide free entertaiment in the inner-city where it is usually inaccessible.
SERVICES PROVIDED:	Education, recreation, training, on-job-training, outreach, transportation are provided. 1. Education - all organized music; vocal, instrumental, technical and listening 2. Recreation - vocational and recreational pursuits in the fields of the performing arts. 3. Training - workshops and projects for personnel 4. On-Job-Training - N.Y.C. workers, Summer Aides, and regular summer employees provided training while on the job 5. Outreach - maximum amount of entertainment provided in the community, schools, churches and recreation centers 6. Transportation - provided to carry performer to performance cites
EVALUATION:	Evaluation is completed by the D. C. Recreation Department and by responses from the community.
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:	All youth as spectators are eligible, and the teenage population which finds its avenues in the fields of the performing arts.
CONTACT PERSON:	Mr. Raymond Gray
ADDRESS:	6115 Chillum Place, N. E. PHONE: 829-7050

BACK ALLEY THEATRE

TITLE: THEATRE WORKSHOPS

PURPOSE: The Back Alley Theatre is a semi-professional, non profit community organization designed to offer a variety of structured experiences in Theatre art.

MAJOR THRUST: Cultural Resources/Performing Arts

OBJECTIVES: The objective is to involve the public in theatre productions that are relevant to them and their communities.

PROBLEM: A lack of cultural activity for Black people in the community.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Training and education services are provided.

1. 1. Training - Theatre Workshops

2. Education - Theatre Arts

EVALUATION: The program is evaluated by D. C. Commission on the Arts.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: None

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Estis

ADDRESS: 1365 Kennedy Street, N. W. PHONE: 723-2040

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

BLACK AMERICAN THEATRE

TITLE: SUMMER TRAINING PROGRAM

PURPOSE: The purpose is to give young people the opportunity to experiment in theatre.

MAJOR THRUST: Cultural Resources/Performing Arts

OBJECTIVES: The objective is to enroll about 20 high school students in a training program in theatre arts. Further, the theatre will offer afternoon performances so that young people can attend.

PROBLEM: Since the schools provide only limited opportunities for young people to experiment in theatre arts, training programs such as the one at Black American Theatre are needed.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Education, and Training services are provided.

1. Education - afternoon performances for young people

2. Training - high school students are trained in theatre arts.

EVALUATION: Theatre critics' reviews of performances.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: For the training program, high school students were asked to audition.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Paul Allen

ADDRESS: 104 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W. PHONE: 483-2251

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

THE CHORAL ARTS SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

TITLE: COMMUNITY CHORUS

PURPOSE: The purpose is to give all members of the community the opportunity to participate in a chorus which exists to entertain the community.

MAJOR THRUST: Cultural Resources/Performing Arts

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to organize a community chorus which will perform not only at theatres, such as the Kennedy Center for Performing Arts, but at local hospitals, churches, schools, etc.

PROBLEM: Few cultural programs offer the opportunity for such wide participation as the Choral Arts Society does.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Training and education services are provided.

1. Education - cultural enrichment
2. Training - musical instruction

EVALUATION: Evaluation is provided by musical critics.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Eligibility is determined solely by singing talent. Auditions are held each fall.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Norman Scribner

ADDRESS: 3951 Harrison Street, N. W. **PHONE:** 244-3669

D. C. YOUTH SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

TITLE: YOUTH SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide music instructions, performance and appreciation for students in grades 2 through 12.

MAJOR THRUST: Cultural Resources/Performing Arts

OBJECTIVES: The objective is to enroll as many as 1200 students in a musical enrichment program offering children between the ages of 7 and 18 musical instruction and the opportuity to perform.

PROBLEM: The Youth Symphony Orchestra offers children and youth the opportunity to play in an ochestra.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Training and education services are provided.

1. Training - musical instruction and performance
2. Education - music appreciation

EVALUATION: The program is evaluated by D. C. Public Schools, Division of Planning, Research and Evaluation.

ELIGIBILIYY REQUIREMENTS: Any child with musical ability who is enrolled in grades 2 through 12.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. L. McLain

ADDRESS: Coolidge High School
5th and Tuckerman, N.W.
20011

PHONE: 723-1612

OPERATION HERITAGE
ART CENTER

TITLE: COMMUNITY PROGRAM

PURPOSE: The purpose is to introduce different forms of the performing arts to youth in the community.

MAJOR THRUST: Cultural Resources/Performing Arts

OBJECTIVES: There are two main objectives: (1) To operate an art studio where children and youth may take painting lessons and (2) To organize talented student groups to perform in shows at schools and other locations in the city.

PROBLEM: Few programs in the performing arts are presented to audiences made up of children and youth.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The services provided are education and training.

1. Education - cultural enrichment performances
2. Training - art lessons

EVALUATION: None

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: None

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Georgette Powell
Mr. Ivory Egypt

ADDRESS: 3616½ - 14th Street, N. W. PHONE: 829-0751

URBAN ARTS PROGRAM

TITLE: MUSIC, DANCE AND DRAMA EXPERIENCE

PURPOSE: The purpose is to give children the opportunity to experiment in music, dance and drama, and to learn that all three arts are interrelated.

MAJOR THRUST: Cultural Resources/Performing Arts

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to enroll children between the ages of 7 and 14 who live in the Mt. Pleasant area in a program which teaches the ensemble approach to the performing arts, that is, while music, dance and drama are all taught, they are integrated into one production. This summer The Urban Arts Program will present one children's drama and one children's musical.

PROBLEM: Since the schools provide only limited opportunities for young people to experiment in theatre arts, training programs such as the one run by Urban Arts Program are needed.

SERVICES OROVIDED: Education and training services are provided.

1. Education - music, dance, and drama training
2. Training - Theatre production

EVALUATION: Evaluation is provided by OEO (OEO contracts to Mount Pleasant Neighbors Association.)

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Children must register for the program.

CONTACT PERSON: Thomasina Allen

ADDRESS: Mt. Pleasant Library
16th & Lamont Street, N.W.

PHONE: 291-5013

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

WASHINGTON COMMUNITY SCHOOL OF MUSIC

TITLE: MUSIC LESSONS

PURPOSE: The purpose is to furnish lessons in Music and Dance to the community at large, regardless of their ability to pay

MAJOR THRUST: Cultural Resources/Performing Arts

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to provide the wherewithall for people in the community to gain an awareness and appreciation for an art form.

PROBLEM: Until the establishment of the Washington School of Music, Washington was one of the few cities without a community music school.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The services provided are education and training.

1. Education - hour long classes in Literature and Materials of Music.
2. Training - half hour private lessons in chosen instrument

EVALUATION: None

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any interested persons. Children must be accompanied by parent or registration.

CONTACT PERSON: Dr. Calvin Dash

ADDRESS: 22nd & Varnum Street, N. E. **PHONE:** 526-5737

'repared by the Office of youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

WASHINGTON DANCERS REPERTORY, INC.

TITLE: FREE DANCE CONCERTS

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide free dance concerts for the community.

MAJOR THRUST: Cultural Resources/Performing Arts

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to participate in the Summer-in-the-Parks program by presenting free dance concerts at noontime at different locations and on Sundays at Guy Mason Recreation Center.

PROBLEM: Since few concerts are free, young people often cannot attend dance concerts. The Summer-in-the-Parks program gives them this opportunity.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Education is the service provided.

1. Education - ballet and modern dance concerts

EVALUATION: None

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Members of dance company perform.

CONTACT PERSON: Ethel Butler

ADDRESS: 5204B River Road

PHONE: 654-1141

WOLFETRAPP/AMERICAN UNIVERSITY ACADEMY FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

TITLE: Piano and Violin classes

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide intensive musical training for talented pianists and violinists.

MAJOR THRUST: Cultural Resources/Performing Arts

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to enroll youth of all ages in piano and violin master classes which will meet in two or three-week sessions at American University.

PROBLEM: The WolfeTrapp/American University Academy offers much needed professional, intensive musical training.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Training and education are the services provided.
1. Training - professional music training
2. Education - music education

EVALUATION: None

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any child or young person may register for one of the sessions. During the summer there will be three piano class. The 2-week sessions are $140. The 3-week sessions are $210. Sessions are worth 3 undergraduate or graduate credits. There will be two 3-week violin sessions, $210 each and 3 credits. The String Chamber Program, $420, is a 6-week program and worth 6 credits.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Eugene B. Kassman

ADDRESS: American University
College of Arts and Sciences

PHONE: 686-2449

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

CULTURAL RESOURCES
Communications

D. C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

TITLE: SUMMER FINE ARTS CENTERS

PURPOSE: The centers are designed to give students training in visual arts, music and creative writing.

MAJOR THRUST: Cultural Resources/Communications

OBJECTIVES: The objective is to give the participants an opportunity to enrich the learning they have started in school and to provide a body of experiences, non verbal to improve their ability in communicative arts.

PROBLEM: A need to establish program in the city widen the cultural horizons of the young people by offering learning experiences in the arts.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Education and training services are provided.

1. Education - classes in creative writing

2. Training - in visual and musical arts

EVALUATION: Evaluation is provided by D. C. Commission on the Arts.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: The center at Baachus Jr. High serves the ages 5 their 18. The other two locations Evans and Sousa Jr. High School, serve the ages between 9 and 15.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Hortence Taylor

ADDRESS: Baachus Jr. High School
Evans Jr. High School
Sousa Jr. High School

PHONE: 347-0051

D. C. BLACK WRITERS WORKSHOPS

TITLE: CREATIVE WRITING

PURPOSE: The purpose is to build a group of black writers in the Washington area.

MAJOR THRUST: Cultural Resources/Communications

OBJECTIVES: The objective is to seek writers, of any age, who are interested in attending 2 workshops each month in their field of interests, that is, poetry, fiction, playwriting or children's books. The playwriting group sponsors performances of their work.

PROBLEM: Washington writers recognize the necessity of developing their talent as a group in order to enhance their individual talents.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Evaluation, training, and education services are provided.

1. Evaluation - each writer's work is evaluated by the workshop in which he participates
2. Training - writers learn various techniques of writing.
3. Education - published authors read workshops

EVALUATION: None

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any person who is interested in building a group of black writers from the Washington Area and who has work (poetry,prose,etc) in progress.

CONTACT PERSON: Annie Crittenden

ADDRESS: Church of the Redeemer
15th & **Girard** Street, N. W.

PHONE: 529-4356

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services PHONE: 529-4356

FIDES HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS WORKSHOP

TITLE: COMMUNICATIONS WORKSHOP

PURPOSE: The purpose is to use the communications media to bring the community together, around issues that are meaningful to them.

MAJOR THRUST: Cultural Resources/Communications

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to train young people to make video tapes in the community, for example, "street corner raps", tapes of special events, human interest, stories etc. The video tape production is shown to the residents where it was made.

PROBLEM: The communications media offers a versatile way to "bring the community together," yet it is difficult to find programs which will make the initial investment in the necessary equipment and training.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Training, education and outreach services are provided.

1. Training - uses of video tape
2. Education - communications media
3. Outreach - all community residents can at some time, "see themselves on TV".

EVALUATION: The program is evaluated by Fides House

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: None except interest in communications.

CONTACT PERSON: Vernard R Gray

ADDRESS: 1554 - 8th Street, N. W. PHONE: CO 5-4718

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

TITLE: WORKSHOPS FOR CAREERS IN THE ARTS

PURPOSE: The primary purpose of the program is to provide talented public school students with skill, training and exposure to the "Arts", particularly those students who because of limited economic resources are unable to gain meaningful training and other experiences on their own.

MAJOR THRUST: Cultural Resources/Communications

OBJECTIVES: The objective is to give students professional training so that they will be equipped with the skills necessary to pursue a career in the Arts, and to erase the fears and suppressions that Black students may have regarding the arts; to bring them in contact with professionals already in the field and to familiarize them with the degree of competency required for one to succeed in the arts.

PROBLEM: A lack of programs in the city to provide formal training and guidance in the arts.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Training and education services are provided.

1. Training - workshops in art
2. Education - classroom instruction in the Arts

EVALUATION: George Washington University provides the evaluation.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Students from grades 8 thru 12; from any District of Columbia school may apply to the program, applications reviewed by the Board of Director and Staff for admittance.

CONTACT PERSON: **Mr. Michael Malone**

ADDRESS: George Washington University
2029 G Street, N. W.
PHONE: 676-6518

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

CHILDRENS SERVICES
Definition & Index

CHILDREN'S SERVICES PROGRAMS

Definition

Programs in this section provide services for children from the pre-natal through pre-school stages of their growth. Such services are provided in the District along a widely varieted scale to include the following subcategories: (1) Pre-Natal Services, (2) Pediatric Care, and (3) Pre-School Programs.

CHILDREN'S SERVICES - PRE-NATAL

1. Florence Crittenton Home
   Services For Unwed Mothers
2. House of Mercy
   Services For Unwed Mothers
3. Ionia Whipper Home, Inc.
   Services For Unwed Mothers

CHILDREN'S SERVICES - PEDIATRICS

1. Department of Human Resources
   Infant and Preschool Division,
   Children and Youth Project

2. Cafritz Memorial Hospital
   Youth Services

3. Freedmen's Hospital and Outpatient
   Youth Services

4. Kiwanis Club Clinic
   Orthopedic Services

5. Providence Hospital and Outpatient Clinic
   Youth Services

CHILDREN'S SERVICES - PRE-SCHOOL

1. Department of Human Resources
   Day Care Centers
2. Capitol Head Start
   Day Care
3. Child Day Care Association, Inc.
   Day Care Services
4. Child Day Care Centers
   Child Day Care
5. Child Day Care Centers
   Child Day Care
6. D. C. Community Coordinated Child Care
   Coordination of Child Care Services
7. Family Day Care Homes
   Child Day Care
8. Georgetown Children's House
   Youth Program
9. Half-Day Child Day Care Centers and Pre-Schools
   Day Care
10. Model School Pre-School
    Pre-School Program
11. National Capitol Area Child Day Care Association
    Day Care
12. Parent and Child Center
    Family Education
13. Peirce-Warwick Services of the Washington
    Home For Foundlings
    Peirce-Warwick Infant Day Care in Mobile Homes

CHILDREN SERVICES
Pre-Natal

FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOME

TITLE: SERVICES FOR UNWED MOTHERS

PURPOSE: A non-profit social service agency that provides a medical care program and services to meet the individual needs of girls and women pregnant out-of-wedlock.

MAJOR THRUST: Children's Services/Pre-Natal

OBJECTIVE: To provide services for any person pregnant out-of-wedlock who feels the need to leave her home or her usual living arrangement whether or not these include need for residential care.

PROBLEM: Health care for prospective mothers who would not otherwise receive it is necessity in communities.

SERVICES PROVIDED:
Counseling - professional counseling to pregnant girl, the young man involved and the parents of each as appropriate to needs.
Diagnosis - determination of needs
Residential - residential care for last 2 months of pregnancy and post-partum care in F.C.H. hospital
Education - educational program is available
Recreation - planned group activities
Health - medical assistance to mother and babies
Outreach - continuing assistance to mother after discharge
Referral - cooperative planning with community social agencies
Treatment - sustained pre-partum, delivery and post-partum care for mothers and babies

EVALUATION: In-house evaluation and by Department of Public Health

LIGIBILITY EQUIREMENTS: No restrictions except limited physical and financial resources of the home.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Nina T. Smith

ADDRESS: 4759 Reservoir Road, N. W. PHONE: FE.3-3600

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

HOUSE OF MERCY

TITLE: SERVICES FOR UNWED MOTHERS

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide a residence to serve unmarried pregnant girls and young women.

MAJOR THRUST: Children's Services/Pre-Natal

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to offer housing to thirty young women who are unmarried and pregnant. The house offers a personalized, homelike atmosphere and the program is focused on the attainment or reinforcement of personal diginity - also special attention is given to assisting those who wish to keep their baby.

PROBLEM: For young women who are unmarried and pregnant, the experience of maternity and infant care can be damaging. They need the opportunity to use the experinece toward the development of self understanding and greater maturity.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The components are counseling, education, referral, recreation, follow-up, health and welfare.

1. Counseling - Individual counseling and group counseling is given.
2. Education - High school courses are offered
3. Referrals - made to adoptive agencies
4. Recreation - daily activities
5. Follow-up - for those who keep their infants
6. Health - comprehensive care.
7. Welfare - residence begins at the end of the seventh month of pregnancy and continues for up to 3 months after hospital discharge. Dy-Care for infants is provided for up to 3 months.

EVALUATION: None

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any young women. Fees are adjustable.

CONTACT PERSON: Loise Sullivan

ADDRESS: 2000 Rosemount Avenue, N. W. PHONE: 265-5229

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

IONIA R. WHIPPER HOME, INC.

TITLE: SERVICES FOR UNWED MOTHERS

PURPOSE: To provide a residence to serve unmarried pregnant women.

MAJOR THRUST: Children's Services/Pre-Natal

OBJECTIVE: To offer housing to as many as 27 women who are unmarried and pregnant. The Home offers personalized, homelike atmosphere and the programs are focused on the attainment of reinforcement of personal dignity. Also, special attention is given to assisting those who wish to keep their baby.

PROBLEM: For young women who are unmarried and pregnant, the experience of maternity and infant care can be an unhappy one. They need the opportunity to use the experience toward the development of self-understanding and greater maturity which will make the experience fulfilling.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The components are counseling, education, referral, recreation, follow-up, health, and welfare.

1. Counseling - Individual and group
2. Education - Junior high and high school courses offered by the D. C. Board of Education
3. Referrals - Made to adoptive agencies
4. Recreation - Daily activities
5. Follow-up - For those who keep their infants
6. Health - comprehensive care
7. Welfare - Residence begins at any time and continues for up to three months after hospital discharge. The average length of stay is four months. Day-care for infants is provided for up to six months.

EVALUATION: The D. C. Board of Education evaluates the school program.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any girl or woman regardless of age. Fees are adjustable.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Aliene B. Ewell

ADDRESS: 2000 Channing St., N.E. PHONE: LA-9-6377

CHILDRENS SERVICES
Pediatrics

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
Community Health and Hospitals Administration

TITLE: Infant and Preschool Division, Children and Youth Project

PURPOSE: The purpose of this program is to provide a preventive health program for infants and young children.

MAJOR THRUST: Children's Services/Pediatrics

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to provide preventive health services for infants and children of the District of Columbia to age 5.

PROBLEM: Infants and children often do not get proper medical attention because there is no money available and public facilities are too far away. This problem could be alleviated by providing public health services in the neighborhood.

SERVICES PROVIDED: This program provides health and referral services.
1. Health - total health care for children up to 5 yrs.
2. Referral - children are referred to clinics, hospitals and private physicians when necessary.

EVALUATION: Evaluation done by assessment of child's health at each visit.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Resident of the District of Columbia up to five years of age.

CONTACT PERSON: Dr. Roselyn Epps

ADDRESS: 101 C Street, N. W. **PHONE:** 629-2151

CAFRITZ MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

TITLE: Youth Services

PURPOSE: To provide emergency, short-term and long-term medical care.

MAJOR THRUST: Children's Services/Pediatrics

OBJECTIVES: Children are cared for in the pediatrics ward usually on a short-term basis. Volunteer program: In the summer 125 to 175 young people (14-21) work in the hospital and during the school year about 100 students participate in the volunteer program.

PROBLEM: Hospitals cannot afford to provide more than the essential needs for child care. Most care is short-term and all spaces are filled.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Treatment, referrals, recreation, diagnosis, health and staff development are provided.

1. Treatment - emergency and short-term
2. Referrals - made to physicians where emergency care is not required
3. Recreation - play area in childrens ward
4. Diagnosis - testing
5. Health - hospital care
6. Staff Development - volunteer program

EVALUATION: In-house

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Patient must require hospital admittance. If a patient does not have insurance and cannot afford the expenses he will be referred to D. C. General Hospital after emergency care is provided.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Dorothy Wheeler
(Public Relations)

ADDRESS: 1310 Southern Avenue, S. E. **PHONE:** 574-6000

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL AND OUTPATIENT

TITLE:	Youth Services
PURPOSE:	To provide emergency, short-term and long-term care
MAJOR THRUST:	Children's Services/Pediatrics
OBJECTIVES:	The children in the pediatrics wards, usually 40 to 50 children, receive a structured program of play therapy.
PROBLEM:	Hospital care for children is limited.
SERVICES PROVIDED:	Recreation, diagnosis, treatment, health and staff development are provided. 1. Recreation - play therapy 2. Diagnosis - psychiatric services 3. Treatment - emergency, short-term and long-term care. 4. Health - comprehensive care 5. Staff Development - volunteer high school students
EVALUATION:	In-house
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:	Children between the ages of infancy and 13 are admitted to the pediatrics wards.
CONTACT PERSON:	Mrs. Burma A. Witted
ADDRESS:	6th & Bryant Streets, N. W. PHONE: 483-1500

KIWANIS CLUB CLINIC

TITLE: Orthopedic Services

PURPOSE: The purpose of this clinic is to provide orthopedic services for children.

MAJOR THRUST: Children's Services/Pediatrics

OBJECTIVE: The program's objective is to provide diagnostic evaluation, treatment and follow-up for children from infancy to 16.

PROBLEM: Children with orthopedic problems require special attention that other children do not need.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, diagnosis, treatment, referral and welfare services are provided.

1. Counseling - vocational guidance provided
2. Diagnosis - orthopedic diagnosis
3. Treatment - orthopedic treatment
4. Referral - made for psychological evaluation, placements, etc.
5. Welfare - assistance with hospitalization, braces, and corrective shoes

EVALUATION: The program is evaluated by the Medical Director and Assistant Medical Director.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Persons must be from low to middle income families and in the age range of infancy to 16.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Boyd

ADDRESS: 5255 Loughboro Road, N.W. PHONE: 363-1148

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL AND OUTPATIENT CLINIC

TITLE: Youth Services

PURPOSE: To provide emergency short-term and long-term hospital care

MAJOR THRUST: Children's Services/Pediatrics

OBJECTIVE: The pediatrics ward provides care for 60-70 children.

PROBLEM: Pediatrics wards are crowded in all hospitals.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Recreation, treatment, diagnosis, health and staff development are provided.

1. Recreation - play therapy
2. Treatment - emergency, short-term, long-term
3. Diagnosis - testing
4. Health - comprehensive care
5. Staff Development - volunteer program for high school students

EVALUATION: In-House

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: None

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. L. Finnin (Public Realtions)

ADDRESS: 1150 Varnum Street, N. E. PHONE: 269-4000

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opprotunity Services 629-5384

CHILDREN SERVICES
Pre-School

CAPITOL HEAD START

TITLE: DAY CARE

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide a day school and comprehensive care for pre-school children, preparing them for school.

MAJOR THRUST: Children's Services - Pre-School

OBJECTIVES: The objective is to operate a pre-school and kindergarten program for approximately 360 children at 15 different locations in the city. The centers operate on weekdays, from 8:15 a.m. to 12:30 or 1:00 p.m. in most cases.

PROBLEM: Children in the inner city often do not receive the same opportunities for learning experiences which children in suburban settings do because their neighborhood offers them fewer recreational facilities, schools, etc. Head Start gives them the chance to experiment in education.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Education, Recreation, Health, Staff Development and Welfare services are provided.

1. Education - pre-school
2. Recreation - daily
3. Health - free medical and dental care
4. Staff Development - qualified teachers
5. Welfare - children are served breakfast and lunch

EVALUATION: H.E.W. and U.P.O.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any child between the ages of 3 and 5 who is in walking distance of the center and whose parents' income falls within the guidelines. In addition, 10% of the children may be from families whose income is above the guideline.

CONTACT PERSON: See attached list for individual centers

ADDRESS: See attached list for individual centers

PHONE: Main Office, 462-1804

CAPITAL HEAD START

SOUTHWEST

Christ Methodist
4th & I Street, S.W.

Mt. Joy
734 - 1st Street, S.W.

NORTHWEST

Community Pre-School
2201 P Street, N.W.

Holy City
1611 - 16th Street, N.W.

St. Paul Augustine
1419 V Street, N.W.

Hollyday House
1700 Kalorama Road, N.W.

Mt. Zion
1240 - 6th Street, N.W.

Sursum Corda
1112 First Street, N.W.

NORTHEAST

ace Lutheran Center
549 9th Place, N.E.

Huges Center
53rd & Ames Street, N.E.

Douglas Center
800 - 11th Street, N.E.

SOUTHEAST

Emanuel Center
1301 V Street, S.E.

St. Mark's Center
3rd & A Street, S.E.

St. Phillips Center
2431 Shannon Place, S.E.

St. Theresa's Center
1244 E Street, S.E.

CHILD DAY CARE CENTERS

TITLE: Child Day Care

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide a day school and comprehensive care for pre-school children and kindergarteners.

MAJOR THRUST: Children's Services - Pre-School

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to operate a pre-school and kindergarten program for approximately 3,500 children at 77 different locations in the city. The centers operate on weekdays, from 7:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. in most cases.

PROBLEM: For families in which both parents work or in which there is only one parent, comprehensive child day care is essential.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Education, recreation, transportation, health, welfare and staff development are provided.

1. Education - pre-school and kindergarten
2. Recreation - daily
3. Transportation - varies according to center
4. Health - hearing and sight examinations
5. Welfare - hot lunch and 2 snacks daily
6. Staff Development - professional staff and student aides

EVALUATION: Individual centers

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Generally, fees are not adjustable but some centers offer financial assistance or scholarships.

CONTACT PERSON: See attached list for names and addresses

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opprotunity Services 629-5384

Child Day Care Centers

Shirley Addison
824 Bellevue Street, S E.

Mildred Alexander
223 Division Avenue, N.E.

George A Baker
2101 28th Street, S.E.

Berean Baptist Church
924 Madison Street, N.W.

Bethleham Baptist Church
2548 Nichols Avenue, S.E.

Emma (Stephens Braswell
1352 Jasper Place, S.E.

Muriel Buckler
2916 Penn. Avenue, S.E.

Muriel Bucker
2910 Penn. Avenue, S.E.

Nannie Helen Burroughs
5001 Grant Street, N.E.

Calvary Episc. Church
820 6th Street, N.E.

Carron Baptist
1354 First Street, S.W.

Child Care, Inc.
1748 Euclid Street, N.W.

Child Care, Inc.
1220 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.

Elizabeth Christian
700 6th Street, N.E.

Church of the Atonement
5073 East Capitol Street

Church of Christ
4801 16th Street, N.W.

Cora Clanton
1000 S Car. Avenue, S.E.

Thelma Cofer
1109 Buchanan Street, N.W.

Leather Coleman
500 Eastern Avenue. N.E.

Susie Collins
#10 Randle Circle, S.E.

Dawan to Dusk
4315 3rd Street, S.E.

Carlise Davenport
1317 Shepherd Street, N.W.

dor-kee Inc.
1321 Emerson Street, N.W.

Johnnie Mae Durrant
715 Randolph Street, N.W.

Geraldine Elliott
622 Otis Place, N.W.

Evelyn Espeut (Yolando Miller)
3901 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.

Faith Tabernacle
300 A Street, N.E.

Federal City College
733 8th Street, N.W.

First Baptist of Deanwood
1008 45th Street, N.E.

Foundry Methodist
1500 16th Street, N.W.

Georgetown Children's House
3224 N Street, N.W.

Gethsemane Baptist Church
4th & Hamilton Streets, N.W.

Addie Golden
5111 Fitch Street, S.E.

Day Care Centers (cont'd)
Page 2

Mary Hackett
1312 U Street, S.E.

Viola Harris
4325 3rd Street, S.E.

Viola Harris
460 Newcomb Street, S.E.

Margery Hatcher
1840 Kalorama Road, N.W.

Robert & Doris Hockett
1721 16th Street, S.E.

Howard University
4th & Bryant Streets, N.W.

Isle of Patmos
1216 Saratoga Avenue, N.E.

Vivian Jeter
880 Eastern Avenue, N.E.

Johnnie Johnson
2671 Douglas Road, S.E.

Johnnie Johnson
617 Raleigh Place, S.E.

Jones Day Care Center
4625 G Street, S.E.

Thos. & Carolyn Kelly
4934 B Street, S. E.

Mabel Kimbrough
3300 18th Street, N.E.

Mabel Kimbrough
3302 18th Street, N.E.

Fannie Lee
2340 Ainger Place, S.E.

Frankie Little
2634 Bowen Road, S.E.

Midtown Montessori
(Wash. Preschool
1812 12th Street, N.W.

Marion & Winnifred Morgan
2436-38 Elvans Road, S.E.

Mt. Zion Baptist
5101 14th Street, N.W.

National Baptist Church
1501 Columbia Road, N.W.

Elizabeth Newsome
3120 Warder Street, N.W.

Frances Overby
1916 Irving Street, N.E.

Paganar Day Care
4529 Georgia Avenue, N.W.

People's Congregational
4704 13th Street, N.W.

Quality Preschool
2627 Stanton Road, S.E.

Evangeline Queen
2814 Franklin Street, N.E.

St. Joseph's
2800 Otis Street, N.E.

St. Luke's
1514 15th Street, N.W.

St. Paul AME
4901 14th Street, N.W.

Katherine Sockwell
4221 7th Street, N.W.

Southeast Neighborhood
2263 Mt. View Place, S.E.

Day Care Centers (cont'd)
Page 3

Winnifred Stebbing
2305 R Street, S.E.

Winnifred Stebbing
2345 R Street, S.E.

Winnifred Stebbing
2403 Naylor Road, S.E.

Myrtle Thompson
4035 Grant Street, N.E.

Myrtle Thompson
4037 Grant Street, N.E.

Upper Room Baptist
3760 Minnesota Avenue, S.E.

Vermont Avenue Baptist
1630 Vermont Avenue, N.W.

Annie Waller
4228 4th Street, N.W.

Louise Whitney
1501 Gallatin Street, N.W.

Lydia Williams
1224 Southern Avenue, S.E.

Lydia Williams
4013 4th Street, S.E.

Rev. George Yancey
801 Rock Creek Church Road, N. W.

Zion Baptist Church
4850 Blagden Avenue, N.W.

CHILD DAY CARE CENTERS
(contract with the Social Rehabilitation Administration)

TITLE: Child Day Care

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide a day school and comprehensive care for pre-school children and kindergarteners.

MAJOR THRUST: Children's Services - Pre-School

OBJECTIVES: The objective is to operate a pre-school and kindergarten program for approximately 2,200 children at 55 different locations in the city. The centers operate on weekdays, from 7:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. in most cases.

PROBLEM: For families in which both parents work or in which there is only one parent, comprehensive child day care is essential.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Education, recreation, transportation, health, welfare, and staff development services are provided.

1. Education - Pre-school and kindergarten
2. Recreation - daily
3. Transportation - varies according to center
4. Health - hearing and sight examinations
5. Welfare - hot lunch and 2 snacks daily; some centers serve breakfast
6. Staff development - professional staff and student aides.

EVALUATION: Individual centers

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Children of AFDC mothers who have been approved for work training, and children of working parents whose gross family income is under $7000. The Department of Human Resources' Social Service Administration pays the fee for mothers who are in training. Working parents pay a part of the fee, based on a liberal fee scale, and Social Service Administration pays the balance. Children from 2 to 6 years are accepted in Day Care Centers.

CONTACT PERSON: Miss Schidler PHONE: 629-6506

ADDRESS: 500 1st Street, N.W. Room 5149

Child Day Care Centers
(contract with the Social Rehabilitation Administration

Albright Memorial Day Care Center
411 Rittenhouse St., N.W. 20011
Mrs. Sarah Bartges 723-3525

Wellington Park Tiny Town
2500 Pomeroy Road, S.E., #101
Miss Price 399-7907

Canaan Day Nursery
1607 Monroe St., N.W.
Mrs. Phoebe Trice, 234-5330

Columbia Heights Nursery
16th & Columbia Road, N.W.
Miss Adele Downey 387-5880

First Baptist Day Care Nursery
712 Randolph St., N. W.
Miss Sylvia Smith RA3-9881

Georgetown Children's House
3224 N St., N.W.

Greater First Baptist Nursery
2701 13th St., N.W.
Mrs. Claudia Manley HO2-6127

Humpty-Dumpty Nursery
4221 - 7th St., N.W.
Mrs. Katherine Sockwell 726-8915

Kingman Park - After School
1529A Kingman Place, N.W.
Mr. William Martin 483-1210

Little Angels Kiddie School #2
3901 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.
Mrs. Quarles or Mrs. Sykes 723-4571

Metropolitan Day Nursery
1701 - 13th St., N.W.
Mrs. Franklin DE2-2080

Northwest Settlement House (UGF)
448 Ridge St., N.W.
Mrs. Brown 638-4736

Town & Country Nursery
Landover Village Apts.
1798 Bright Seat Rd., Landover, Md.
Octavia Payne or Mrs. Gunter 772-7100

Dard's Parklands
2118 Shipley Terrace, S.E.
Mrs. Shirley Daughtry 563-2433

Peoples Neighborhood House
4704 - 13th St., N.W.
Mrs. Viola Lee 829-5511

St. Monica's Nursery
1340 Mass. Ave., S.E.
Mrs. Mitchell 547-8400

Shiloh Day Nursery
1500 9 th St., N.W.
Mrs. Harris or Mrs. James
232-9874

12th Street Y.M.C.A.
1816 - 12th St., N.W.
Mr. Harry Strothers 462-1054

Bible Way Day Nursery
1130 N.J. Ave., N.W.
Mrs. Pearlie M. Brown 737-5082

Antioch Day Nursery
1107 - 50th St., N.E.
Mrs. Euzlear Foster 399-2047

Brookland Union Nursery
3101 - 14th St., N.E.

Catholic Charities
St. Joseph's Child Development Ctr.
2800 Otis St., N.E.
Sis. Ann Joseph or Miss Frances
526-0100

Contee AME Zion Church Nursery
903 Division Ave., N.E.
Mrs. Mary Mark 396-0638

First Church of Christ
1219 Hamlin St., N.E.
Mrs. Gilcrest or Mrs. Kendrick
LA6-9266

Kirk's Day Care & Pre-school
3251 Reed St., Glenarden, Md.
Mrs. Bowden 773-2921

Child Day Care Centers (Cont'd)

First Baptist Church of Deanwood
1008 - 45th St., N.E.
Mrs. Ruth Robinson 397-2011

Greater Mt. Zion Baptist Nursery
609 Maryland Ave., N.E.
Mrs. Broadnaz 547-9244

New Mt. Olive Pre-School Center
710 - 58th St., N.E.
Mrs. Frances Rollins 399-6833
Mailing Add: 2933 M St., S.E.

Peace Baptist Church Nursery
712 - 18th St., N.E.
Mrs. Theresa Bell or Mrs. Magee
399-3456

Rehoboth Day Nursery #2
1022 Maryland Ave., N.E.
Mrs. Herbert 547-7606

New Samaritan Baptist Church Nursery
610 Maryland Av., N.E.
Mrs. Charlotte Harrison 544-9701

Allen AME Pre-school
2498 Alabama Ave., S.E.
Mrs. Darden 581-9196

Atlantic Terrace Nursery
4325 - 3rd St., S.E. #B
Mrs. Viola Harris or Mrs. Massey
561-3035

Capitol East Children's Center
201 - 4th St., S.E.
Mrs. Panton 546-9111

Edgwood Nursery
3408 C St., S.E.
Mrs. M. Maxwell 582-1582

First Baptist Church Nursery
3440 Minnesota Ave., S.E.
Mrs. Sarah Smith 581-5200

Friendship House (UGF)
619 D St., S.E.
Miss Gloria Glover 547-8880

Second Baptist Church Nursery
1200 Canal St., S.W.
Mrs. Mildred Nelson 543-7752

Hillside Pre-school
967 Valley Ave., S.E.
Mrs. Bernice Jackson 562-1550

Jeffery Terrace Nursery
2436 Elvans Rd., S.E.
Mrs. Catherine Jones 562-8243
Mailing Add: P.O. Box 4656
Anacostia Sta., D.C. 20020

Little Angels Kiddie School
2611 Douglas Rd., S.E.
Mrs. Odessa Terry 563-6046

Marshall Heights Nursery
4934 B Street, S. E.
Mrs.Carolyn Kelly 584-8523

Matthews Memorial Day Care Ctr.
2616 Nichols Ave., S.E.
Mrs. Geraldine Laws 561-2910

Mt. Jezreel Baptist Church Nursery
501 E St., S.E.
Mrs. Alberta Swann 544-6174

Park Stanton
3035 Stanton Rd., S.E.
Mrs. Coleman or Mrs. Holly
563-5892

Park Terrace Nursery
5111 Fitch St., S.E.
Mrs. Addie Golden 582-7272

Rehoboth Day Nursery #3
621 Alabama Ave., S.E.
Mrs. Rankin 561-5286 or
561-9664

Howard Gardens
2724 Stanton Rd., S.E.
Mrs. Oyerlinde 562-2463

Debbie Lee Nursery
4013 - 4th St., S.E.
Mrs. Lydia Williams 561-2215

Southeast Neighborhood House (UGF)
2263 Mt. View Place, S.E.

D. C. COMMUNITY COORDINATED CHILD CARE

TITLE: Coordination of Child Care Services

PURPOSE: The purpose is to develop mechanisms, methods, approaches and the organizational framework whereby agencies participating in the D. C. 4-c's program can cooedinate child care services in order to achieve maximum quality care.

MAJOR THRUST: Children's Services - Pre-School

OBJECTIVES:
(1) To mobilize the resources in the city in order to develop a comprehensive, coordinated approach to day care.
(2) To involve parents in the planning and coordination of day care programs
(3) To develop a code of standards for child care facilities

PROBLEM: Numerous child care services exist, however, some are little more than baby-sitting services. A Code of Standards, developed by an agency like D. C. 4-C's, is needed to insure high-quality care and to solve the problems inherent in diverse and fragmented services.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The components are education, outreach, research and planning.
1. Education - public awareness of the need for quality child care
2. Outreach - 4-C's membership includes an Assembly of Agencies which consists of 119 organizations concerned with child care
3. Research and Planning - develop joint programs for education and training of staff of child care centers, joint funding, and all other parts which may be jointly operated

EVALUATION: Welfare Foundation

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: To be eligible for the Assembly of Agencies, an organization must operate, control, distribute funds in the support of, or have an interest in the delivery of services to children and their families. To be eligible for the Board, members must be elected. There are positions for 15 parents, 24 representatives of agencies, and 6 appointees.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. B. Howard

ADDRESS: 929 L Street, N. W. PHONE: 232-1287

FAMILY DAY CARE HOMES

TITLE: Child Day Care

PURPOSE: To provide full day care for children from infancy to 14 years of before and/or after school care in the Day Care Mother's home.

MAJOR THRUST: Children's Services - Pre-School

OBJECTIVE: To fill 398 slots with children who will be under the care of a Day Care Home with only 2 under the age of 2, including all of the Day Care Mother's children under the age of 14.

PROBLEM: For mothers who have young children and enjoy working in their own homes, this program is an ideal way to supplement their incomes.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Education, employment, welfare and health services are provided.

1. Education - individual attention for each child
2. Employment - Day Care Mothers are paid
3. Welfare - meals and all-day care
4. Health - medical reports required for mother and children

EVALUATION: Social Services Administration

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Day care mothers must be between the ages of 21 and 70, meet Health Services requirements and have a telephone. Mothers are paid $3.00 per child for all day care.

CONTACT PERSON: Miss Shidler

ADDRESS: 90 individual homes PHONE: 629-6506

GEORGETOWN CHILDREN'S HOUSE

TITLE: YOUTH PROGRAM

PURPOSE: The program's purpose is to provide day care for children whose mothers must work and cannot afford private care.

MAJOR THRUST: Children's Services - Pre-School

OBJECTIVE: The objective of this program is to provide day care for 80 children who might not otherwise be properly cared for.

PROBLEM: One problem that prevents mothers from accepting employment is the inability to find and pay for competent day care for their children.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Referral, employment, education and recreation services are provided.

1. Referral - children referred to public facilities for counseling services.
2. Employment - college students paid for work as Recreation Leaders.
3. Education - pre-school program similar to Head Start and after-school recreation activities for older children.
4. Recreation - supervised recreation provided for children after school until 6:00 p.m.

EVALUATION: The program is evaluated by the Health and Welfare Council and U.G.F. who provide funds.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Combined income must not exceed $8,000.00 for a two parent family or $5,000.00 for a one parent family. The mother must work for her children to be eligible.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Joan McDaniel

ADDRESS: 3224 "N" Street, N.W. PHONE: 333-4953

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services

HALF-DAY CHILD DAY CARE CENTERS AND PRE-SCHOOLS

TITLE: Day Care

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide half-day care for pre-school and kindergarten children.

MAJOR THRUST: Children Services - Pre-School

OBJECTIVE: The objectives is to operate a pre-school and kindergarten program for approximately 1,000 children at 23 different locations in the city. The centers provide either morning or afternoon care for the child. Some centers serve two groups each day.

PROBLEM: For families in which both parents work or in which there is only one parent, comprehensive child day care is essential.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The services provided are education, recreation, transportation, health and welfare.

1. Education - Pre-School and Kindergarten
2. Recreation - daily
3. Transportation - varies according to center
4. Health - hearing and sight examinations
5. Welfare - children bring a bag lunch

EVALUATION: Evaluation is provided by individual centers.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Age requirements vary **with** each center. Fees vary.

CONTACT PERSON: See attached list.

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

Day Care Centers

Capitol Hill Day School
212 East Capitol Street

Capitol Hill Coop
201 4th Street, S.E.

Central Presbyterian
1470 Irving Street, N.W.

Chevy Chase Presbyterian
Chevy Chase Pkwy. & Conn. Ave., N.W.

Christ Child Society
608 Massachusetts Ave., N.E.

Columbia Road School
1459 Columbia Road, N.W.

Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church
1701 15th Street, N.W.

Georgetown Coop
3240 O Street, N.W.

Georgetown Montessori
5300 Cushing Place, N.W.

Erika Kaeppele
3028 N Street, N.W.

Lowell Street School
3400 Lowell Street, N.W.

Metropolitan Memorial
3401 Nebraska Avenue, N.W.

Montessori Children's Center
2430 K Street, N.W.

National Child Research
3209 Highland Place, N.W.

National Presbyterian
4121 Nebraska Avenue, N.W.

River Park Coop
1301 Delaware Avenue, S.W.

St. Columba's Episcopal
4201 Albermarle Street, N.W.

St. Patrick's Episcopal
1655 Foxhall Road, N.W.

St. Paul's Lutheran
3600 Everett Street, N.W.

Southwest Nursery School
680 I Street, S.W.

School House
2800 Chain Bridge Road, N.W.

Shepherd Park
7900 Eastern Avenue, N.W.

Thomas Circle
(Memorial Ev.)
1226 Vermont Avenue, N.W.

MODEL SCHOOL PRE-SCHOOL

TITLE:	Pre-School Program
PURPOSE:	To give pre-school children the opportunity to participate in group activities.
MAJOR THRUST:	Children's Services - Pre-School
OBJECTIVE:	To operate a full-year Head Start Program for 400 children who live in the neighborhood.
PROBLEM:	There are few pre-school programs which offer educational and recreational activities as well as individual care.
SERVICES PROVIDED:	Education, recreation, follow-up, health and welfare are provided. 1. Education -daily 2. Recreation - daily 3. Follow-up - classroom teachers observe former students when they reach kindergarten 4. Health - examinations and vaccinations by school nurse 5. Welfare - breakfast and lunch program
EVALUATION:	Board of Education and United Planning Organization.
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:	Any child between the ages of 2 years 9 months and 4 years of age whose family income falls within OEO guidelines is eligible.
CONTACT PERSON:	Alice W. Phillips
ADDRESS:	4121 13th Street, N. E. PHONE: 829-0188

National Capitol Area Child Day Care Association (NCACDCA)

TITLE: Day Care Services

PURPOSE: The purpose is to strengthen families and thereby strengthen the community.

MAJOR THRUST: Children's Services - Pre-School

OBJECTIVE: The primary objective is to operate 16 day care centers for 638 children in poverty areas of the city in order to enable their mothers to work, take training classes, etc. Further, the center provides complete medical and dental care for each child, and educational programs which stress strong adult-child relationships, meals, and snacks for each child, and social services for the entire family.

PROBLEM: Increasingly, mothers have to work. Adequate babysitters are often not available. Very little children too often are left alone or in the care of a young child until school-aged children come home. Day care helps families to stay off public assistance and enables the mother to get training needed for employment.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Education recreation, health, welfare, transportation, counseling, and staff development are provided.

1. Education - beginning at nursery school, follows Head Start guidelines
2. Recreation - part of daily activities
3. Health - includes medical and dental care for children
4. Welfare - children served hot lunch, morning and afternoon snacks and breakfast if needed
5. Transportation - provided for Public Welfare referrals
6. Counseling - given individually by teachers and aides
7. Staff Development - included in the program through the Career Progression Plan.

EVALUATION: Each day care center is evaluated by the government agency which contracts the Child Day Care Association to operate it. Contractors include United Planning Organization, Model Cities and the Labor Department which funds the Demonstration Center through OEO.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Children between the ages of 3 and 6 , whose mothers are within OFO income scales and are working, taking training, or for some other reason unable to care for their children are eligible. Also eligible are children of parents who are enrolled in the Washington Concentrated Employment Program or in the Work Incentive Program.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Lois Burt

ADDRESS: 1020 Third Street, N. W. PHONE: 638-1272

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

National Capitol Area Child Day Care Association

Southwest

Labor Department
14th & Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024

Southeast

Nichols Ave. School
2472 Nichols Ave., S.E.

Bethune Project
401 Chapin St., S.E.

Campbell Memorial
2562 Nichols Ave., S.E.

Liberty
527 Kentucky Ave., S.E.

Capitol East Day Care Center
4th & N. C. Ave., S.E.

Congress Park
1355 Savannah St., S.E.

Johenning
4025 9th St., S.E.

Northwest

Lincoln Temple
1701 - 11th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

All Souls' Church
16 & Harvard Sts., N.W.

Phyllis Wheatly
901 Rhode Island Ave, N.W.

First Trinity
501 4th St., N.W.

Trinity
625-27 Park Rd., N.W.

Northeast

Mt. Moriah
1626 E. Capitol St., N.E.

Sargent Memorial United
Presbyterian Church
51st & Grants Sts., N.E.

PARENT AND CHILD CENTER

TITLE: Family Education and Development

PURPOSE: The program's purpose is to provide educational experiences for children even before they reach the age for Head Start and to enhance community families life style by assisting them in areas of health, education and employment development.

MAJOR THRUST: Children's Services - Pre-School

OBJECTIVE: The objective of this program is education in the home for poverty-level families with a least one child under three years of age and provide vehicles (day care centers) which will free community residents so thay they can become gainfully employed or return to school.

PROBLEM: Most poverty-level parents are undereducated and therefore unable to properly prepare their children for the experiences that they will encounter in a school setting. With education aides sent into the homes, the parents can be taught to prepare their children for thes experiences. The lack of available first-class day care facilities prevents many parents from seeking employment or returning to school.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Education and welfare services are provided.

1. Education - educational experiences provided for parents and their pre-school children
2. Welfare - day care and social services provided

EVALUATION: Consultant firm or University

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any poverty-level family living within the Parent & Child Center boundaries with at least one child between the age of 0-3 is eligible.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Ruth Rucker

ADDRESS: 1100 W Street, N.W. PHONE: 462-3375

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

THE PEIRCE-WARWICK SERVICES OF THE WASHINGTON HOME FOR FOUNDLINGS

TITLE: Peirce-Warwick Infant Day Care in Mobile Homes

PURPOSE: To start infants out well; relieve adolescent mothers of infant care; or to help mothers who keep their babies.

MAJOR THRUST: Children's Services - Pre-School

OBJECTIVE: To break the cycle of over-burdened mothers.

PROBLEM: Teenage pregnancies with no good plan of child care.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The Peirce-Warwick Infant Day Care in Mobile Homes provides counseling, transportation, and welfare for infants.

1. Counseling - Individual counseling for young mothers.
2. Transportation - Transportation provided to and from infants home.
3. Welfare - Formulas are provided by own mother; all other food is supplied by Agency.

EVALUATION: No formal method of evaluation.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any resident or non-resident of the area.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Linda C. Burgess

ADDRESS: 3525 Davenport Street, N. W. PHONE: 966-2531

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

REHABILITATION
Definition & Indexes

REHABILITATION PROGRAMS

Definition

Programs in this section speak to the vast reintegration needs of those youth who have become dissociated from the mainstream of wholesome juvenile activities. Such rehabilitative programs are designed to provide restorative support in the following subcategories: (1) Social, (2) Psychological, and (3) Physical.

REHABILITATION - SOCIAL

1. D. C. Manpower Administration
   Work Incentive Program
2. D. C. Department of Corrections
   Community Treatment Center
3. Department of Corrections
   Narcotics Awareness Group
4. Department of Corrections
   Special Employment Program
5. Department of Corrections
   Youth Action Committee
6. Department of Corrections
   Youth Guidance Council
7. Department of Human Resources
   After Care Program
8. Department of Human Resources
   Public Welfare Section
9. Department of Human Resources
   Schools Program Section
10. Federal City College
    The Lorton Project
11. Public Defender Services
    Youth Services
12. Superior Court of the District of Columbia
    Project Crossroads
13. Alcoholics Anonymous
    Rehabilitation Program
14. Associated Community Rehabilitation Enterprises
    Community Readjustment Program
15. Blackman's Development Drug Cure
    Drug Detoxification Program
16. Bonabond, Inc.
    Step One Drug Program
17. Bureau of Rehabilitation of the National Capital Area
    Volunteer Sponsor Program
18. Catholic University
    Guide Program, D.C.
19. Efforts from Ex-Convicts
    Employment Program
20. Friends of the Juvenile Court, Inc.
    Community Cooperation Program
21. Interface, Inc.
    Drug Program
22. Occupational Training Center
    Vocational Rehabilitation
23. Rap Shop Rap House
    Drug Prevention and Abstinence Program

REHABILITATION - PSYCHOLOGICAL

1. Department of Recreation
   Community Mental Health
2. Department of Human Resources
   Institutional Services Branch
   Mental Health, Alcohol & Drug Section
3. Department of Human Resources
   Institutional Services Branch
   Mental Retardation Services
4. Department of Human Resources
   St. Elizabeth's Program
5. Anchor Club
   Vocational Adjustment Clinic
6. Episcopal Center for Children
   Services For Mentally Disturbed Children
7. Help For Retarded Children, Inc.
   Rehabilitative Program
8. Howard University Child Development Center
   Program For Children With Learning Disabilities
9. National Children's Center, Inc.
   Rehabilitation Program

REHABILITATION - PHYSICAL

1. Department of Recreation
   Program for the Mentally Retarded and Physically Handicapped
2. Department of Human Resources
   Vocational Rehabilitation Administration
   Institutional Services Branch, Hospital Section
3. Department of Human Resources
   Vocational Rehabilitation Administration
   Special Services Branch
4. Goodwill Industries, Davis Memorial
   Job Training For Physically, Mentally or Socially Handicapped
5. Hearing and Speech Center
   Rehabilitation Program
6. Hospital For Sick Children
   Rehabilitation For Physically Handicapped Children
7. National Foundation March of Dimes
   Birth Defects Treatment Center at Children's Hospital
8. Washington Hearing Society
   Detection and Rehabilitation Program

REHABILITATION
Social

D. C. MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: Work Incentive Program

PURPOSE: The purpose is to restore to economic independence all employable persons of 16 and ones in AFDC families.

MAJOR THRUST: Rehabilitation/Social

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to provide all the services each client needs to prepare for employment including pre-vocational services followed by job training.

PROBLEM: To a sizable group of persons, breaking the cycle of poverty seems like an impossible goal. Without the help they need to prepare for employment, their only recourse is public assistance.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Outreach, orientation, diagnosis, counseling, referral, placement, treatment, follow-up, employment, education, training, on job training, financial aid, transportation, narcotics, alcohol and evaluation are services provided

1. Outreach - through publications, pamphlets, newspaper and Social Services Administration
2. Orientation - 2 weeks orientation on jobs available and expectations of employees
3. Diagnosis - aptitude tests given
4. Counseling - individual and group counseling
5. Referral - community resources used for supportive services
6. Placement - participants placed in regular jobs
7. Treatment - WIN Team provides supportive services of medical aid.
8. Follow-up - program helps participants with any problems after they are employed
9. Employment - jobs usually provided upon completion of training
10. Education - geared to job goal
11. Training - training provided for job placement
12. On Job Training - work positions arranged in public and private agencies
13. Financial Aid - participants paid $30.00 per month for participating in program
14. Transportation - provided to and from the WIN Program

EVALUATION: Department of Labor and D. C. Manpower

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Unemployed AFDC fathers and mothers or their children 16 years and older who have dropped out of school

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Mattie Taylor

ADDRESS: 2811 Bladensburg Road, N.E. (WIN Bldg.) PHONE: 832-5210

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

D. C. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

TITLE:	Community Treatment Center
PURPOSE:	The purpose is to provide intensive counseling, social education and information to young men incarcerated in penal institutions.
MAJOR THRUST:	Rehabilitation/Social
OBJECTIVE:	The program attemps to develop community spirit within the living quarters and to successfully re-integrate young male offenders back into their communities after their release.
PROBLEM:	The need for a program to help young men adjust to community life after their release from prison.
SERVICES PROVIDED:	The services provided are counseling and placement. 1. Counseling - individual counseling for program enrollees 2. Placement - of enrollees in jobs.
EVALUATION:	D. C. Department of corrections, and Community Services evaluate the program.
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:	Male offenders aged 16 - 26 about to be released from jail.
CONTACT PERSON:	Mr. Joseph Cheeks
ADDRESS:	1718 - 13th Street, N.W. PHONE: 332-5575

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

TITLE: NARCOTICS AWARENESS GROUP

PURPOSE: The purpose of the Narcotics Awareness Group is to make narcotics addicts aware of the reasons they have turned to narcotics usage.

MAJOR THRUST: Rehabilitation -Social

OBJECTIVE: The objective of this program is to help institutionalized drug addicts overcome their physical and psychological dependency on narcotic drugs.

PROBLEM: Narcotics addiction is a problem even within correctional institutions. In order to deal effectively with this problem, specific programs must be developed.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, treatment, education, referral, outreach and narcotic services are provided.

1. Counseling - Group counseling sessions
2. Treatment - Treatment given in cases of relapse and illness incurred during addiction.
3. Education - Academic and trade skills offered
4. Referral - Referred to community programs upon release
5. Outreach - Community chapter to be formed to stimulate community interest.

EVALUATION: None

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Institutionalized present or former drug user

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Whitfield

ADDRESS: 825 - 13th Street, N.W. PHONE: 332-5575

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

TITLE: Special Employment Program

PURPOSE: The purpose of this program is to identify potential employers for ex-offenders and make appropriate referrals.

MAJOR THRUST: Rehabilitation - Social

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to find gainful employment for ex-offenders.

PROBLEM: Since lack of employment is one of the major causes of recidivism, it becomes necessary to provide ex-offenders with a means of obtaining gainful employment or training.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The program provides counseling, referral, placement, training, follow-up, outreach, orientation, transportation, and staff development services.

1. Counseling - individual counseling for ex-offenders
2. Referrals - ex-offender referred to possible employer and/or agencies providing supportive service
3. Placement - supplies potential employer with name of most qualified ex-offender
4. Follow-up - training situation set up with employers and terminations investigated
5. Outreach - contact employers, trade unions, etc. to stimulate interest in hiring ex-offenders
6. Orientation - twenty-hour, one-week job orientation
7. Employment - find and create jobs for ex-offenders
8. Transportation - bus tokens issued for interviews
9. Staff Development - forty-hour in-service training course

EVALUATION: Evaluation is done by the Office of Planning and Research, D.C. Department of Corrections. Success is determined by the quality and number of placements.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: One must be an ex-offender from the Department of Correction

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Gene Harrington

ADDRESS: 614 H Street, N. W. **PHONE:** 629-3189

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

TITLE: Youth Action Committee

PURPOSE: The purpose of the Youth Action Committee is to provide an opportunity for youth to group together in an effort to combat drug addiction.

MAJOR THRUST: Rehabilitation - Social

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to provide a means through which youth offenders help themselves to remain crime-free upon their return to the community.

PROBLEM: A high percentage of committed youth offenders are drug users. Drug addiction is a primary underlying cause of crime in the Washington, D. C. area.

SERVICES PROVIDED:

1. Inmate-led counseling groups for the discussion of drug use and related problems.
2. Counseling is made available to non-members upon referral by staff.
3. Outreach - Selected inmates occasionally provide speakers for interested school systems regarding drug use among students.

EVALUATION: Although limited follow-up has been accomplished in the past, improved contact with former members presently in the community is now being done on a limited basis.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any interested inmate of the Youth Center is encouraged to participate.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Joseph E. Cheek

ADDRESS: Youth Center, Lorton, Virginia PHONE: 90.8-9200
Ext. 402

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

TITLE:	Youth Guidance Council
PURPOSE:	To provide as a self help program for residents in the Correctional Complex and the general youth population of the District.
MAJOR THRUST:	Rehabilitation - Social
OBJECTIVE:	Coordination of programs to improve living conditions at the complex, to provide an opportunity for youth to learn pit-falls and consequences of involvement in communal activity.
PROBLEM:	Is identified as to include the needs of inner city youth and adult residents who are Black, unemployed, unskilled and live in substandard housing and conditions that cause them to resort to criminal activity.
SERVICES PROVIDED:	1. Counseling - to discourage homosexuality. To improve living conditions at the complex. 2. Staff Development - To aid the Administration in understanding the feelings and attitudes of the residents. 3. Outreach - To coordinate with community rehabilitation programs in an effort to arrange employment when released into society by introducing a follow up program. 4. Orientation - To promote a more concrete relationship between the incarcerated individuals, their families, and their loved ones. 5. Follow-up - To provide the youth in Washington, D. C. and opportunity to learn the pit-falls and consequences of involvement in criminal activity, and to provide them opportunities to explore other alternatives through direct communication with men who have been involved with the penal system.
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:	Any interested inmate is encouraged to participate.
CONTACT PERSON:	Mr. Charles Reynolds
ADDRESS:	Lorton, Virginia PHONE: 629-3532

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
Social Rehabilitation Administration

TITLE: AFTER CARE PROGRAM

PURPOSE: The purpose of the After Care Program is to bridge the gap between the institution and the community for the youth returning to the community.

MAJOR THRUST: Rehabilitation/Social

OBJECTIVE: The After Care Program has as its objective the provision of counseling and supportive services for male and female formerly adjudicated youth. These youth must range between the ages of seven and seventeen when adjudicated.

PROBLEM: Youth who have been institutionalized often find that there are many problems in re-adjusting to community life. In order to make a successful transition, it often becomes necessary to have some counseling and guidance. This is the problem that this program addresses itself to.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The After Care Program provides referral, on-job training follow-up, orientation, transportation and staff-development.

1. Referral - Made to private institutions or Family Services Division
2. On-job-training - Provided for youth involved in the Case Aid and Youth Aide training programs.
3. Follow-up - Begins upon commission to institutions and continues until disposition.
4. Transportation - Tokens provided for visits to caseworker or to place of employment.
5. Staff Development - Systematic approach to problem solving through practical experience.

EVALUATION: Each youth is evaluated by his caseworker to determine whether he is well enough adjusted to face the community alone.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Youth must meet the following criteria to qualify these services:

1. Must be an adjudicated delinquent
2. Must be between seven and eighteen when adjudicated.
3. Must be committee by Superior Court of D.C. Family Div.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. William O Ford

ADDRESS: 122 C Street, N. W. PHONE: 629-5679

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
SOCIAL REHABILTATION ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: PUBLIC WELFARE SECTION

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide rehabilitation services to all public assistance applicants and recipients in cooperation with the Social Service Administration, Public Assistance Division.

MAJOR THRUST: Rehabilitaion/Social

OBJECTIVE: The objective of the program is to enable the individual to be placed at the highest possible earning rate.

PROBLEM: Attention is given to the possible upgrading of an individual either through job change or through training for the purpose of preparation for more remunerative employment.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, training, financial assistance, placement, follow-up, employment and referral are provided.

1. Counseling - serves as coordinating function for all other services rendered
2. Training - training set up with employers
3. Financial aid - supplemental maintenance or any services that will facilitate employment or handicapped persons.
4. Placement - job placements
5. Follow-up - automatic follow-up after person is placed
6 Employment - provided for public assistance recipeints who are eligible
7. Referral - to any service that may be necessary to assist persons in approximating employment.

EVALUATION: The basic evaluation technique is reducible to a formula which involves the number of cases accepted, the number served, and the number rehabilitated.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS An applicant or recipient of public assistance must be handicapped but show substantial hope that services will lead to employment.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Julia M. Cardoso

ADDRESS: 1411 K Street, N W. **PHONE:** 629-5475

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
SOCIAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: Schools Programs Section

PURPOSE: To provide vocational rehabilitation services concurrent with educational training offered by secondary schools to eventuate in a permanent job placement for a substantually greater number of handicapped students in the secondary schools.

MAJOR THRUST: Rehabilitation - Social

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to provide for unmet academic social pre-vocational and vocational needs of handicapped youths of secondary school age.

PROBLEM: Numerous youths with physical, psychological, educational and social adjustment problems, when left to their own devices, experience further frustration and defeat.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, treatment, referral, placement, training, on-job-training, follow-up, diagnosis, financial aid, transportation and staff development are provided.

1. Counseling - vocational rehabilitation counseling for the student-client
2. Treatment - physical restoration services include hospitalization surgery, dental services, and prostheses
3. Referral - clients referred to various services and agencies as needed
4. Placement - selective job placement for student-clients is provided by placement specialists and/or Counselors.
5. Training - vocational training provided on individual basis by accredited training facilities
6. On-job-training - In skilled and semi-skilled areas on-job-training is provided
7. Follow-up - accomplished through conferences with client and supervisor telephone conversations, home visits, etc.
8. Diagnosis - Comprehensive evaluation of pertinent medical, social, curtural, psychological, educational, and vocational factors
9. Financial Aid - provided to enable client to derive maximum benefit of other vocational rehabilitation services.
10. Transportation - travel and related costs in transporting handicapped individuals is provided
11. Staff development - for improving the operation of the program

EVALUATION: A comprehensive rehabilitation evaluation including medical, psychological, educational, socio-cultural and vocational factors is provided.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Eligibility in each case is based upon (1) physical or mental disability; and (2) existence of subtantial handicap to employment.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. David O. Songer **PHONE:** 629-4835
ADDRESS: 1331 H Street, N. W.

FEDERAL CITY COLLEGE

TITLE: The Lorton Project

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide a prison education program that offers a comprehensive goal oriented plan and not first courses.

MAJOR THRUST: Rehabilitation - Social

OBJECTIVE: To create a full-scale freshman college program for inmates at Lorton and transfer as full-time students upon parole.

PROBLEM: The program was initiated in January 1969 to help inmates who have the potential for service to the community offering them a college program to determine the level of interest for higher education.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Outreach, orientation, counseling, placement, training, education and narcotics are provided.

1. Outreach - finding solutions to problems of young people in the community.
2. Orientation - to aquaint applicants with the program and educational alternatives to crime.
3. Counseling - intensive counseling by college staff.
4. Placement - recommendations by program participants are made to Juvenile Court regarding placement of young people in community programs
5. Training - performance of volunteer services in the community .
6. Education - complete freshman curriculum is offered.
7. Narcotics - a program in drug education is sponsored.

EVALUATION: The Division of Community Education - Federal City College

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: A high School diploma or G. E. D.

CONTACT PERSON: Dr. Andress Taylor, Director

ADDRESS: 425 Second Street, N. W. PHONE: 638-2852

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

OFFENDERS' REHABILITATION DIVISION
OF THE
PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE

TITLE: YOUTH SERVICES

PURPOSE: The purpose of the program is to develop resources and treatment programs for the youthful offender.

MAJOR THRUST: Rehabilitation/Social

OBJECTIVE: The primary objective is to refer youthful offenders to appropriate available services for their rehabilitation. At present, two caseworkers are carrying a combined caseload of about (60) youths. The program also trains a core of volunteers to be competent enough to assist in interviewing the clients and making recommendations to the staff.

PROBLEM: There is a major unmet need for the provision of non-institutional and rehabilitative services for the youthful offender. One of the most urgent of the needs is for personal contact with someone who cares about the problems which the individual youthful offender faces in his day-to-day life. In addition, there is a need for communication between the public and the youthful offender.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The services provided are counseling, referral placement, legal aid, diagnosis and follow-up

1. Counseling - is handled on an individual basis by the caseworker
2. Referrals - to rehabilitative agencies are made by caseworker
3. Placement - in jobs or different residences are made where appropriate
4. Legal aid - is available to all clients
5. Diagnosis - of psychiatric problems is done by the caseworker
6. Follow-up - on each youth is performed by the caseworker

EVALUATION: During its first year of operation, the Youth Services Project was funded and evaluated by the Office of Criminal Justice Plans & Analysis. Since that time Youth Services has been incorporated into the Offender Rehabilitation Division and no evaluation has been made.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Youthful Offenders who are referred by their attorney, probation officer or other source for pre-trial, and sometimes after trial, rehabilitation. The majority of cases are pre-trial and are referred by either private or legal aid attorneys.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr Charles Rouselle

ADDRESS: 601 Indiana Avenue, N W **PHONE:** 629-5295

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

TITLE: PROJECT CROSSROADS

PURPOSE: The purpose is to strenthen the rehabilitative mechanism of the court process by providing a program of personalized and intensive services for young offenders and thereby reducing recidivism rates.

MAJOR THRUST: Rehabilitation/Social

OBJECTIVES:

(1) The primary objective is to enroll first-offenders in the Project's counseling, education and employment services for three months so that court charges will be dropped or the continuance extended in view of the enrollee's successful participation in the project.

(2) The project demonstrates a feasible method of making the criminal justice system more effective as a rehabilitative vehicle.

PROBLEM: For juvenile offenders, their first court experience is often a negative and hardening experience. The three traditional dispositional possibilities are: discharging without supportive services, release on probation, or incarceration. For young offenders who may be on the threshold of a criminal career, a deterrent is needed -- pre-trial diversion.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The services provided are counseling, employment, education, evaluation, staff development, outreach, welfare, orientation, and follow-up.

1. Counseling - close guidance is provided by the caseworker
2. Education - colunteer tutors provide individualized tutoring and test preparation services
3. Evaluation - biweekly progress reports on each enrollee are forwarded to the appropriate court, defense counsel and/or parents
4. Staff Development - non-professional staff, most of whom are culturally and experientially similar to the participants, are trained to work in rraditionally professional occupation.
5. Outreach - participants are recruited from the Juvenile Court
6. Employment - each enrollee is placed in a job suitable to his interest and skills as evaluated by the counselor.
7. Welfare - the youths immediate needs are taken care of
8. Orientation - introduction to remedial eduaction program
9. Follow-up - weekly contact with the enrollee is maintained by the counselor.

EVALUATION: Extensive research was done during the demonstration project period.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Males and females of the D. C. Area between the ages of 16 and 20. For juveniles, tenuous school enrollments or school dropouts, unemployed, present court charge which is minor; no adjudication of involvement within preceeding 12 months, no pending case less than six months old, and no previous incarceration for six months or more.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. James H. Davis **PHONE:** 628-7885

ADDRESS: 527- 6th Street, N.W.

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS

TITLE: REHABILITATION PROGRAM

PURPOSE: The purpose is to help suffering alcoholics overcome the problem of alcoholism.

MAJOR THRUST: Rehabilitation - Social

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to help alcoholics achieve sobriety and recover from alcoholism through group therapy sessions.

PROBLEM: The need for an association of men and women who share a common problem with the hope that together through sharing their experience and hope with each other they may overcome alcoholism.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Services provided are education, outreach and counseling.

1. Education - through group experiences
2. Outreach - Members encourage other persons with problems to become a part of the organization.
3. Counseling - counseling and moral support with each other.

EVALUATION: None

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: The only requirement for membership is the desire to stop drinking.

CONTACT PERSON: All members anonymous

ADDRESS: 2627 Connecticut Avenue, N. W. PHONE: 332-1933

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

ASSOCIATED COMMUNITY REHABILITATION ENTERPRISES

TITLE: COMMUNITY READJUSTMENT PROGRAM

PURPOSE: The purpose of this program is to provide a temporary home for boys who have been released from the Cedar Knoll School.

MAJOR THRUST: Rehabilitation - Social

OBJECTIVES: The objective of the program is to re-socialize children to return to their homes.

PROBLEM: Often children who have been institutionalized need to be encouraged to be responsible individuals and gain trust in their ability to function in society.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Welfare, orientation, and treatment services are provided.

1. Welfare - food, clothing, and shelter are provided.
2. Orientation - provided upon admission
3. Treatment - medical and psychological provided as needed.

EVALUATION: The program is evaluated by Cedar Knoll School

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any child who has been released from the Cedar Knoll School between the ages of 13 and 18.

CONTACT PERSON: Miss Hoffman

ADDRESS: 1010 Vermont Avenue, N.W. **PHONE:** 833-2422

BLACKMAN'S DEVELOPMENT DRUG CURE

TITLE: Drug Detaxification Program

PURPOSE: The purpose of the.program is to provide treatment for drug addicts.

MAJOR THRUST: Rehabilitation - Social

OBJECTIVE: The objective of the program is to rehabilitate the former drug addict and to ultimately stop the illegal drug traffic.

PROBLEM: Too many young black people are hooked on drugs and leading "unproductive" lives.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Education, orientation, counseling, diagnosis, treatment, training, health, welfare, legal aid, and outreach are provided.

1. Education - remedial education.
2. Orientation - given all new enrollees
3. Diagnosis - periodic urine samples taken
4. Treatment - medication administered by Paramedic
5. Training - provided in electronics, printing, dental technology, and drafting, Carpentry, office pratices
6. Health - medical care, including prescriptions provided
7. Welfare - food, clothing, and shelter provided as needed
8. Legal aid - assistance to persons in legal difficulties
9. Out-reach - leaflets distributed in communities. Talks given to groups, schools, and churches as requested.
10. Custody - serves as third party for per sons released on probation, parole, etc.

EVALUATION: Follow-up made by H.E.W. and NTA. Also former addicts conducting activities.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any drug addict is eligible. He may be referred by courst, NTA, etc. on volunteer basis.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Lukman

ADDRESS: 6406 Georgia Avenue, N.W. **PHONE:** 291-5900

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

BONABOND, INC.

TITLE: Step One Drug Program

PURPOSE: To discourage drug abuse and to assist abusers who want to participate in abstinence program.

MAJOR THRUST: Rehabilitation - Social

OBJECTIVES:
(1) Step One: abstinence program for drug offenders 13-25 years old in residential setting (150 slots).
(2) Bailbond Program: Bonabond will receive defendant of any age in third party custody and provide employment, placement, legal aid, etc.

PROBLEM: Youthful drug offenders who seek rehabilitation need numerous supportive services.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The components are counseling, narcotics, placement, education and residential.
1. Counseling - individual and group basis
2. Narcotics - abstinence, detoxification for offenders 13-25
3. Placement - job palcement
4. Education - preparation for G.E.D.
5. Residential - Halfway House

EVALUATION: In-House

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any youth, aged 13 to 25.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Ricardo Toye

ADDRESS: 412 5th Street, N.W. PHONE: 737-4307

Halfway House
3363 18th Street, N.W.

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

BUREAU OF REHABILITATION OF THE
National Capital Area

TITLE: Volunteer Sponsor Program

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide a meaningful one-to-one relationship between a youth confined at Cedar Knoll School and an adult volunteer from the community.

MAJOR THRUST: Rehabilitation/Social

OBJECTIVE: To offer youth a positive relationship with an adult and to offer adults experience with delinquency and related community problems.

PROBLEM: Some confined youth are without community or family resources; some are lacking in positive adult role models and the ability to relate to adults.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Assessment, follow-up, referral, and training services are provided.

1. Assessment- essential component of counseling services.
2. Follow-up - of children returning to the community
3. Referral - as required
4. Training -.In-service training for colunteers

EVALUATION: Volunteer profile being developed.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Child: Adjudicated delinquent confined at Cedar Knoll and referred by institution staff for services.

CONTACT PERSON: Sandra C. McFeeley

ADDRESS: 666 - 11th Street, N.W. PHONE: 347-9722

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY

TITLE: Guide Program, D. C.

PURPOSE: To help young people who are just getting started in the use of any drug.

MAJOR THRUST: Rehabilitation -Social

OBJECTIVE: The program strives to eliminate the use of drugs; encourage user to discover better solutions to his problems; detect severe emotional problems; provide facts about drugs and narcotics; reduce and help eliminate drug-related crimes; and promote better relations between users and their parents and families.

PROBLEM: To prevent young people from getting hooked on drugs and narcotics.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, Treatment, Education, and Diagnosis are the services provided.

1. Counseling - individual and group sessions
2. Treatment - **Therapy** is provided through counseling.
3. Diagnosis - Urine surveillance conducted with young groups.

EVALUATION: No evaluation made at present.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS : Any young person between 14 and 18 years of age on soft or hard drugs and detoxified.

CONTACT PERSON: Rev. Simon N. Stubbs

ADDRESS: Room 309 McMahon Hall PHONE: 336-5550
Catholic University
620 Michigan Avenue, N. E.

EFFORTS FROM EX-CONVICTS

TITLE: Employment Program

PURPOSE: The major purpose of this program is to find employment for ex-offenders recently released from prison.

MAJOR THRUST: Rehabilitation/Social

PROBLEM: Many ex-offenders are returned to society without employment and left to face the problems inherent in finding employment with a jail record; without any type of supervision or aid.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The service provided is placement.

1. Placement - job placement service

EVALUATION: Law Enforcement Assistance Asministration (LEAA) provides evaluation.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any one desiring employment.

CONTACT PERSON: Rev. Samuel G. Smith

ADDRESS: 1302 New Jersey Avenue, N.W. PHONE: 483-3872

FRIENDS OF THE JUVENILE COURT, INC.

TITLE: COMMUNITY COOPERATION PROGRAM

PURPOSE: The purpose of the organization is to provide volunteer services to the families and children kno[illegible] to the Superior Court.

MAJOR THRUST: Rehabilitation/Social

OBJECTIVES: The objective of the organization is to provide through community involvement, supportive services which will assist youthful offenders.

PROBLEM: There is a need to provide both financial and supportive services, in an attempt to solve problems of children in trouble.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The services provided are education, employment, welfare, recreation, counseling, financial aid, and outreach.

1. Education - one to one tutoring
2. Employment - jobs for Jr. program
3. Welfare - used clothing
4. Recreation - Summer Camp
5. Counseling - volunteer attorneys and probation aide.
6. Financial Aid - new shoes and clothing fund
7. Outreach - Newsletter

EVALUATION: On-going evaluation provided by the Board of Directors; Professional Evaluation planned for next year.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Persons who come within the jurisdiction of the court and are referred by personnel are eligible.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Phyllis C. Lake, Director

ADDRESS: 410 "E" Street, N. W. PHONE: 737-8777 ext. 269

INTERFACE, INC.

TITLE: DRUG PROGRAM

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide drug abuse education work shops for the community and to treat adolescent emotional problems in conjunction with Group Therapy Centers, Inc.

MAJOR THRUST: Rehabilitation - Social

OBJECTIVE;: The objective is to reduce drug abuse through education and therapy.

PROBLEM: Traditional drug abuse education formats turn students off. Group approaches have been insuffcently used in the education format and can be successful.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, Treatment, Education, Referral, and Diagnosis services are provided.

1. Counseling - individual
2. Treatment - group therapy
3. Education - seminars and workshops in drug abuse education.
4. Referral - psychiatric referral
5. Diagnosis - group intake diagnosis

EVALUATION: Individual progress is evaluated.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: None

CONTACT PERSON: Edwin H. Elkin, PH.D.

ADDRESS: 2201 "M" Street, N.W. PHONE: 466-2255

RAP SHOP AND RAP HOUSE

TITLE: DRUG PREVENTION AND ABSTINENCE PROGRAM

PURPOSE: To assist drug addicts who wish to stop their addiction and return to the community and to prevent young people from becoming addicted.

MAJOR THRUST: Rehabilitation - Social

OBJECTIVE: The objective of Rap Shop is to inform the public about drug addiction and to orient addicts to the program of abstinence at Rap House. The objective of Rap House is to operate a program of abstinence for 60 former addicts who reside and work at Rap House. The residents average age is 18-19 and the length of stay is 6 months to 2 years.

PROBLEM: Although drug prevention is a priority in the city few programs are based on abstience which has proved to be one of the most effective means of rehabilitation for addicts.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, education, referral, recreation, employment, orientation, and follow-up services are provided.

1. Counseling - group and individual counseling
2. Education - various courses taught by accredited teachers including a course for preparation for the G.E.D.
3. Referral - to hospital for de-toxification
4. Recreation - Karate, Yoga Classes, etc.
5. Employment - residents of Rap House work in the house (cooking,maintence, etc)
6. Orientation - Rap Shop program
7. Follow-up - re-entry into community
8. Narcotics - abstinence program for addicts

EVALUATION: Staff of Rap House and Rap House

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Applicants must complete an orientation period at Rap Shop before entering Rap House.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Kenneth Atkinson

ADDRESS:

Rap House
1904 T Street, N. W.
SHOP: 234-8011

Rap Shop
2435 -18th Street, N. W.
SHOP: 667-3500

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING CENTER

TITLE: Vocational Rehabilitation

PURPOSE: To assist mentally retarded and physically handicapped young people in obtaining employment.

MAJOR THRUST: Rehabilitation - Social

OBJECTIVES: (1) Pre-vocational Training - enrolls 45 students in an activities program which includes remedial learning and a minimum of work exposure.
(2) Sheltered workshop - enrolls 90 students in a program of training and employment.
(3) job training for placement -enrolls 100 students in training for jobs in custodial, food and office services.

PROBLEM: The physically handicapped,emotionally disturbed and mentally retarded need special training so that they can function comfortably within the community.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The components are education, placement, evaluation, training, follow-up, and employment.

1. Education - remedial
2. Placement - job placement
3. Evaluation - individual progress measured
4. Training - mail services, custodial,domestic,food services, office skills
5. Follow-up - individuals placed in jobs
6. Employment - sheltered workshop

EVALUATION: United Givers Fund and Department of Vocational Rehabilitation and D C Public School System.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any person who is at least 13 years of age,who is classified as mentally retarded or physically handicapped.

CONTACT PERSON: Gary Fine

ADDRESS: 405 Riggs Road, N. E. **PHONE:** 529-0070

REHABILITATION
Phychological

D. C. RECREATION DEPARTMENT
SPECIAL PROGRAMS

TITLE: Community Mental Health

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide recreation services to clients involved in the Community Mental Health Center of Area C.

MAJOR THRUST: Rehabilitation - Psychological

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to provide recreation as a rehabilitative and therapeutic tool for the patient to help him adjust to the community.

PROBLEM: Recreation is a vital part and is needed in the rehabilitation of the clients of the Area C Community Mental Health Center.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Recreation and transportation are the services provided.

1. Recreation - through recreation, many services are provided such as home visits, planned activities involving motor and mental skills, and continuous special programs

2. Transportation - over 50% of the patients are taked into the community at least once a week.

EVALUATION: The program is evaluated by the D. C. Recreation Department.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: All patients of Area C Community Mental Health Programs are eligible.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Melvin Ford

ADDRESS: 3149 - 16th Street, N.W. PHONE: 626-5424

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
SOCIAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES BRANCH
MENTAL HEALTH, ALCOHOL, and DRUG SECTION

PURPOSE: The purpose is to offer rehabilitation services to clients with emotional problems, and alcoholic and drug problems that are being treated in community clinics and centers.

MAJOR THRUST: Rehabilitation/Psychological

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to develop better coping mechanisms and more meaningful roles for mentally ill and drug addicted clients.

PROBLEM: Adolescents unable to meet with the frustrations of maturing and making a place for themselves in society may withdraw from reality or behave in such a manner that they become a threat to themselves or others; such individuals should come to the attention of one to the mental health facilities, or drug centers in the city.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, diagnosis, training, job placement, follow-up and referrals are provided. Financial assistance can be provided during job training.

1. Counseling - individual counseling in community mental health and drug centers
2. Diagnosis - Medical, psychological and non-verbal work sampling evaluations made on each client.
3. Training - for the untrained, undertrained or those who need brush-up through schools or on-the-job training
4. Job Placement - emphasis on a job suitable to the individual
5. Follow-up - on individuals after they leave program.
6. Welfare - tools, equipment and licenses can be paid for when necessary

EVALUATION: No specific forms of evaluation of this program are currently being conducted, other than usual areas of supervision of counselors.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: D. C. residents over 16 years of age receiving services from one of the mental health, drug, or alcoholic programs in the D. C. area are eligible.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Anita Greenspan

ADDRESS: 1331 H Street, N. W. PHONE: 638-6091

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
SOCIAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: Institutional Services Branch
Mental Retardation Services

PURPOSE: The purpose is to offer comprehensive rehabilitation services to residents of the District of Columbia Training School in Laurel, so that they can live independent lives in the community.

MAJOR THRUST: Rehabilitation/Psychological

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to reduce need for institutional living and provide appropriate guidelines and experiences so that individuals can cope with daily living problems in the District.

PROBLEM: Clients in this program have limited mental abilities and social experiences and need a long, slow-moving program to give them the skills they need to hold their own in society.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The services provided are counseling, training, placement, financial aid, follow-up, evaluation and diagnosis.

1. Counseling- individual counseling
2. Training - vocational training
3. Placement - selective job placement
4. Health - physical restoration
5. Follow-up - on job after placement
6. Diagnosis - medical - social - personal
7. Evaluation - vocational evaluation

EVALUATION: Evaluation was done as a result of a demonstration project in November 1965, through December 1968; other than this project, evaluation is being done through review of records, conferences with clients and follow-up on clients.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS : The individual must be a resident of the District of Columbia Training School (Forest Haven), at least 16 years of age, and a potential for independent living outside of the institution.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Jeannie Erwin

ADDRESS: D. C. Children's Center
Hawthorne Cottage
Laurel, Maryland

PHONE: 776-7014
ext. 2386

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
SOCIAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

TITLE : St. Elizabeth's Program

PURPOSE : To offer comprehensive rehabilitation services to persons who receive medical care at St. Elizabeth's hospital.

MAJOR THRUST : Rehabilitation - Psychological

OBJECTIVE : The objective is to help patients at St. Elizabeth's realize their assets and potentials for becoming productive workers.

PROBLEM : Patients who are nearing release from the hospital are in need of reorienting themselves to the present labor market demands.

SERVICES PROVIDED : Counseling, placement, outreach, orientation, diagnosis, referral, employment, education, training, financial aid, transportation and follow-up are provided.

1. Counseling - trained staff help individuals choose vocational objective
2. Placement - into competitive employment and advancement to more demanding training programs.
3. Outreach - contact employers
4. Orientation - individual orientation provided to clients
5. Diagnosis - diagnostic evaluation of medical problems and degree of limitation of disability.
6. Referral - made to appropriate agency/service where needed
7. Employment - placement in suitable employment
8. Education - instruction aimed at reorienting patient to present labor market
9. Training - offered to equip individuals with knowledge and skills needed for jobs.
10. Financial Aid - financial help given while in training or in work adjustment programs
11. Follow-up - on the job follow-up

EVALUATION : D. C. Department of Human Resources and the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: In-patients at St. Elizabeth Hospital

CONTACT PERSON : Mr. Oliver P. Lasley

ADDRESS : "E" Building, Room 11 PHONE: 446-1620
St. Elizabeth's Hospital

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

ANCHOR CLUB

TITLE: Vocational Adjustment Clinic

PURPOSE: This is a non-profit organization providing vocational rehabilitation services for emotionally handicapped adults ages 18-55 into a transitional workshop program.

MAJOR THRUST: Rehabilitation - Psychological

OBJECTIVE: The essential objective of the project is to provide a program of personal community and vocational adjustment in a controlled, carefully programmed atmosphere.

PROBLEM: The need for serving people in the hospital as well as those in the community who have emotional and psychological problems whether they have ever been hospitalized or not is very acute.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, education, training, health, welfare, referral, employment and evaluation are provided.

1. Counseling - vocational
2. Education - dissemination of helpful information
3. Training - occupational adjustment
4. Health - good grooming and health habits
5. Welfare - care and purchase of clothing
6. Referral - location of services and facilities
7. Employment - pays weekly wages as an incentive
8. Evaluation - all clients are evaluated

EVALUATION: The Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare evaluate the program.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Persons ages 18-55 with emotional and psychiatric problems and who have employability as a goal are eligible.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Matthew McGuire

ADDRESS: 1717 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W. PHONE: 347-1295

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

EPISCOPAL CENTER FOR CHILDREN

TITLE: Services For Mentally Disturbed Children

PURPOSE: The purpose of this center is to offer a total therapeutic living experience for emotionally disturbed children.

MAJOR THRUST: Rehabilitation - Psychological

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to provide small group living settings for mentally disturbed children who must live away from their families.

PROBLEM: Children who are mentally disturbed need a facility that can provide total care for them when they must be removed from the family setting. This center tries to provide this care.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, education, welfare, diagnosis, referral, and treatment services are provided.

1. Counseling - group counseling for residents
2. Education - individual schooling and psychotherapy
3. Welfare - children remain at the center and are totally cared for Monday thru Friday
4. Diagnosis - thorough diagnostic workup done before admission
5. Referral - child may be referred to more suitable agency if necessary
6. Treatment - psychological and psychiatric treatment used as therapeutic tools

EVALUATION: Children are evaluated as to need for services provided before being admitted.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Boys between six and ten and a half who are emotionally disturbed are eligible.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Elsa A. Miller

ADDRESS: 5901 Utah Avenue, N.W. PHONE: EM 3-1333

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

HELP FOR RETARDED CHILDREN, INC.

TITLE: Rehabilitative Program

PURPOSE: The purpose of the organization is to promote the general welfare of the mentally retarded.

MAJOR THRUST: Rehabilitation - Psychological

OBJECTIVE: The objective of the organization is to train and assist mentally retarded, emotionally disturbed, and physically handicapped individuals to become successfully employed and live relatively happy, independent, and productive lives.

PROBLEM: There are many individuals in the Washington community who have severe physical and emotional problems, who come from poor areas who are socially and culturally deprived.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Education, employment, training, placement, follow-up, orientation, health, and recreation are the services provided.

1. Education - academic skills, practical basic academics, and tutorial services provided.
2. Employment - provided through the Sheltered Workshop
3. Training - job training program, personal adjustment and vocational training and short-term on-the-job training assignments
4. Placement - client placed in suitable vocational assignment after completing training curriculum
5. Follow-up - group discussion sessions with recently employed clients and counseling with employers.
6. Orientation - visits to places of potential employment, exposure to variety of production tasks
7. Health - provides personal appearance and hygiene training
8. Recreation - physical fitness, physical development, social and cultural activities provided.

EVALUATION: Evaluation is provided by the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any mentally retarded, cerebral palsied, epleptics, emotionally disturbed and the physically handicapped of the Washington Metropolitan Area. Ages 13 and above are eligible.

CONTACT PERSON: Dr. David Silberman

ADDRESS: 405 Riggs Road, N.E. **PHONE:** 529-0070

HOWARD UNIVERSITY CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

TITLE: PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES

PRUPOSE: The purpose of this program is to provide services for children born with, or who have acquired developmental problems in early childhood.

MAJOR THRUST: Rehabilitation - Psychological

OBJECTIVE: The center's objective is to provide necessary services for children suspected of having learning disabilities or of being mentally retarded.

PROBLEM: Menatlly retarded children and those with learning disabilities are unable to function normally in society. For this reason, special resources must be developed to handle their needs.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Diagnosis, treatment, referral, counseling, and follow-up services are provided.

1. Diagnosis - made of physical, psychological, social and educational needs
2. Treatment - physical and psychological treatment provided
3. Counseling - provided for children and their parents
4. Follow-up - integral part of clinic services to total family

EVALUATION: Children's progress evaluated by staff. On site evaluation by funding source.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any child from birth to 10 years is eligible if he evidences a learning disability or mental retardation. Priority is given to pre-school children.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Elizabeth C. Trice

ADDRESS: Tempo B Building, P.O. Box 748 PHONE: 797-1888
Howard University

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S CENTER, INC.

TITLE: Rehabilitation Program

PURPOSE: This is a non-profit organization providing residential care, day care and rehabilitation for handicapped children and young adults.

MAJOR THRUST: Rehabilitation - Psychological

OBJECTIVE: The program's objective is to maximize the potential of the handicapped - especially the mentally retarded.

PROBLEM: A great number of children and young adults are given up as untrainable. There are, however, methods which can rehabilitate them at least partially.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, education, training, health, referral and employment are provided.

1. Counseling - for parents and young adults
2. Education - special program geared toward handicapped
3. Training - vocational and prevocational
4. Health - health and grooming habits
5. Referral - location of services and facilities for those we cannot serve.
6. Employment - a number of rehabilitated young adults employed at N.C.C.

EVALUATION: The Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and the D. C. Department of Human Resources.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Persons aged four through thirty-five who are ambulant, and not dangerous to themselves or others are eligible.

CONTACT PERSON: Dr. Erwin Friedman or Mrs. Donna Holt

ADDRESS: 6200 Second Street, N. W.   PHONE: RA 6-1090

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

REHABILITATION
Physical

D. C. RECREATION DEPARTMENT

TITLE: Program for the Mentally Retarded and Physically Handicapped

PURPOSE: To provide therapeutic recreation services to aid in the rehabilitation of the mentally retarded and physically handicapped through the acquisition of leisure, social, and recreation skills.

MAJOR THRUST: Rehabilitation - Physical

OBJECTIVE: To provide activities which will contribute toward the physical development, social adjustment, emotional stability, cultural up-lift, and self-expression of the retarded participants.

PROBLEM: There has been a great need for the handicapped to participate in recreational programs where they can succeed.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Recreation, transportation, counseling, employment, staff development are provided.

1. Recreation - well-rounded specialized activity
2. Transportation - limited amount of transportation for special participants
3. Counseling - individual and group counseling provided to parents.
4. Employment - handicapped hired to work in the summer camp and general recreation program.
5. Staff Development - through workshops and seminars

EVALUATION: Evaluation is made through staff conferences, progress reports on the participants and the program.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Persons 3½ years of age and up who are mentally retarded or physically handicapped who are district residents.

CONTACT PERSON: Helen Jo Mitchell

ADDRESS: 3149 16th Street, N. W. PHONE: 387-1525

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
SOCIAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: Institutional Service Branch
Hospital Section Children's Hospital Unit

PURPOSE: The purpose of the program is to offer comprehensive rehabilitation services to adolescents who recieve medical care at Children's Hospital.

MAJOR THRUST: Rehabilitation - Physical

OBJECTIVE: The objective of this program is to help adolescents with chronic disabilities and major health probems realize their assests and potentials for becoming productive workers, and making available to them necessary resources for doing so.

PROBLEM: Because of illness, adolescents lose time from school and fall behind in their work. As a result, many consider dropping out of school and do not give themselves a chance to be trained for a job. Others deny their physical limitations and set unrealistic goals for themselves that fail and result in their losing self-confidence. Adolescents with physical problems severe enough to warrant continuous medical supervision through out-patient clinics, require well-trained, sensitive counselors to help them develop into well-balanced, independent adults.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, diagnosis, welfare, training, health, placement and follow-up services are provided.

1. Counseling - individual counseling provided
2. Diagnosis - medical and psychological diagnosis
3. Welfare - maintenance provided if necessary
4. Training - participants placed in training programs
5. Health - physical restoration provided if necessary
6. Placement - selective placement for participants
7. Follow-up - selective follow-up on participants

EVALUATION: The program is constantly evaluated by Chief of Hospitals Section through individual conferences with counselors, case reviews, conferences with hospital staff, informal follow-up of clients.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Adolescents 15½ and over, who live in the District and who attend Children's Hospital clinics or are involved in any of Children's Hospital programs.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Ellen McCartney

ADDRESS: 2125 - 13th Street, N.W. PHONE: 835-4047

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
SOCIAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: SPECIAL SERVICES BRANCH

PURPOSE: To provide the best services to handicapped youth of D. C. within their potential and the agencies resources.

MAJOR THRUST: Rehabilitation/Physical

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to achieve rehabilitation through selective placement, training, supportive counseling, or other medical, physical, or financial asssistance.

PROBLEM: Youth who are visually impaired, communication impaired, or juvenile offenders need to be identified so that they can receive adaptive services.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, diagnosis, training, palcement, follow-up, health, and financial aid services are provided.

1. Counseling - individual counseling for clients
2. Diagnosis - medical, psychological, and psychiatric diagnostic workup
3. Training - academic, skill trades, and clerical training
4. Placement - in suitable jobs
5. Follow-up - to secure continuity and advancement
6. Health - health services provided
7. Financial Aid - through tokens to and from job

EVALUATION: Evaluation is accomplished through statistics of employment and amount of earnings.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Youth with physical, mental or emotional disability which prevents him from securing gainful employment is eligible.

CONTACT PERSON: E. Paul Benoit, Ph.D.

ADDRESS: 1331 H Street, N. W. PHONE: 629-5091

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

GOODWILL INDUSTRIES, DAVIS MEMORIAL

TITLE: Job Training for Physically, Mentally or Socially Handicapped

PURPOSE: The purpose of the program is to restore physically, mentally or socially handicapped people to a normal, useful and self-sustaining life.

MAJOR THRUST: Rehabilitation - Physical

OBJECTIVE: To train and place in jobs approximately 175 young people per year between the ages of 16 and 22 who are handicapped physically (orthopedic, respiratory, etc.) mentally (retarded, emotionally disturbed, etc.) or socially (school "dropouts", parolees, etc.).

PROBLEM: Handicapped young people who want jobs need the opportunity to receive specialized training.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The components are counseling, education, placement, training, on-job-training, follow-up, evaluation and employment.

1. Counseling - work habits, attitudes, etc.
2. Education - preparation for G.E.D. where appropriate
3. Placement - job placement
4. Training - twenty-five training areas
5. On Job-Training - where appropriate
6. Follow-up - thirty day follow-up
7. Evaluation - ten day evaluation in work task
8. Employment - 300 handicapped persons are employed at headquarters and 39 in retail stores.

EVALUATION: Goodwill Industries

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any person, minimum age 16, with a physically, mental or social handicap.

CONTACT PERSON: Francis W. Mulcahy

ADDRESS: 1218 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W. PHONE: 337-2770

HEARING AND SPEECH CENTER

TITLE: REHABILTATION PROGRAM

PURPOSE: The purpose of the center is to determine the degree of the handicap.

MAJOR THRUST: Rehabilitation/Physical

OBJECTIVE: The objective of the center is to provide evaluative and therapeutic help for children and adults with speech and hearing problems.

PROBLEM: Persons with hearing and speech problems often have difficulty communicating with professional attention, their difficulties can be overcome.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The services provided are diagnosis and referrals.

1. Diagnosis - extensive testing provided
2. Referrals - made to clinics

EVALUATION: Evaluation is made by staff.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any child or adult may apply volunarily or be referred by physician.

CONTACT PERSON: Gail **Bosser**

ADDRESS: 110 Irving Street, N. W. PHONE: 541-6717

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN

TITLE: Rehabilitation For Physically Handicapped Children

PURPOSE: The purpose of this program is to evaluate, treat, and socially family plan for physically handicapped children.

MAJOR THRUST: Rehabilitation - Physical

OBJECTIVE: The objective of this program is to rehabilitate physically handicapped children so that they can function to their best ability in society.

PROBLEM: Physically handicapped children need special care that addresses itself to their unusual needs. The Hospital for Sick Children tries to meet those needs.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Diagnosis, treatment, counseling, education, health, and recreation services are provided.

1. Diagnosis - comprehensive pediatric diagnosis
2. Treatment - Complete medical & Psycological Services
3. Education - tutoring services provided
4. Health - full therapeutic services offered
5. Recreation - recreational therapy utilized as treatment tool

EVALUATION: The Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, licensed by the Department of Human Resources evaluates the effectiveness of the hospital.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Children are accepted from birth through 18 years of age, however, older children are admitted if the child is pre-adolescent in physical and emotional development.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Earl C. Mechtensimer

ADDRESS: 1731 Bunker Hill Road, N. E. PHONE: 832-4400

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opprotunity Services 629-5384

NATIONAL FOUNDATION MARCH OF DIMES

TITLE: Birth Defects Treatment Center at Childrens Hospital

PURPOSE: To help children who have birth defects related to the central nervous system to adjust to their handicaps.

MAJOR THRUST: Rehabilitation - Physical

OBJECTIVES: To help children with birth defects (which involve the central nervous system) to be able to participate in the community and to attend school. The clinic is open to children from birth to 16 years of age, however, three-quarters of the children are under school age.

PROBLEM: Children who have birth defects related to the central nervous system need special help in learning to compensate for their disability.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The components are counseling, referrals, treatment, diagnosis and evaluation.

1. Counseling- parents receive genetic counseling and children receive individual counseling
2. Referrals - made to Crippled Children, Cerebral Palsy, etc., for schools and other programs
3. Treatment - children receive individual treatment
4. Diagnosis - testing for speech evaluations, etc.
5. Evaluation - individual progress

EVALUATION: National Foundation March of Dimes

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any child, from birth to 16 years of age, who has a birth defect which involves the central nervous system. Fees are adjustable.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Linda Smith

ADDRESS: Childrens Hospital PHONE: 835-4271

WASHINGTON HEARING SOCIETY

TITLE: PRELIMINARY TESTING AND REHABILTATION PROGRAMS

PURPOSE: The Washington Hearing Society was founded to aid child or adult with the problems of deafness, hard of hearing and speech disorders.

MAJOR THRUST: Rehabilitation/Physical

OBJECTIVE: The objective of the Society is to diagnos and evaluate children and adults with communication handicaps.

PROBLEM: This program was needed to provide residents with hearing and speech impairments of the District of Columbia with services to correct these handicaps.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The services provided are diagnosis, referral, education, training, transportation and financial aid.

1. Diagnosis - Screening and hearing tests and hearing aid evaluations are made.
2. Referral - made to specialists for medical treatment, if indicated.
3. Education - lip reading, speech, and hearing classes.
4. Training - auditory training is available for a limited number
5. Transportation - furnished for pre-school summer programs
6. Financial Aid - provided for clients if needed. Fee based on families with ability to pay.

EVALUATION: All evaluations are compiled by the professional staff.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any individual within a radius of 75 miles of the center.

CONTACT PERSON: Miss Clara J. Reah, Mrs. Mary V. Long, Mr. L. Henley

ADDRESS: 1934 Calvert Street, N.W. PHONE: CO. 5-7335

SPEC. SERV. & TREATMENT
Definition & Index

SPECIAL SERVICES AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS

Definition

Programs in this section cover the special needs for services and treatment of children and youth along three subcategorized lines: (1) Physical, (2) Psychological, and (3) Social/Welfare. These programs necessarily cover a wide spectrum and have been designed and developed as each special need is discerned.

SPECIAL SERVICES & TREATMENT - PSYCHOLOGICAL

1. D.C. Public Schools
   Child and Youth Study Division
2. Department of Human Resources
   Area A Community Mental Health
3. Department of Human Resources
   Area B Community Mental Health
4. Department of Human Resources
   Development Services Cent. Area C Mental Retardation
5. Department of Human Resources
   Forensic Psychiatry Office
6. Department of Human Resources
   Sucide Prevention and Emergency Mental Health
7. Department of Human Resources
   Project Act
8. Department of Human Resources
   Pact
9. National Institute of Mental Health
   Area D Community Mental Health Center (Youth Services)
10. Catholic University
    Child Center
11. Georgetown University Hospital
    Children's Psychiatric Services
12. Georgetown University Medical Center
    Diagnostic & Evaluation Clinic & Diagnostic Nursey Center
13. Group Therapy of Washington
    Diagnostic Evaluation Center
14. Hillcrest Children's Center
    Program for Emotionally Disturbed Children
15. Jewish Social Service Agency
    Social Service Program
16. Kennedy Institute
    Day School Program
17. The Psychiatric Institute
    Adolescent Program
18. The Psychiatric Institute
    Children's Program
19. St. Gertrude"s School
    Education Program
20. St. John's Child Development Center
    Special Education
21. Walter Reed General Hospital
    Child Psychiatry Service
22. Woodley House
    Halfway House for Persons with Psychological Problems

SPECIAL SERVICES & TREATMENT - PHYSICAL

1. D.C. Public Schools
   Speech Corrections and Hearing Services
2. Department of Human Resources
   Dental Program for Children
3. Department of Human Resources
   Area A/B Community Health Center
4. Department of Human Resources
   Area C/D Community Health Center
5. Department of Human Resources
   Crippled Children's Division
6. Department of Human Resources
   Maternity and Birth Control MIC Project #525
7. Department of Human Resources
   School Health Services
8. Department of Human Resources
   D.C. General Hospital (Pediatrics & .OB. Nursery Div.)
9. Department of Human Resources
   Glendale Hospital
10. Department of Human Resources
    MEDICAID Services
11. Department of Human Resources
    Health Services
12. Department of Human Resources (Narcotic Treatment Administration)
    Youth Rehabilitation Rooming House
13. Department of Human Resources (N.T.A.)
    Youth Services Division
14. Children's Hospital
    Comprehensive Health Care Program
15. Columbia Hospital for Women and Outpatient Clinic
    Health Services
16. Columbia Lighthouse for the Blind
    Program for Blind Children
17. Community Group Health Foundation, Inc.
    Comprehensive Health Care
18. George Washington University
    Speech and Hearing Clinic
19. George Washington University Medical Center
    Community Care Center
20. Health, Inc.
    Narcotic Treatment
21. Hillcrest Abortion Clinic
    Abortion Clinic

SPECIAL SERVICES & TREATMENT - PHYSICAL CONT'D

22. Homeaker Service
    In-The-Home Care For Children and Elderly
23. Lincoln Clinic For Women
    Clinic for Women
24. Multiple Sclerosis Society
    Washington, D.C. Chapter, National Multiple Sclerosis Society
25. Preterm
    Abortion Clinic
26. Shaw Comprehensive Health Center
    Health Program
27. Sibley Memorial Hospital and Outpatient Clinic
    Youth Services
28. Society for Crippled Children
    Services for Crippled Children
29. Society for the Prevention of Blindness
    Vision Test and Balsses Program
30. United Cerebral Palsy
    Program for Physically Retarded Children
31. Visiting Nurse Association
    In-The-Home Health Care
32. Washington Free Clinic
    Health Care
33. Washington Hospital Center and Outpatient Clinics
    Hospital Care and Abortion Clinic
34. Women's Liberation Office
    Abortion Counseling

SPECIAL SERVICES & TREATMENT - SOCIAL/WELFARE

1. Department of Human Resources
   A.F.D.C.
2. Department of Human Resources
   Adoption Program
3. Department of Human Resources
   General Program Services
4. Department of Human Resources
   Evaluation Program
5. Metropolitan Police Department
   Man to Man
6. Adventist Welfare
   Welfare Services
7. American Red Cross
   Red Cross Youth Program
8. The Barker Foundation
   Adoption Agency
9. Barney Neighborhood House
   Recreation Program
10. Catholic Charities of the Archodiocese of Washington
    Counseling for Children and Families
11. Children's Aid Society
    Emergency Assistance Program
12. Children's Foundation
    Technical Assistance to Community Groups
13. Council of Churches
    Youth Services
14. District of Columbia Parent-Teachers Association
    Shoe & Rubber Fund
15. Family and Child Services
    Social Service Program
16. Far East Community Services
    Community Services
17. For the Love of Children
    Foster Care Program
18. Friendship House
    Welfare Program
19. The Gospel Mission
    Welfare Program
20. Humane Society of Washington
    Protection Program
21. Legal Aid Society
    Legal Assistance Program

SPECIAL SERVICES & TREATMENT - SOCIAL/WELFARE

22. Lutheran Social Services
    Adoption Services
23. Mary L. Meriwether Home for Children
    Temporary Home
24. Near Northeast Community Improvement Corporation
    Martin Luther King Multi-purpose Center
25. Neighborhood Legal Services
    Legal Representation
26. The Pastorial Counseling and Consultation Centers
    Individual and Family Counseling
27. Pilot District Project
    Junior Cadet Program, Youth Photography Project and
    Police Applicant Program
28. Pilot School Program for Multiply Handicapped,
    Blind Children
29. Planned Parenthood Association of Metro. Politan Washington, D.C.
    Premarital Counseling
30. Runaway House
    Temporary Shelter
31. Second House and Third House
    Group Foster Homes
32. Southeast Neighborhood House
    Welfare Program
33. Southwest Community House
    Self-Help Program
34. Travelers Aid Society of Washington, D.C. Inc.
    Travelers Assistance Program
35. Washington Area Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse
    Awareness and Improvement
36. Washington Urban League
    Community Change
37. Youth Organizations United
    Youth Group Coordination
38. Youth Services Council on Mental Retardation
    Youth Volunteers in Mental Retardation

SPEC. SERV. & TREATMENT
Physical

D. C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

TITLE: Speech Correction and Hearing Services

PURPOSE: The purpose of this program is to provide corrective speech and hearing services for public school children

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Physical

OBJECTIVE: The Speech Correction and Hearing Services has as its objective the provision of speech and hearing therapy for the total public school population where the need is indicated.

PROBLEM: Children with speech and hearing problems often do not perform to capacity because of their physical defects

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, treatment, education, referral, diagnosis services are provided.

1. Counseling - individual and group counseling
2. Treatment - therapy sessions on individual and small group basis
3. Education - course content used as basis of therapy session.
4. Referral - referrals made to doctors, counselors, etc.
5. Diagnosis - hearing and speech diagnosis made

EVALUATION: Evaluation is a built-in part of therapy

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any student in need of speech/hearing therapy is eligible.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Dorothy E. Vaill

ADDRESS: 415 - 12th Street, N. W. **PHONE:** 629- 3371
347-1868

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
COMMUNITY HEALTH AND HOSPITALS ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: Area A/B Community Health Centers

PURPOSE: To provide comprehensive health services for eligible residents.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Physical

OBJECTIVE: The major objective is to better the physical, mental and environmental health of the residents.

PROBLEM: It has become necessary to decentralize health services for residents of the District to ensure high quality health facilities in various neighborhoods.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Health, referral, diagnosis and treatment are the services provided.

1. Health - comprehensive health care
2. Referral - patients are referred for health screening
3. Diagnosis - complete diagnosis is made on every patient who is treated for an illness
4. Treatment - provided to all clients who need it.

EVALUATION: The review and evaluation process is related to the statements of mission, objective, and sub-objective.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Persons who live within the Area A/B boundaries are eligible.

CONTACT PERSON: Dr. Lawrence Dunmore, Chief

ADDRESS: 1325 Upshur Street, N.W.
Northwest Health Center
PHONE: 629-7454

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
COMMUNITY HEALTH AND HOSPITALS ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: AREA C/D COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide comprehensive health services for eligible residents within the District of Colubia.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Physical

OBJECTIVE: The major objective is to better health, and environment of the residents of the District of Columbia.

PROBLEM: Based on the population ratio of 25,000 per neighborhood health center, eighteen centers would be required to meet the needs of area C/D residents. With eight centers serving this population, only 44% of the population is being served.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, diagnosis, referral, health, treatment, and transportation is provided.

1. Counseling - informal counseling on health matters
2. Diagnosis - complete diagnostic work up for each patient.
3. Referral - patients referred for health screening examinations.
4. Health - comprehensive family centered health care
5. Treatment - provided to patients according to need
6. Transportation - mini-bus service provided for non-emergency patients.

EVALUATION: Review and evaluation is carried out by program staff.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Persons living within the area C/D boundaries are eligible.

CONTACT PERSON: Dr. John Algee

ADDRESS: 1905 E Street, S. E. PHONE: 629-7281

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
COMMUNITY HEALTH AND HOSPITALS ADMINISTRATION

TITLE· CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S DIVISION

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide comprehensive health care for crippled children.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Physical

OBJECTIVE: The Crippled Children's Division has as its objective the provision of health services for D.C. residents up to age twenty-one who have handicapping disabilities.

PROBLEM: Often children with crippling disabilities do not receive proper attention and care. The need is to develop a comprehensive program of prevention, casefinding, early diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation and long term planning to meet the varied needs of the handicapped.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The Crippled Children's Division offers health services.

1. Health - Comprehensive health care for the handicapped

EVALUATION: Data and Program Analysis

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any child under 21 years who has or is suspected of having some handicapping condition is eligible to receive these services.

CONTACT PERSON: Dr. Merle McPherson

ADDRESS: 801 N. Capitol Street, PHONE: 629-3058

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
COMMUNITY HEALTH AND HOSPITALS ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: Dental Program for Children

PURPOSE: The purpose of the Dental program for Children is to provide dental health care for all D. C. youth.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services and Treatment - Physical

OBJECTIVE: To elevate the dental health status of all pre-school and school age children in the District of Columbia to the highest level possible within the framework of existing staff, facilities and budget. This objective is being achieved through dental education, patient counseling, and corrective treatment.

PROBLEM: Proper dental care can be expensive and impossible for parents and their children in low income brackets. Without proper care, small problems can become serious ones.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, treatment, education, referral, on-job-training, follow-up, orientation, diagnosis, health, transportation, staff development services are provided.

1. Counseling - individual counseling by Dental Hygiene Counselor
2. Treatment - emergency and routine treatment given for dental problems
3. Education - conducted in D. C. Public Schools
4. Referral - youth referred to clinics for further treatment
5. On-job-training - training for young adults entering field of dental assisting
6. Follow-up - for children found to have dental defects
7. Orientation - given all new employees upon appointment
8. Diagnosis - through X-ray, mouth mirror and exploratory examination
9. Health - complete dental health care
10. Transportation - trail project now in effect to transport children to and from clinics
11. Staff Development - some financial assistance provided for staff development. Staff attends lectures, seminars, etc.

EVALUATION: Accomplished by program supervisors through staff counseling, on site inspections and quality controls.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: None required for pre-school and school age children other than a signed statement by the parent guardian indicating their lack of financial ability to pay

CONTACT PERSON: Jerome X. Oltman, DDS, MPH

ADDRESS: 1875 Universal Building North 2009 **PHONE:** 629-3456

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
COMMUNITY HEALTH AND HOSPITALS ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: Maternity and Birth Control MIC Project #525

PURPOSE: The purpose of this program is to provide pre-natal care to expectant mothers, especially those in low income brackets

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Physical

OBJECTIVE: The objective of the program is to reduce the incidence of mental retardation through pre-natal care.

PROBLEM: Infants are often born with brain damage, neurologic disability and mental retardation as a direct result of receiving poor or no pre-natal care. If the expectant mothers received proper pre-natal care the result would be an increase in the birth rate of normal infants.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Treatment, follow-up, diagnosis, health, and welfare services are provided

1. Treatment - in-patient and out-patient treatment available for serious pediatric illness
2. Follow-up - all infants discharged from hospital referred to follow-up health facilities
3. Diagnosis - in-patient and out-patient diagnosis available for serious pediatric illness
4. Health - Pre-natal and infant care available, Birth control advice, information and services
5. Welfare - Social services provided pregnant women if problems might interfere with ability to seek and follow through with medical care.

EVALUATION: None

ELIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: These services are available to any pregnant woman who is a resident of the District of Columbia

CONTACT PERSON: Dr. E. R. Wernitznig

ADDRESS: 801 North Capitol Street, PHONE: 629-2121

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
COMMUNITY HEALTH AND HOSPITALS ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: School Health Services

PURPOSE: The purpose of this program is to appraise, protect and promote optimum physical and mental health of pupils.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Physical

OBJECTIVE: The objective of the program is to provide necessary mental and physical health services for youth in both public and parochial schools so that the learning process is not interfered with.

PROBLEM: In order to function properly in school, children should be free of health problems. When these problems can be identified and corrected, the student is able to achieve to his fullest potential.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Education, referral and health services are provided.

1. Education - programs and visual aid materials available upon request
2. Referral - referrals made to school Health Services from school nurse, school staff or parents
3. Health - health services provided all school-aged children

EVALUATION: Number of children examined yearly, defects found and percentage of corrections effected.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: All school-aged children are eligible for health services

CONTACT PERSON: **Dr. Janet Nelson**

ADDRESS: **801 North Capitol Street** PHONE: 629-3450

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
COMMUNITY HEALTH AND HOSPITALS ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: D. C. General Hospital (Pediatrics & O.B. Nursery Division)

PURPOSE: The purpose better medical care for children in need.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Physical

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to increase medical services to all children.

PROBLEM: D. C. General is the major facility of the Hospitals and Medical Care Administration of the District for short term care of patients requiring hospitalization and/or emergency and outpatient care.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Treatment, follow-up, diagnosis, health, and staff-development are provided.

1. Treatment - The Division of Pediatrics in terms of number patients seen and treated is one of the largest units.
2. Follow-up - through outpatient clinic visits
3. Diagnosis - complete diagnosis service is rendered to all patients.
4. Health - All health need of a patient are provided for by the hospital.
5. Staff-Development - A continuing program for staff development is operational.

EVALUATION: D. C. General Hospital and Hospital & Medical Care Administration of the Department of Human Resources.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Residents of the District of Columbia in need of Medical care.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Frank G. Bossong, Administrator

ADDRESS: 1905 E Street, S. E. PHONE: 626-5000

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

COMMUNIT DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
COMMUNITY HEALTH AND HOSPITALS ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: Glendale Hospital

PURPOSE: The purpose is the provision of comprehensive care and treatment for patients with tuberculosis and chronic diseases that require hospital care.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Physical

OBJECTIVE: The hospital's objective is the reduction and prevention of disease and disability from tuberculosis.

PROBLEM: Without research and investigation of tuberculosis and chronic diseases, many people would be without proper care and treatment for disease.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, treatment, education, recreation, training, follow-up, diagnosis, health, transportation and staff development are provided.

1. Counseling - individual, group and family counseling
2. Treatment - medical treatment provided to tuberculosis and other chronic disease patients
3. Education - speech pathology, adult basic education and child development program
4. Recreation - recreational therapy and outside entertainment provided
5. Training - training for hospital staff being expanded
6. Follow-up - provided by Social Service Unit
7. Diagnosis-complete diagnosis for each patient
8. Health - complete health program
9. Transportation - provided to D. C. General, Public Assistance Office and other necessary areas
10. Staff Development - further development of professional training and education for medical, para-medical, and other personnel.

EVALUATION: The hospital is evaluated by the Hospital and Medical Care Administration and the Department of Human Resources.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Patients with chronic diseases and disabilities requiring hospitilization are eligible.

CONTACT PERSON: Dr. Moe Weiss

ADDRESS: Prince Georges County, Maryland PHONE: 377-6000

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCE
COMMUNITY HEALTH AND HOSPITALS ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: MEDICAID SERVICES

PURPOSE: To provide health care for people who cannot afford it, and to prevent a person or a family from being overwhelmed by the expenses of illness.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services and Treatment - Physical

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to make health services available to persons in need and unable to pay.

PROBLEM: With the high cost of medical care, through Medicaid, medical care of high quality is readily available to those unable to pay for it.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Health services and counseling are the major components of the program.

1. Health - comprehensive
2. Counseling- is provided to help the patient make best use of medical care.

EVALUATION: Evaluation is accomplished by the Department of Human Resources and by the Social and Rehabilitation Service of the United States Department of HEW.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Depends upon general factors including your income, the number of persons you support and what other financial resources you have

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. John Broderick

ADDRESS: 1118 22nd St., N.W. Phone: 223-0746

PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF YOUTH OPPORTUNITY SERVICES - 629-5384

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
SOCIAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: Health Services

PURPOSE: To provide maintenance training and health care services in order to provide better diagnostic and treatment services.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Physical

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to provide preventive health programs when needed.

PROBLEM: There is a great need to provide complete health services to persons on child welfare rolls.

SERVICES PROVIDED. Counseling, orientation, diagnosis and health services are provided.

1. Counseling - individual and group basis by the pediatrician and Public Health Nurse
2. Orientation - Orientation for new staff provided by medical director and Chief of Health Service
3. Diagnosis - medical diagnosis made on each child under care
4. Health - Provides preventive, corrective, and/or curative aspects of health care.

EVALUATION: Done by Research Division of Social Service Administration

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Must be on welfare case roles or on family assistance

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Mary Grisez

ADDRESS: 101 E Street, N. W. PHONE: 629-6632

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
NARCOTIC TREATMENT ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: Youth Rehabilitation Rooming House

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide a supervised therapeutic milieu where youthful addicts can be helped to gain insight through guided social interaction.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Physical

OBJECTIVES: The objectives are to involve juvenile drug users in treatment and rehabilitative services and to prepare these individuals to lead socially acceptable lives.

PROBLEM: The problem is the apparent upswing in incidence among juveniles and the direct impact on crime and delinquency.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, treatment, education, referral, recreation, outreach, diagnostic, transportation and narcotic services are provided.

1. Counseling - Individual and group
2. Treatment - Group therapy and medical care
3. Education - Audio visual aids, literature and lectures.
4. Referral - Utilization of all available resources
5. Recreation - Indoors and outdoor games
6. Outreach - Consultation with other agencies and communities.
7. Diagnosis - Urine surveillance and medical evaluation
8. Transportation - provided for hospital trips and activities.
9. Narcotics - Detoxification and drug abstinence program

EVALUATION: Evaluation Unit of N.T.A.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Males 18 years old and under through voluntary participation, by referral from another agency and must be involved in school, job training or employment.

CONTACT PERSON: Dr. Raymond Loyd

ADDRESS: 2101 N Street, N.W. PHONE: 293-5704

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
Narcotics Treatment Administration

TITLE: Youth Services Division

PURPOSE: The purpose of this program is to provide treatment for youthful drug addicts.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Physical

OBJECTIVE: The N.T.A. Youth Services program has as its objective the treatment of narcotics addicts 18 and under by urine surveillance and sometimes methodone maintenance.

PROBLEM: Though narcotics addicts of all ages need facilities for treatment and rehabilitation, it may be more advisable to treat youthful addicts in a setting that is removed from an adult facility.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling treatment, referral, training, on-job-training, follow-up, outreach, diagnosis, transportation, research services are provided.

1. Counseling - group counseling
2. Treatment - two segments of treatment (1) Residential Units (2) Outreach Services
3. Referral - clients referred to any agency to receive necessary supportive services
4. Training - staff training done by Psychiatric Institute Foundation
5. On-job-training - same as above.
6. Follow-up - clients who received residential treatment referred to Outreach Program for aftercare
7. Outreach - accomplished through members introducing friends to the program
8. Diagnosis - medical and psychiatric diagnosis
9. Transportation - agency vehicles provided

EVALUATION: Evaluation accomplished through the Evaluation Unit

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any youth up to age 18 who is using narcotics is eligible.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Leon Hawkins

ADDRESS: 1503 Newton Street, N. W. PHONE: 332-2929

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL
NATIONAL MEDICAL CENTER

TITLE: COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CARE PROGRAM

PURPOSE: The purpose is to extend hospital services outside the hospital walls and into the community, providing not only professional medical care, but also help to promote better health conditions for children.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Physical

OBJECTIVES: The objective is to bring together related child health services and achieve improved health for infants, children and adolescents in its region.

PROBLEM: Total health care means more than the absence of disease. An improved health care plan was needed that focused not only on the child's biological problems, but on his emotional needs and his environmental problem and needs as well.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Services provided are health, diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up.

1. Health - Comprehensive health care for infants thru age 18.
2. Diagnosis and Treatment - through hospital center
3. Follow-up - Outpatient clinic

EVALUATION: Evaluation is provided by H.E.W. and the hospital Board of Directors.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Serves children from infancy to age 18.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Harold Kranz, Jr.

ADDRESS: 2125 - 13th Street, N.W.   PHONE: 835-4024

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND OUTPATIENT CLINIC

TITLE: HEALTH SERVICES

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide gynecological and obstetrical care for women.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Physical

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to care for women who have medical problems dealing with gynecology and obstetrics.

PROBLEM: Few hospitals specialize in care for women.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The services provided are counseling, diagnosis, referral, health and staff development.

1. Counseling - patient counseling
2. Diagnosis - examination and testing
3. Referral - made where appropriate
4. Health - hospital care for women
5. Staff Development - in-service training for registered nurses

EVALUATION: In-house

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any women. Fees are adjustable.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. F. Matteer

ADDRESS: 2425 L Street, N. W. PHONE: 293-6500

COLUMBIA LIGHTHOUSE FOR THE BLIND

TITLE: PROGRAM FOR BLIND CHILDREN

PURPOSE: To assist blind persons in their adjustment to the visual difficulty and teach the skills which can substitute for sight.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Physical

OBJECTIVE: To assist 70 blind children who are pre-school and school age on a regular basis and over 100 children during the summer and at various times throughout the year. School children are assigned to counselors.

PROBLEM: Given the necessary training, blind children can attend school and participate in community life.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The components are counseling, education, referral, training, orientation and diagnosis.

1. Counseling - is provided for the parent and child
2. Education - specific skills of Braille on individually arranged basis
3. Referral - made where appropriate
4. Training - given in skills which substitute for sight
5. Orientation - presonal adjustment activities primarily for newly blind people
6. Diagnosis - psychological testing done by psychologist, but not medical

EVALUATION: Individual follow-up

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any legally blind person (approximately 10% of normal vision) is eligible. Fees vary according to services provided and ability to pay.

CONTACT PERSON: Children's Worker or Intake Worker on duty

ADDRESS: 2021 14th Street, N. W. PHONE: 265-6290

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

Community Group Health Foundation, Inc.

TITLE: Comprehensive Health Care

PURPOSE: To deliver high quality comprehensive family health care.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Physical

OBJECTIVE: To operate a health center which provides care for residents of the upper Cardoza Target Area, preventive health service and counseling and to train area residents for health-related careers.

PROBLEM: Adequate health care as well as the opportunity for a career in health-related programs is needed for residents of the target area.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The components are counseling, education, referral, training, on-job-training, follow-up, outreach, health, employment, welfare and narcotics

1. Counseling - group and individual; crisis-intervention
2. Education - health education; F.C.C. operates on-site program
3. Referral - made to CHANGE,INC.
4. Training - community residents trained as paraprofessionals in health services
5. On-job-training - trainees learn skills for health and social services, family health, etc.
6. Follow-up - all patients
7. Outreach - extensive program in community & school
8. Health - comprehensive medical & dental care
9. Employment - community residents employed after training
10. Welfare - social services provided
11. Narcotics - addicts eligible for medical care, counsel

EVALUATION: OEO

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any resident in the target area who meets OEO poverty guidelines or those who are eligible for Medicaid may utilize the services of the Foundation.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Elois Jones

ADDRESS: 3308 14th Street, N. W. PHONE: 265-2100

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

TITLE: SPEECH AND HEARING CLINIC

PURPOSE: To offer diagnostic and remedial work for children and adults while training speech pathologists and audiologists at the University.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Physical

OBJECTIVE: To diagnose and work with as many as 150 clients per week (including many children) who have communications difficulties such as stuttering, lisping, cerebral-palsied speech, voice, hearing and language problems.

PROBLEM: Children with speech and hearing difficulties find school to be a trying experience. However, with the instruction of a professional speech pathologist or audiologist they can overcome or compensate for their weakness. Speech hearing. or language disorders.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The components are treatment, referral, evaluation, diagnosis, and staff development.

1. Treatment - Remedial work
2. Referral - Referrals to clinics in metropolitan area for persons who do not live close to G.W.U.
3. Evaluation - Individual progress measured
4. Diagnosis - Testing for each new client
5. Staff development - GWU students trained to be speech pathologists and audiologists

EVALUATION: George Washington University

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any child 2½ years old or older. Any adult. Fees are adjustable.

CONTACT PERSON: Dr. James W. Hillis

ADDRESS: 2201 G Street, N.W. PHONE: 676-7360

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER

TITLE: Community Care Center

PURPOSE: To provide total medical care for families living in Service Area 9

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Physical

OBJECTIVES: To operate a Community Care Clinic, with a capacity of approximately 30,000 patient visits a year, which provides total medical care. Medical care is supervised by four teams (increasing to seven in September 1971) consisting of a physician, two students and a nurse.

PROBLEM: Medical care is too expensive for many families in the District and only a clinic can fit their needs for comprehensive care.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The components are treatment, follow-up, diagnosis, transportation, health, narcotics and alcohol.

1. Treatment - emergency, out-patient and in-patient care
2. Follow-up - all patients
3. Diagnosis - laboratory tests
4. Transportation - designing health tranport system
5. Health - total family care
6. Narcotics - special program
7. Alcohol - special program

EVALUATION: George Washington University, School of Medicine

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any resident of Service Area 9

CONTACT PERSON: Sandra Reinsch

ADDRESS: 2150 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

PHONE: 331-6372
331-6666
(Clinic Information)

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

HEALTH, INC.

TITLE: NARCOTICS TREATMENT

PURPOSE: To provide a center for detoxification, maintenence and abstinence from opiate derivitives.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Physical

OBJECTIVE: To involve 30 - 40 youths (under the age of 21) per week in one of three drug treatment programs: maintenance, detoxification, abstinence.

PROBLEM: The city needs more programs which give individual attention to young drug addicts who want to obstain from their habit.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, Treatment, Referrals, Follow-up, Diagnosis and Narcotics services are provided:

1. Counseling - Individual and group therapy
2. Treatment - Maintenance, abstinence and detoxification
3. Referrals - Made where appropriate
4. Follow-Up - all clients
5. Diagnosis - Clients participate in individual programs.
6. Narcotics - treatment

EVALUATION: Health, Inc.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: None

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Espinoza

ADDRESS: 1417 Shepherd Street, N. W. PHONE: 829-1150

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

HILLCREST ABORTION CLINIC

TITLE: Abortion Clinic

PURPOSE: The purpose is to give abortions to women who want them.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment/Physical

OBJECTIVES: The objective is to provide abortion and counseling for women who want it and meet the necessary eligibility requirements.

PROBLEM: The clinic was established so women who wanted abortions could obtain them under safe conditions and at a minimal cost.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Services provided are counseling, referrals, orientation and follow-up.

1. Counseling - abortion and birth control
2. Referrals - if desired by patient
3. Orientation - individual counseling
4. Follow-up - patients are asked to see their physician or referred to one.

EVALUATION: None

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any women 18 years of age or older. If married or separated permission of husband is necessary. Fee $150.00.

CONTACT PERSON: Miss Mitchell

ADDRESS : 3230 Pennsylvanina Avenue, S.E. PHONE: 581-4000
Suite #215

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

HOMEMAKER SERVICE

TITLE: IN-THE HOME CARE FOR CHILDREN AND ELDERLY

PURPOSE: The purpose of this service is to recruit, train assign and supervise Homemakers to care for children and/or the aged in their homes.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Physical

OBJECTIVE: This service's objective is to provide supportive services for children and the aged so that they may remain in the home.

PROBLEM: When there are serious medical problems within a home, it may become necessary for family members to separate unless a service can be provided that will fulfill the services provided by the absent family member.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Education, welfare and health services are provided.

1. Education - other family members taught household skills
2. Welfare - housekeeping, preparation of meals, child care services provided.
3. Health - personal care as part of medical/nursing care.

EVALUATION: The program is evaluated by the Council of Aged, Model Cities and a Board of Officers.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: The only requirements is that a key family member be incapacitated, or absent.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Charlotte Burwell

ADDRESS: 815 Mt. Vernon Place, N.W. PHONE: 737-5447

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

LINCOLN CLINIC FOR WOMEN

TITLE: Clinic For Women

PURPOSE: The purpose of the program is to offer clinical care for women.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Physical

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to treat women who need medical care in gynecology and/or obstetrics.

PROBLEM: While women require specialized care, few neighborhood clinics are specifically for them.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Treatment, counseling, referral, and health services are provided.

1. Treatment - gynecology and obstetrics
2. Counseling - family planning
3. Referrals - made where appropriate
4. Health - gynecology and obstetrics

EVALUATION: The program is evaluated by Lincoln Clinic.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any women; no restrictions on age, although those under the age of 18 require parental permission for surgery. Fees are adjustable.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. G. Fletcher

ADDRESS: 1829 16th Street, N. W. PHONE: CO 5-4373

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS SOCIETY

TITLE: Washington, D. C. Chapter, National Multiple Sclerosis Society

PURPOSE: The purposes are research into the cause, cure and prevention of Multiple Sclerosis; direct services to local patients and families; and education of both lay and professional communities through dissemination of information.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Physical

PROBLEM: Since Multiple Sclerosis and related disorders usually strike persons in the 20-40 age range, the impact on the family equilibrium is devastating to role maintenance, and can cause complete family breakdown and disorganization.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, education, referrals, recreation, transportation and physical aids are provided.

1. Counseling - casework, group and family counseling
2. Education - printed materials, films, speakers
3. Referrals - made to appropriate community services
4. Recreation - picnics, parties and special tours prganized by volunteers
5. Transportation - provided for needy patients for monthly medical care
6. Physical Aids - wheelchairs, walkers, aspirators, hospital beds, etc. for medically indigent. Cooperative programs with local Visiting Nurses Associations for bedside care for homebound

EVALUATION: An initial home visit is made to define needs of patient and family.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Persons afflicted with Multiple Sclerosis or related disorders are eligible.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Lorraine Hashian

ADDRESS: 1028 Connecticut Avenue, N. W. **PHONE:** 296-5365

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

PRETERM

TITLE: ABORTION CLINIC

PURPOSE: The purpose is to give abortions to women who want them.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Physical

OBJECTIVES: The objective is to provide abortion and counseling for women who meet the eligibility requirements.

PROBLEM: Although abortion was recently legalized in the District of Columbia, few clinics exist and private doctor's fees are exorbitant.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The services provided are: Counseling, Referrals, Orientation, and Follow-up.

1. Counseling - Abortion and birth control
2. Referrals - made where appropriate
3. Orientation - individual counseling
4. Follow-up - informal; patients are asked to see their physicians.

EVALUATION: In-house

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any woman who is under 35 years of age and has not had more that three (3) pregnancies. Residents of D.C. who are under 18 or non-residents who are 21 need parents consent. Fee: $200.00.

CONTACT PERSON: Dr. Benjamin Branch

ADDRESS: 1726 I Street, N.W. **PHONE:** 298-7300

Prepared by the Officer of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

SHAW COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CENTER

TITLE: HEALTH PROGRAM

PURPOSE: To provide comprehensive health care

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Physical

OBJECTIVES: To offer the Shaw community comprehensive family health care at a neighborhood outpatient clinic fully staffed by doctors and dentists.

PROBLEM: The shortage of doctors, added to the expense of medical care, makes it difficult for families to receive the medical attention they need.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Health, counseling, referrals, and outreach are provided.

1. Health - comprehensive care
2. Counseling - health-related problems
3. Referrals - made to private, cooperating physicians where appropriate
4. Outreach - community health workers make local people aware of the program

EVALUATION: Model Cities

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Must reside in Shaw Area.

CONTACT PEOPLE: Mr. Victor Brown

ADDRESS: 1707 7th Street, N. W. PHONE: 483-1450

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

SIBLEY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AND OUTPATIENT CLINIC

TITLE: Youth Services

PURPOSE: To provide emergency short-term and long-term hospital care.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Physical

OBJECTIVES: The pediatrics section admits children under 12 for surgery but not for medical care.

PROBLEM: Hospital care for children is limited.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Health, treatment, and diagnosis are provided.

1. Health - surgery
2. Treatment - emergency, short-term, long-term
3. Diagnosis - testing

EVALUATION: In-house

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Children under 12 are only admitted for surgery.

CONTACT PERSON: Dr. G. Jarvis

ADDRESS: 5255 Loughboro Road, N. W. PHONE: 363-9600

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

TITLE: SERVICES FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

PURPOSE: To provide direct services to crippled children, designed to meet their special health, education, rehabilitation, and recreation needs.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Physical

OBJECTIVE: To conduct five to seven pre-school classes for 100 children designed to provide crippled children with nursery and kindergarten training adapted to their special needs and limitations. Also, clinics are needed regularly for children of all ages to provide continuing medical supervision.

PROBLEM: Crippled children are often denied the experiences of other children, because of a lack of appropriate facilities and trained Physicians, Therapists and Teachers who can give them experiences which are within their capabilities.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The components are education, recreation, follow-up, diagnosis, health and staff development.

1. Education - Pre-School classes
2. Recreation - special training
3. Follow-up - Clinics provide regular evaluation.
4. Diagnosis - extensive testing programs
5. Health - comprehensive care
6. Staff development - Teachers and Therapists from local Universities receive clinical training.

EVALUATION: Individual progress of children is monitored.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any pre-school child with an injury caused by birth or accident (cerebal palsy, muscular dystrophy, etc) is eligible for classes. Any aged child may attend a clinic, all services are free.

CONTACT PERSON: William J. Fidler

ADDRESS: 2800 - 13th Street, N. W.   PHONE: 232-2342

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

TITLE: Vision Test and Glasses Program

PURPOSE: The purpose of the vision test program is to provide free tests for pre-school children. The purpose of the glasses program is to provide glasses for youth who are unable to purchase them.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Physical

OBJECTIVES: To detect eye problems early. To provide glasses for youth who otherwise could not afford them through welfare, etc.

PROBLEM: This program tries to serve the need of diagnosing sight problems of pre-school children and youth and providing services to alleviate this handicap.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Diagnosis, counseling, referrals, and financial aid are provided.

1. Diagnosis - vision diagnosis made
2. Counseling - individual and group counseling
3. Referral - referrals made to doctors, etc.
4. Financial Aid - glasses purchased for the needy

EVALUATION: Health and Welfare Council

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any child or youth in the District of Columbia is eligible.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Martha Elliott

ADDRESS: 917 15th Street, N. W. PHONE: 737-0376

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

UNITED CEREBRAL PALSY

TITLE:	Programs for Physically Retarded Children
PURPOSE:	To provide special education and recreation programs for retarded children by working in cooperation with existing programs in the city.
MAJOR THRUST:	Special Services & Treatment - Physical
OBJECTIVE:	(1) To operate a special recreation program after-school and on Saturdays for children who are physically handicapped and attend Sharpe Health School, 4300 -13th Street, N. W. (2) To enroll 35 boys in the special Boy Scout Troop and 15 or more girls in the Girl Scout Troop, both of which meet at the Sharpe Health School and are sponsored by United Cerebral Palsy. (3) A pre-school for physically handicapped children between the ages of 18 months and 5 years is planned for September 1, 1971 at a location at the Hospital for Sick Children. Initially, it will enroll 15 children.
PROBLEM:	Few schools in the city offer extracurricular programs for physically handicapped children.
SERVICES PROVIDED:	The components are recreation, transportation, and education. 1. Recreation - after-school and Saturday program at Sharpe School 2. Transportation - provided for Scout Troops 3. Education - pre-school planned fro September 1, 1971 and Special Education for physically handicapped
EVALUATION:	United Cerebral Palsy
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:	Children at the Sharpe Health School are eligible for programs offered there.
CONTACT PERSON:	Mrs. J. Mikell
ADDRESS:	1028 Connecticut Avenue, N. W. Room 923 A
PHONE:	833-1740

VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION

TITLE: IN-THE-HOME HEALTH CARE

PURPOSE: The V.N.A. offers comprehensive health service to patients in their own homes.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Physical

OBJECTIVE: To prevent illness and care for the sick

PROBLEM: The inability of poverty income families to pay for health services is critical in the District of Columbia.

SERVICES PROVIDED:
Health - Nursing service by professional and licensed practical nurses
Treatment - medical care
Education - instruction of individuals and families in care and good health practices
Counseling - support and guidance to individual and families

EVALUATION: None

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: All age groups, irrespective of race, creed or ability to pay.

CONTACT PERSON: Miss Sarah VanBuskink

ADDRESS: 1842 Mintwood Place, N. W. PHONE: 387-7333

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

WASHINGTON FREE CLINIC

TITLE: HEALTH CARE

PURPOSE: The purpose of this clinic is to provide health care for community residents which is more humanizing and personal than can be received at public health facilities.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Physical

OBJECTIVE: The program's objective is to provide medical and psychiatric services for the community at large.

PROBLEM: People who are unable to pay for private medical care often refrain from going to public health facilities. One of the major reasons for this is that these facilities are demoralizing and impersonal. There is also a lot of red tape involved that recipients feel is unnecessary.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The clinic offers Counseling, Treatment, Health, Diagnosis, and Referral services

1. Counseling - drug and pregnancy counseling
2. Treatment - medical and psychiatric treatment.
3. Health - comprehensive health care to the extent possible.
4. Diagnosis - medical psychiatric diagnosis
5. Referral -clients referred to other facilities for services clinic cannot provide.

EVALUATION:

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any resident of the District Columbia is eligible.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Robert Schwartz

ADDRESS: 1556 Wisconsin Avenue PHONE: 244-8619

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunities Services 629-5384

WASHINGTON HOSPITAL CENTER
AND
OUTPATIENT CLINICS

TITLE: Hospital Care and Abortion Clinic

PURPOSE: The purpose of this program is to provide emergency short-term and long-term care.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment/Physical

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to provide hospital care for those who require it and to operate 50 outpatient clinics which treat 64,000 people per year. The hospital has a department of neonatology (intensive care for newborns) which provides follow-up care. The women's clinic provides birth control information and abortions for women.

PROBLEM: There is a need within the city for hospital facilities that provide comprehensive care.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The services provided are counseling, referral, follow-up, diagnosis, treatment and health.

1. Counseling - for abortions and family planning
2. Referral - to private physicians for women who have insurance or medicaid.
3. Follow-up - women return 6-week check up forms by mail
4. Diagnosis - examination on first day of two-day program
5. Treatment - abortion is given on second day of program
6. Health - total care

EVALUATION: Evaluation is provided by the Washington Hospital Center

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: For the hospital there are no requirements. For the Women's Clinic the requirements are as follows: A women is eligible for an abortion if she is less than 10 weeks pregnant and if her income falls within certain guidelines. The fee is $200. If she is under 21 and single, parent's consent is required. The husbands consent is required if she is over 21 and married. If she is 21 and unmarried no consent other than her own is required. The income guidelines are as follows:

Single, no children - $6000/year or less
Single, children - $10,000/year or less
Married, combined income - $10,000/year or less

CONTACT PERSON:

Mrs. Hook, Hospital Care	PHONE: 541-0400
Dr. Peterson - Women's Clinic	PHONE: 541-6037

ADDRESS: 110 Irving Street, N.W.

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

Women's Liberation Office

TITLE: ABORTION COUNSELING

PURPOSE: The purpose is to counsel women who need abortions.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Physical

OBJECTIVES: To counsel by phone or in person, women who need abortions. Referrals are made to clinics in Washington, D.C. and New York, counseling is available on a 24-hour basis.

PROBLEM: Women who are pregnant and want an abortion need competent counseling and referrals.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, Referrals, and Diagnosis services are provided:

1. Counseling - by phone or in person
2. Referrals - to clinics in New York and Washington, D.C.
3. Diagnosis - pregnancy tests given.

EVALUATION: None

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: None. No counseling fee. Pregnancy test are $1.00.

CONTACT PERSON: 15 abortion counselors are available.

ADDRESS: 1840 Biltmore Street, N. W. PHONE: 483-4632

SPEC. SERV. & TREATMENT
Psychological

D. C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DEPARTMENT OF PUPIL PERSONNEL SERVICES

TITLE: Child and Youth Study Division

PURPOSE: The purpose of this program is to detect and correct problems which interfere with the learning process.

MAJOR THRUST: Speical Services & Treatment/Psychological

OBJECTIVE: The objective of the Child and Youth Study Division is to give special attention to those students who have problems that hamper learning.

PROBLEM: When a child has developmental or health problems, it is difficult for him to perform at an acceptable level in his educational pursuits. If the problems of the total child were dealt with, these children would experience a greater degree of success.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The services provided are counseling, education, referral, on-the-job training, follow-up, outreach, orientation, and diagnosis.

1. Counseling - structured and non-structured individual and group counseling
2. Education - remedial education provided when necessary
3. Referral - referrals made for study and testing by counselors and teachers
4. On-job-training - area college students assigned to centers for field training
5. Follow-up - follow-up made on recommendations made by professional staff
6. Outreach - staff personnel meet with PTA's, agencies and clinics
7. Orientation - orientation workshops provided for staff personnel
8. Diagnosis - diagnostic evaluation done on referral
9. Staff Development - in-service programs as well as staff development program provided through Washington School of Psychiatry.

EVALUATION: Evaluation done of individual cases.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS : Any youth attending public schools is eligible.

CONTACT PERSON: Dr. Wilbur A. Millard

ADDRESS: 415 - 12th Street, N.W. PHONE: 629-4726

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
COMMUNITY HEALTH AND HOSPITALS ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: Area A Community Mental Health

PURPOSE: The purpose of the Community Mental Health facilities is to provide complete mental health care.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Psychological

OBJECTIVE: The objective of these facilities is to provide psychiatric in-patient and out-patient and emergency care for Area A residents.

PROBLEM: Often people are unable to obtain proper health care because there are no facilities readily accessible to them. By placing health facilities in the community, more people can be reached.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Treatment, diagnosis, health, narcotics and alcohol services are provided.

1. Treatment - psychiatric evaluation and treatment provided
2. Diagnosis - psychiatric diagnosis
3. Health - complete mental health services
4. Narcotics - narcotics addicts accepted when psychotherapy should be part of therapy
5. Alcohol - same as narcotics

EVALUATION: None yet established

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: To be eligible, an individual must be a resident of Area A

CONTACT PERSON: J. Sebastian, M. D.

ADDRESS: 3246 P Street, N.W. PHONE: 629-3205

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
COMMUNITY HEALTH AND HOSPITALS ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: Area B Community Mental Health Center

PURPOSE: The basic purpose is to provide comprehensive mental health services to Washington, D. C. residents who live within the Area B boundaries.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Psychological

OBJECTIVE: The objective of these facilities is to provide psychiatric inpatient, outpatient, and emergency care for residents of Area B.

PROBLEM: Often people are unable to obtain proper health care because there are no facilities readily accessible to them. By placing health facilities in the community, more people can be reached.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, treatment, education, training, outreach, diagnosis, health, and research are provided.

1. Counseling - individual and group
2. Treatment - provided through alcoholism programs.
3. Education - services are provided for agencies and professionals in Area B
4. Training - New Careers Program develops paraprofessionals for mental health work
5. Outreach - fliers and staff personnel
6. Diagnosis - complete diagnosis for patients who receive services through the various units
7. Health - major component of program
8. Research - accomplished through the program evaluation and research unit.

EVALUATION: The Program Evaluation Unit is responsible for all evaluation and research of the Area B Community Mental Health Center.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: All residents who live within the Area B boundaries.

CONTACT PERSON: Dr. James Blount

ADDRESS: 1125 Spring Road, N. W. PHONE: 629-4027

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
COMMUNITY HEALTH AND HOSPITALS ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: Development Services Center, Area C Mental Retardation

PURPOSE: The purpose of the program is the re-socialization of children under treatment.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Psychological

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to sufficiently treat retarded and emotionally disturbed children so that they can return to regular community activities i.e. schools, jobs, ect.

PROBLEM: Emotional Disturbances, retardation and behavorial lack of control often lead to delinquent behavior. This is true because an emotionally distrubed or retarded child is more apt to be dependent on and follow the actions of peers. If these peers are delinquent, the disturbed or retarded child cannot make the distinction.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, treatment, education, recreation, follow-up, outreach, diagnosis and staff development services are provided.

1. Counseling - individual and group counseling
2. Treatment - treatment through the vehicles of special education classes, recreation and occupational or work therapy.
3. Education - individualized learning
4. Recreation - recreation facilities used in conjunction with the Department of Recreation.
5. Follow-up - follow-up counseling sessions held after discharge. School or agency contacted one month after complete discharge.
6. Outreach - consultative services provided to the community. Talks given to teacher groups, citizen groups, etc.
7. Diagnosis - diagnosis performed at intake, on continuous basis at discharge.
8. Staff Development - special courses and in-service training provided

EVALUATION: Evaluation accomplished through monthly statistical reports and follow-up after discharge.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: In order to be eligible, a child must be retarded but educable, emotionally disturbed, resident of the District of Columbia and between 11 and 19.

CONTACT PERSON: Dr. David Lawson, M.D.

ADDRESS: 1905 E Street, N. W. PHONE: 626-7205

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
COMMUNITY HEALTH AND HOSPITALS ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: Forensic Psychiatry Office

PURPOSE: The purpose of Legal Psychiatric Services is to provide necessary psychiatric services for authorized D. C. Agencies

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Psychological

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to provide psychiatric evaluations and recommendation, treatment and trial testimony for offenders referred by authorized D. C. agencies.

PROBLEM: In order to determine a course of action for an offender, it is frequently necessary to have a psychiatric evaluation of the offender. This allows the agency dealing with the individual to make a more appropriate decision.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, training, outreach, diagnosis, treatment, referral, placement, health, transportation, narcotics, alcohol, research, and staff development services are provided.

1. Counseling - individual and group counseling.
2. Training - seminars conducted.
3. Outreach - contact established with almost every agency in community.
4. Diagnosis - diagnostic evaluations and recommendations.
5. Treatment - psychotherapy and/or medication administered by psychiatrists.
6. Referral - clients referred to appropriate agencies for medical, psychiatric or financial assistance.
7. Placement - placements made in mental hospital
8. Health - mental health services provided
9. Transportation - bus tokens provided and agency vehicles used occasionally.
10. Narcotics - medical and psychiatric treatment given narcotics addicts.
11. Alcohol - medical and psychiatric treatment given alcoholics
12. Research - research has resulted in a number of published articles
13. Staff Development - in-service training and literature seminars

EVALUATION: On-going evaluation through staff conferences, and gathering statistical data.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Offenders referred by legally authorized agencies are eligible for these services.

CONTACT PERSON: Dr. David A. Lanham

ADDRESS: 801 North Capitol Street, N. E. PHONE: 629-4373

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
COMMUNITY HEALTH AND HOSPITALS ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: Suicide Prevention and Emergency Mental Health Consultation Service

PURPOSE: The purpose of the consultation services is to provide immediate referral assistance to emotionally stressed people.

MAJOR THRUST: SPECIAL SERVICES & - PSYCHOLOGICAL

OBJECTIVE: The consultation service has as its objective the lessening of emotional distress by telephone to prevent suicides or other destructive acts.

PROBLEM: Often people suffering from mental stress have spontaneous self-destructive thoughts. These thoughts might very well be carried out unless there is some immediate means for the individual to lessen his anxieties.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, treatment, education, referral, training, follow-up, outreach, orientation, transportation, narcotics, alcohol, and staff development services.

1. Counseling - direct consultation to client and family
2. Treatment - crisis intervention and suicide prevention
3. Education - presentations given to students
4. Referral - referrals made to community, Mental Health Centers, etc.
5. Training - three months intensive sessions
6. Follow-up - follow-up done on each client
7. Outreach - publicity through radio, TV, public meetings, etc.
8. Orientation - staff orientation describing program
9. Transportation - Government vehicles used in crisis situations
10. Narcotics - part of overall preventive program
11. Alcohol - part of overall preventive program
12. Staff Development - in-service training

EVALUATION: Evaluation based on data collected in utilization of service, treatment received and referrals made.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: None

CONTACT PERSON: Phillis D. Clemmons

ADDRESS: 801 North Capitol Street-Rm. 423 PHONE: 629-5222

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
SOCIAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: Project Act

PURPOSE: The purpose of this project is to provide pre-delinquent youth with means to explore and accept desirable behavior patterns.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Psychological

OBJECTIVE: The objective of Project Act is to provide physical and psychological support for 2100 pre-delinquent youth and their families. These youth must be under eighteen, and have had no contact with Juvenile Court, or have had cases dismissed at the Intake Department.

PROBLEM: When youth begin to turn to delinquency, there is usually no one to give them proper guidance and encouragement to return to acceptable behavior patterns. With this kind of direction, many youth would be detered from involvement in delinquent activities.

SERVICES PROVIDED: This Project offers referral, follow-up, outreach, diagnosis, Staff Development, counseling and training services.

1. Referral - youth and/or families referred to other Social Services Administration Agencies for necessary services
2. Follow-up - done on all terminated cases after six months
3. Outreach - teams go out into the community to find possible clients
4. Diagnosis - personal contact to determine problem
5. Staff Development - ten-day training session which de-emphasises courts and institutional experiences
6. Counseling - individual and family counseling
7. Training - Home Management Services provided

EVALUATION: Research and evaluation includes an assessment of effort, an assessment of process, including attributes of developing population exposed to the program and an assessment of effects of the program.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: The youth must be under eighteen, with either no contact with Juvenile Courts, or with case closed at Juvenile Courts, or with case closed at Juvenile Court Intake Department.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Milton Douglas

ADDRESS: 122 C Street, N. W. **PHONE:** 629-5850

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

PROJECT ACT CONT.

OTHER LOCATIONS OF PROJECT ACT

UNIT I.	55th & East Capitol Street Mr. Sidney Parker	PHONE: 582-2055
II.	3235 - 15th Place S. E. Mr. Adam Scott	562-8432
III.	403 Conden Terrace, S.E. Mrs. Harriet Chickowski	561-5783
IV.	2319 - 15th Street, N.E. Mr. Curtis Moore	526-1594
V.	1214 I Street, S.E. #12 Julia Scott	526-2554
VI.	1500 2nd Street, S.W. Doris Harrison	484-1887 547-3313
VII.	Spanish Speaking 3045 - 15th Street, N.W. Zoralia Martinez	462-8848

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
SOCIAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

TITLE:	PACT
PURPOSE:	The purpose of the PACT program is to treat the psychiatric problems of troubled youth.
MAJOR THRUST:	Special Services & Treatment - Psychological
OBJECTIVE:	The provision of psychiatric services for those youth involved in the ACT program is the objective of PACT.
PROBLEM:	Children who are participating in the ACT (Action for Children in Trouble) Program often have psychiatric problems as well as other problems. These problems must be dealt with in order to help the total child.
SERVICES PROVIDED:	Treatment, follow-up, outreach, diagnosis, and health services are provided 1. Treatment- short term psychiatric treatment 2. Follow-up- accomplished through return of the youth to the ACT program 3. Outreach- community visits and channels already established by ACT Team 4. Diagnosis- standard psychiatric diagnosis 5. Health- medical problems referred to appropriate community health center
EVALUATION:	Being developed in conjunction with the ACT Team
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:	Eligibility requirements are the same as those established by ACT.
CONTACT PERSON:	Dr. Cochran
ADDRESS:	122 "C" Street, N.W. PHONE: 629-5536

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH

TITLE: Area D Community Mental Health Center (Youth Services)

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide comprehensive mental health services to emotionally disturbed children and adults within the Area "D" boundaries.

MAJOR THRUST: Speical Services & Treatment - Psychological

OBJECTIVE: The objective of these facilities is to provide psychiatric inpatient and emergency mental health care.

PROBLEM: Often people are unable to obtain proper health care because there are no facilities readily accessible to them. By placing health facilities in the community, more people can be reached.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The services provided are counseling, treatment, diagnosis, outreach, and health.

1. Counseling - group, family and individual therapy are provided
2. Treatment - comprehensive treatment provided the child through adolescent
3. Diagnosis - complete diagnosis for patients who receive services through the various programs
4. Outreach - fliers and letters circulated throughout the community
5. Health - mental health is the major component and is provided to the emotionally disturbed children and adults of Area D.

EVALUATION: Research and evaluation are accomplished through the Research and Evaluation Unit.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: All residents who are emotionally disturbed who live within the Area "D" boundaries are eligible.

CONTACT PERSON: Dr. Roger Peele

ADDRESS: St. Elizabeth's Hospital
2700 Martin Luther King, Jr. Ave., S.E.

PHONE: 574-7088 or 562-6500

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY

TITLE: CHILD CENTER

PURPOSE: The purpose of this program is to provide guidance and counseling for children and their parents.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Psychological

OBJECTIVE: The program's objective is to provide guidance and counseling for parents and their children up to age sixteen who have personal and relationship problems.

PROBLEM: Young children who evidence problems in relating to parents and peers may eventually turn to anti-social behavior if the problem is not checked early.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, Referral and Education services are provided:

1. Counseling - provided for children and parents
2. Referral - parents referred to more appropriate place if center cannot provide services needed.
3. Education - therapeutic nursery school for 3 to 5 years olds with emotional problems.

EVALUATION: Catholic University

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMSNTS: Any national capitol area child up to age sixteen is eligible. There is a fee for the nursery school.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Anne Silverman

ADDRESS: 4th Street and Michigan Avenue, N.E. PHONE: 529-6000 ex. 222

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

TITLE: Children's Psychiatric Services

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide training for professional personnel, predominately psychiatric trainees, in-child psychiatric and child guidance theory and techniques.

MAJOR THRUST: Treatment/Psychological

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to train Child Psychiatry Fellows, psychiatric residents, psychology and social work students and at the same time to offer limited services to the community.

PROBLEM: The need for services for children and youth in the area of psychiatric services is enormous and there is a shortage of trained personnel in the field.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The services provided are treatment, diagnosis, training, education, and counseling.

1. Treatment - emotional problem of children and their parents
2. Diagnosis - for problems of children and parents
3. Training - child psychiatry
4. Education - students are enrolled in the Department of Psychiatry at Georgetown University
5. Counseling - for children and parents.

EVALUATION: American Boards of Psychiatry and Neurology, and American Association of Psychiatric Services for Children provides the evaluation.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Children from pre-school to mid-teens. Fees are flexible.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Thelma C. DuVinage

ADDRESS: Georgetown University Hospital
3800 Reservoir Road, N.W.
PHONE: 625-7351

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER

TITLE: Diagnostic and Evaluation Clinic and Diagnostic Nursery Center

PURPOSE: The purposes of the clinics are to evaluate the child's growth and development and to identify the young child's strengths and weaknesses and current developmental level.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Psychological

OBJECTIVE: The objectives of each organization is to evaluate and identify clients current level of functioning.

PROBLEM: Often children suspected of mental retardation are not diagnosed until they reach school age.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Diagnosis, education, counseling and training are the services provided.

1. Diagnosis - multi-disciplinary work-up for children with developmental and/or learning problems
2. Education - infant stimulation program, nurery programs, and programs for multiple-handicapped children
3. Counseling - parent counseling during infant stimulation period
4. Training - professional and sub-professional personnel trained to work with handicapped children

EVALUATION: Provided by Georgetown University Hospital

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: (a) Evaluation Clinic - Any child in the D. C. Metropolitan Area suspected of mental retardation 0-21 years of age.

(b) Nursery Clinic - Any child in the D. C. Metropolitan Area ages two to five who may have handicapping conditions or who may present potential problems in existing preschool facilities.

CONTACT PERSON: Dr. Robert Clayton

ADDRESS: 3800 Reservoir Road, N. W. PHONE: 625-7675
625-7170

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

GROUP THERAPY CENTER/WASHINGTON

TITLE: Diagnostic Evaluation Center

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide treatment for the drug abuser, among others.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Psychological

OBJECTIVES: The elimination of drug abuse by resolving its underlying emotional problems through group psychotherapy .

PROBLEM: Traditional drug abuse formats turn students off. Group approaches have been insufficiently used in the education format and can be successful.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, treatment, referral and diagnosis, are services provided:

1. Counseling - individual
2. Treatment - individual and group
3. Referral - recommendations are made according to evaluation
4. Diagnosis - Psychological and psychiatric testing

EVALUATION: Individual program is evaluated.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Persons ages 13 years and older.

CONTACT PERSON: Paul S. Weisberg, M.D. or Edwin H. Elkin, PH. D.

ADDRESS: 2201 M Street, N.W. PHONE: 462-2255

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

HILLCREST CHILDREN'S CENTER

TITLE: PROGRAM FOR EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED CHILDREN

PURPOSE: The purpose of this program is to provide comprehensive mental health care for emotionally disturbed children.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Psychological

OBJECTIVE: The program's objective is to treat emotionally disturbed children between the ages of 2 and 25 so that they may return to normal school and community life.

PROBLEM: Emotionally disturbed children are, for the most part, unable to function successfully in todays complex society without some type of special diagnosis and treatment.

SERVICES PROVIDED; Diagnosis, Treatment, Education, Recreation and Welfare services are provided.

1. Diagnosis - psychiatric diagnosis
2. Treatment - psychiatric treatment
3. Education - residential psychoeducational program
4. Recreation - indoor and outdoor games, handcrafts, etc. provided at center.
5. Welfare - residential care given (5) days a week when necessary.

EVALUATION:

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any emotionally disturbed child is eligible. Fee is based on family's ability to pay.

CONTACT PERSON : Mrs. Sophie Weinberger

ADDRESS: 1325 W Street, N.W. **PHONE:** 265-2400

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY

TITLE: Social Service Programs

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide psychiatric services, foster home care and a drug abuse counseling program for children up to age of 16.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Psychological

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to promote healthy personality development and satisfactory social function in individuals and children.

PROBLEM: The need and the right of the child to have a home and family is a primary consideration.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The services provided are placement, counseling, financial aid, residential, welfare and referral.

1. Placement - foster homes for dependent and disturbed children
2. Counseling - family and individual counseling services are provided
3. Financial Aid - agency meets board costs in providing for the necessary medical and clothing needs, etc.
4. Health - medical and dental services are a part of treatment
5. Treatment - individual, family and group therapy are available
6. Residential - temporary and permanent foster homes
7. Welfare - clothing allowances
8. Referral - the agency works closely with other agencies in developing casework services.

EVALUATION: This agency is accredited by the American Association of Psychiatric Services.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Children up to the age of 16 regardless of race or religion.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. George M. Pikser

ADDRESS: Woodward Building
733 - 15th Street, N.W.

PHONE: 881-3700

KENNEDY INSTITUTE

TITLE: Day School Program

PURPOSE: The purpose of this institution is to provide a day school for mentally retarded children.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Psychological

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to provide a day school for children who are mentally retarded but educable and who have special education needs.

PROBLEM: Mentally retarded children are often educable but cannot be accomodated in regular school programs. Special arrangements must be made to meet their educational needs.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, education, follow-up, recreation and referral services are provided.

1. Counseling - individual counseling for students
2. Education - provided for educable mentally retarded children
3. Follow-up - alumni association formed and questionnaire sent to former students
4. Recreation - physical education program for boys and girls
5. Referral - youth referred to other facilities if school can't accomodate them

EVALUATION: The school is evaluated by the Special Education Departments of Washington, Maryland and Virginia.

CONTACT PERSON: Sister Mary Reilly

ADDRESS: 801 Buchanan Street, N. E. PHONE: 529-3515

THE PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE

TITLE: Adolescent Program

PURPOSE: To provide diagnostic and evaluation services, acute crisis intervention out-patient and intermediate term in-patient therapy for adolescents. Out-patient treatment and follow-up care is provided by the medical staff.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Psychological

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to provide the initial phases of individual, gourp and family therapy within the model of a therpeutic community in a psychiatric hospital, and then to progressively phase the patient into a partial hospitalization or out-patient program where therapy will continue.

PROBLEM: Adolescents with emotional problems. Families with problems reflected in their adolescents.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The services provided are diagnosis, treatment, health and education.

1. Diagnosis - psychiatric diagnosis
2. Treatment - psychiatric treatment
3. Health - hospitalization provided
4. Education - special education program

EVALUATION: Each patient is evaluated at intake and throughout treatment.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Adolescents 13 through 18 are eligible for the program.

CONTACT PERSON: Dr. Robert Lewitt

ADDRESS: 2141 K Street, N. W. PHONE: 223-2700

THE PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE

TITLE: Children's Program

PURPOSE: To provide diagnostic and evaluation services, acute crisis intervention out-patient and intermediate term in-patient therapy for children. Out-patient treatment and follow-up care is provided by the medical staff.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Psychological

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to provide the initial phases of individual, group and family therapy within the model of a therapeutic community in a psychiatric hospital, and then to progressively phase the patient into a partial hospitalization or out-patient program where therapy will continue.

PROBLEM: Children with emotional problems. Families with problems reflected through their children.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The services provided are diagnosis, treatment, health and education.

1. Diagnosis - psychiatric diagnosis
2. Treatment - psychiatric treatment
3. Health - hospitalization provided if necessary
4. Education - special education program

EVALUATION: Each patient is evaluated at intake and throughout treatment.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Children 7 through 13 are eligible for the program.

CONTACT PERSON: Dr. Gertrude Cotts

ADDRESS: 2141 K Street, N. W. PHONE: 223-2700

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

SAINT GERTRUDE'S SCHOOL

TITLE: Education Program

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide semi-formal academic education for retarded and emotionally disturbed girls.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Psychological

OBJECTIVE: The school's objective is to provide semi-formal academic education for emotionally disturbed girls between the ages of six and twelve. Girls may remain at the school until age eighteen.

PROBLEM: Retarded and emotionally disturbed girls do not fit into traditional educational institutions. For this reason, there must be special educational facilities to meet their needs.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, referral, education, recreation, welfare, and residential services are provided.

1. Counseling - individual and family basis
2. Referral - made as needed
3. Education - semi-formal elementary education
4. Recreation - physical education program, indoor and outdoor activities
5. Welfare - housing, food and clothing provided
6. Residential - capacity for 38 residential students

EVALUATION: The school is evaluated by the D. C. Public Schools and on the basis of increased enrollment.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any educable, emotionally disturbed or retarded girl between the ages of six and twelve at the time of admittance is eligible. There is a yearly fee of $1,350.00

CONTACT PERSON: Sister Maureen

ADDRESS: 4801 Sargent Rd., N. E. PHONE: 526-7676

ST. JOHN'S CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

TITLE: SPECIAL EDUCATION

PURPOSE: To provide a co-educational day school program for the mental, physical, emotional and social development of children who have intellectual deficiencies and learning disabilities.

MAJOR THRUST: SPECIAL SERVICES & TREATMENT - PSYCHOLOGICAL

OBJECTIVE: To operate an interacial non-profit educational program for 110 children between the ages of three to eighteen years who need special educational services.

PROBLEM: A Special educational program is required for children who have perceptual and behavior manifestations to such a degree that they cannot be accomodated in existing public school special class program.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The primary components are education, evaluation, transportation and diagnosis.

1. Education - for each child is the heart of the program.
2. Evaluation,- of each child is constant.
3. Transportation - includes daily bus service.
4. Diagnosis - for each child takes place during the first three months of enrollment.

EVALUATION: The staff constantly evaluate its program.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Admission is made by applications and parents are required to submit recent medical, psychological evaluation from appropriate agencies. Tuition per child is $1,550.00 per year plus $450.00 for over Transportation. An additional $1000 per child is provided by the program. Scholarships are available.

CONTACT PERSON: Maurice H. Fouracre, Ph.D

ADDRESS: 5005 McArthur Blvd. , N. W.
20016
PHONE: 363-7032

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

WALTER REED GENERAL HOSPITAL

TITLE: CHILD PSYCHIATRY SERVICE

PURPOSE: The program's purpose is to provide psychiatric diagnosis and treatment for children with psychiatric or related problems.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Psychological

OBJECTIVES: The program's objective is to return children with psychiatric or related problems to the normal functions of life.

PROBLEM: Children with psychiatric problems need special attention from trained individuals who can help then become productive adults.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, diagnosis, treatment, referral, placement, and orientation services are provided.

1. Counseling - individual, family and group
2. Diagnosis - psychiatric diagnosis
3. Treatment - psychotherapy for patient and family
4. Referral - children referred to more appropriate facilities
5. Placement - patients placed in residential treatment facilities
6. Orientation - individual orientation at intake

EVALUATION: The program is evaluated through annual reports to the Chief of the Department and AAPSC as well as through assessment of individual progress.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENT: Persons up to high school graduation who are dependents of active or retired military personnel are eligible.

CONTACT PERSON: Dr. James Granger

ADDRESS: 6825 - 16th Street, N.W. PHONE: 576-2392

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

WOODLEY HOUSE

TITLE: Halfway House For Persons With Psychological Problems

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide a special residence club for people with psycological problems which will allow them to participate in the community while they continue to receive treatment.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Psychological

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to provide a residence for 22 persons (of whom about one half are under 25 years old) who are under psychiatric care. All residents are encouraged to participate in the community - to get a job, go to school or to a university, or to be a volunteer in a local program.

PROBLEM: An appropriate living arrangement is needed to serve as an intermediate between hospital and home for people with psychological problems. Lack of such facilities had meant that some people are needlessly committed to hospitals, others are kept in hospitals longer than necessary.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The services provided are recreation, orientation, evaluation, financial aid, and referral.

1. Recreation - takes the form of informal gatherings and discussions
2. Orientation - visit to the house is required of each resident before he decides to live there
3. Evaluation - by staff includes consultation with each residents therapist.
4. Financial Aid - is given in the form of discounts on living expenses
5. Referrals - are made for job training

EVALUATION: Follow-up is done through questionnaire - it is not formal

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any person who is under the care of a therapist and who feels that a halfway house would be an appropriate residence.
The person or agency who refers the patient must agree to see the resident regularly, advise the house staff, and find alternate housing if a change is required. Rent varies with income.

CONTACT PERSON: Joan Doniger

ADDRESS: 2711 Connecticut Avenue, N. W. **PHONE:** CO. 5-1773

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

SPEC. SERV. & TREATMENT
Social/Welfare

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
SOCIAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: A.F.D.C. (Aid to Families with Dependent Children)

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide financial and social services to dependent youth and their families.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Social/Welfare

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to provide proper housing, emotional and physical growth, and vocational training for needy youth.

PROBLEM: Dependent children whose families do not have sufficient funds to care for them have the right to expect a public welfare agency to provide the necessities of life for them.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, treatment, referral, placement, training, on-job-training, diagnosis, health, welfare, legal aid, employment, financial aid, transportation, alcohol, and staff development.

1. Counseling - individual and group counseling
2. Treatment - enviromental and individual treatment for psychosocial problems
3. Referral - referred to other agencies for necessary supportive services
4. Placement - placements made in appropriate training programs
5. Training - training through WIN program
6. On-job-training - on-job-training through WIN program
7. Diagnosis - Psychosocial diagnosis
8. Health - Medical aid, physical therapy, hospitalization, etc. arranged
9. Welfare - Provision of shelter, food clothing and household needs
10. Legal Aid - Some allowance made for financial assistance in legal problems
11. Financial Aid - Regular monthly assistance payments and emergency assistance
12. Transportation - Can be included in assistance payments, or bus tokens provided
13. Alcohol - AFDC client may be referred to the Alcoholic Rehabilitation Clinic
14. Staff Development - Courses offered on an on-going basis.

EVALUATION: A social study done by agency to determine, who needs services, current status of recipients, other services needed, etc.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: A needy child under age 21 is eligible for aid to families with Dependent Children, when he is deprived of parental support or care by reason of death, continued absence from the home, physical or mental incapacity of parent,or unemployment of the father.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Berteel Hallum

DRESS: 500 1st Street, N.W. PHONE: 629-6432

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
SOCIAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: ADOPTION PROGRAM

PURPOSE: The purpose of the Adoption Program is to provide homes for homeless children.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Social/Welfare

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to place as many adoptable children as possible with suitable adoptive parents.

PROBLEM: Children without homes present a definite problem for the community. If these children grow up feeling unloved and insecure, they are likely to become juvenile delinquents.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, referral, placement, training, outreach, orientation, diagnosis, welfare, legal aid, transportation, staff development.

1. Counseling - Individual and group counseling with natural mothers and adoptive families
2. Referral - Referrals made to necessary supportive services for natural parents, adoptive parents and children
3. Placement - Children placed in preadoptive home, group care facilities or foster homes.
4. Training - In-service training
5. Outreach - Question and answer leaflet disseminated, TV publicity
6. Orientation - Scheduled Departmental orientation
7. Diagnosis - Social diagnosis records kept for natural parents, Children and adoptive parents. Children medically, psychologically and/or psychiatrically diagnosed before placement.
8. Welfare - funds provided for child care for pre-adoptive parents
9. Legal Aid - Court petitioned to appoint attorney to represent parents when they cannot be located.
10. Transportation - Children transported in agency vehicles to foster homes.
11. Staff Development - In-Service staff development

EVALUATION: Program evaluated by Program Planning and Evaluation Unit.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any natural parents referred by Intake Section are eligible

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Sadie Wheeler

ADDRESS: 122 C Street, N. W. **PHONE:** 629-5621

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
SOCIAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: General Program Services

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide special services for disabled people and thereby deminish their dependency.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Social/Welfare

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to place persons in competitive employment.

PROBLEM: Many youth have physical, emotional, and behavorial problems which interfere with competitive employment.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, treatment, education, referral, placement, training, on-job-training, follow-up, outreach, orientation, diagnosis, health, welfare, employment, financial aid, transportation, alcohol and staff development are provided.

1. Counseling - individual counseling, group and family
2. Treatment - treatment as required to facilitate employment
3. Education - utilizes the D. C. Public Schools
4. Referral - referrals made to public and private agencies as required
5. Placement - counselors and placement branch. 50% of placements or 1,000 per year
6. Training - clients trained for specific jobs
7. On-job-training - employers located who are willing to train youth whom they can hire
8. Follow-up - at least 30 days after placement
9. Outreach - through publicity and contact with agencies
10. Orientation - individual basis by intake officers
11. Diagnosis - diagnosis of physical and emotional problems is first step
12. Health - physical and mental health services secured for clients
13. Welfare - rehabilitation services for people applying for or receiving public assistance
14. Employment - obtaining the highest salaried job for each client
15. Financial Aid - provided to clients according to need up to a maximum of $165 per month
16. Transportation - bus tokens provided
17. Alcohol - half way house maintained for adult alcoholics
18. Staff Development - through conferences, institutes, and courses

EVALUATION: Evaluation is provided at three facilities (1) Evaluation Center of the Department of Corrections (2) Evaluation Center for Public Assistance Recipients and (3) Employment and Evaluation Center for other clients.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Clients must be of working age, and a D. C. resident to qualify.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Norman W. Pierson

ADDRESS: 1331 H Street, N. W. **PHONE:** 629-4965

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
SOCIAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
FACILITIES AND SELECT OPERATIONS BRANCH

TITLE:	Evaluation Program
PURPOSE:	To determine the work potential of clients who are largely marginal in work ability.
MAJOR THRUST:	Special Services & Treatment - Social/Welfare
OBJECTIVE:	To determine the optimal type to work placement that a client is capable of.
PROBLEM:	There is a great need to provide counseling to public offenders in the Youth Center, disabled persons of marginal work ability and other persons in these catagories.
SERVICES PROVIDED:	Counseling, diagnosis, health, education, and placement are provided. 1. Counseling - ongoing throughout work assessment 2. Diagnosis - psychological study of client, social assessment, and determination of work potential 3. Health - clients receive medical evaluation 4. Education - some teaching and work readiness 5. Placement - placement officer responsible for placement of clients.
EVALUATION:	Evaluation is done on the basis of services rendered. In Fiscal Year 1970, about 2,000 clients were evaluated in the three units. About 1350 were under age 25; of this, none were placed.
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:	Services are open to all clients of the agency
CONTACT PERSON:	Miss Arlene A. Blaha
ADDRESS:	1331 H Street, N. W. PHONE: 629-3895 629-3896

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

TITLE: Man to Man

PURPOSE: To give young boys, who have no father in the home a chance to talk with an officer as a personal friend.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Social/Welfare

OBJECTIVE: The basic objective is to provide close contact and develop a relationship with young boys who are without fathers.

PROBLEM: There are a large number of young boys who are without fathers and need a close relationship with a male figure.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, education, recreation and referral services are provided.

1. Counseling - individual basis
2. Education - very general; entire program is school oriented
3. Recreation - recreation provided through tours, sporting events, etc.
4. Referral - referrals to other agencies for special problems.

EVALUATION: The program is evaluated by the Metropolitan Police Department.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Young men who are enrolled in school where the program operates. Referred by the School Counselor.

CONTACT PERSON: Officer Isom

ADDRESS: 25 "K" Street, N.E. **PHONE:** 626-2601

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

ADVENTIST WELFARE

TITLE:	Welfare Services
PURPOSE:	This program is to distribute clothing and food to needy persons.
MAJOR THRUST:	Special Services & Treatment - Social/Welfare
OBJECTIVE:	The objective of the program is to provide necessary clothing for needy persons who call or are referred by public health or welfare agencies.
PROBLEM:	Persons who do not have proper clothing are unable to work, attend school or carry on other necessary function.
SERVICES PROVIDED:	Welfare services are provided 1. Welfare - Clothing provided for needy persons. Food also on emergency basis.
EVALUATION:	No formal evaluation.
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:	The only requirements is that the person be in need.
CONTACT PERSON:	Mrs. Paul R. Goddard
ADDRESS:	523 - 6th Street, N.W. PHONE: 935-3100

AMERICAN RED CROSS

TITLE: RED CROSS YOUTH PROGRAM

PURPOSE: The purpose is to offer young people from kindergarten through high school opportunities to serve others in our community; to be aware of good health and safety practices, and to extend their friendship to children in need in our community, nation, and world.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Social/Welfare

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to involve as many young people as possible in service projects by developing leadership among their peers.

PROBLEM: The basic need of an individual to feel useful to society must be fulfilled at an early age - rather than "waiting to grow up to do something for others".

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, placement, training, health, and follow-up are services provided.

1. Counseling - helping teenage volunteers select volunteer assignments that will be beneficial to educational interests and/or future job placements.
2. Training - arranging for specialized training in volunteer duties, training in nursing, first aid and swimming skills (many of these are useful in seeking employment) leadership development at all age groups; workshops on drug abuse, ecology education, etc.
3. Health - providing workshops, classes, films, posters, etc. on health and nutrition
4. Follow-Up - providing evaluation of volunteer performance for school records and for prospective employers.

EVALUATION: The program is evaluated by chapter Volunteer Advisory Committee and by the American National Red Cross Staff.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: All boys and girls in school in the District of Columbia from kindergarten through high school. Community volunteers must be 14 years of age and up.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Robert S. McLellan

ADDRESS: 2025 E Street, N.W. PHONE: 857-3523

The Barker Foundation

TITLE:	ADOPTION AGENCY
PURPOSE:	The purpose is to assist unmarried mothers and families who wish to adopt a child.
MAJOR THRUST:	Special Services & Treatment - Social/Welfare
OBJECTIVES:	The objective is to place newborn babies with parents who wish to adopt a child.
PROBLEM:	Parents who wish to adopt a child and parents, married or unmarried, who must give up their child need counseling services.
SERVICES PROVIDED:	Counseling, referrals, placement, and follow-up services are provided: 1. Counseling - for parents receiving or giving up a child. 2. Referrals - made where appropriate 3. Placement - newborns placed 4. Follow-up - six-month follow-up
EVALUATION:	In-house
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:	The parents must live within a 50 mile radius, have been married for one year, be under 40 years of age and complete a fertility work-up with a private physician. The reimbursement fee is $1000.00 or 10% of the yearly income, whichever is lower.
CONTACT PERSON:	Mrs. Ruth Dub
ADDRESS:	4708 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W. PHONE: 363-7751

BARNEY NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

TITLE: RECREATION PROGRAM

PURPOSE: The purpose of the Barney Neighborhood House is to help ameliorate the conditions that impede the development and growth as individuals of the neighborhood residents.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Social/Welfare

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to help solve problems through "quality group experience" under the direction of qualified professional leadership.

PROBLEM: When there are common problems within a neighborhood, the entire neighborhood suffers. If there were a neighborhood center which could help in solving these problems, the community would profit.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, recreation, referral, financial aid, treatment, health, placement and welfare services are provided.

1. Counseling - individual and family counseling
2. Recreation - drop-in center for children
3. Referral - severly mentally or physically handicapped children referred to appropriate resources.
4. Financial Aid - limited assistance
5. Treatment - Family planning clinic provided
6. Health - mental health counseling available
7. Placement - work placement agency for N. Y. C.
8. Welfare - child day care center provided

EVALUATION: The program is evaluated by the United Givers Fund

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Children and adults within a 10 block radius of the agency are eligible.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Joseph T. Altopiedi

ADDRESS: 3118 16th Street, N. W. PHONE: 232-1354

CATHOLIC CHARITIES OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF WASHINGTON

TITLE: COUNSELING FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

PURPOSE: The purpose of this organization is to coordinate and develop the program of social services under Catholic auspices.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Social/Welfare

OBJECTIVE: The program's objective is to provide casework and other services under Catholic auspices to persons living in the District of Columbia and five Maryland counties.

PROBLEM: Public community agencies are often so over crowded that they may be unable to service all people who need their services. Private agencies are often able to handle those who have not been serviced.

SERVICES PROVIDED: This organization offers counseling, placement, welfare, and financial aid services.

1. Counseling - casework services and marriage counseling provided for families.
2. Placement - children placed in foster and adoptive homes.
3. Welfare - services provided for unwed mothers
4. Financial Aid - temporary financial aid given to families

EVALUATION:

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Clients must live in D. C. or the five counties listed above. There is a sliding fee scale.

CONTACT PERSON: Miss Ann Wolf

ADDRESS: 2800 Otis Street, N. E. PHONE: 526-4100

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

TITLE: Emergency Assistance Program

PURPOSE: The purpose of the Society is to provide emergency care in own home, ie. clothing, checks, and food.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Social/Welfare

OBJECTIVE: The objective of the Society is to provide emergency assistance to poverty level families.

PROBLEM: Children often become delinquents because of lack of food and clothing.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Welfare and financial aid are provided.

1. Welfare - Emergency food and clothing are provided.
2. Financial Aid - Limited emergency financial assistance is provided.

EVALUATION: No formal evaluation is made.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any poverty level family who is referred by an agency.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Vawters

ADDRESS: 900 East Capitol Street **PHONE:** Li. 4-7955

CHILDREN'S FOUNDATION

TITLE: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO COMMUNITY GROUPS

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide technical assistance to grass-roots organizations which seek services for children.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Social/Welfare

OBJECTIVES: The objective is to assist community groups in securing school lunch programs and other welfare programs for school children. In Washington, D.C. the groups which have received technical assistance include Legal Services, Urban Law Institute, Presbyterian Women, numerous other organization.

PROBLEM: While numerous federal, state and local programs are available, not all children are receiving the services they should.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The services provided are: Research and Planning, Referrals and Follow-Up.

1. Research and Planning - Research programs which are available for children and for which they are eligible.
2. Referrals - refer clients to legal services
3. Follow-up - keep track of outcome of cases across the nation.

EVALUATION: None

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any private citizen, community group, state organization, etc. may receive technical assistance from Children's Foundation.

CONTACT PERSON: Barbara Bode

ADDRESS: 1026 - 17th Street, N.W. PHONE: 296-4451

COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

TITLE: YOUTH SERVICES

PURPOSE: The Council's purpose is to develop, assist and direct the cooperative work of Protestant churches for the community.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Social Welfare

OBJECTIVE: The Council's objective is to coordinate Protestant church activities for the community throught the Urban Institute, Department of Church Women and the Commission on Institutional and Community Pastoral Services.

PROBLEM: In order for the community to receive the greatest benefit from church - sponsored activities, there must be internal coordination.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Education, recreation, welfare and employment services are provided.

1. Education - religious education provided
2. Recreation - camping program for children
3. Welfare - clothes, toys, etc. distributed to hospitals and institutions.
4. Employment - youth 18 and over hired as counselors for summer camps

EVALUATION: No formal evaluation

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: None

CONTACT PERSON: Dr. Charles L. Warren

ADDRESS: 1239 Vermont Avenue, N.W.   PHONE: 638-1077

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PARENT-TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

TITLE: Shoe and Rubber Fund

PURPOSE: The purpose of the organization is to provide emergency funds for shoeless children so that they may remain in school or return to school.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Social/Welfare

OBJECTIVE: The objective of the organization is to ensure that every child is adequately clothed to attend school.

PROBLEM: Many children remain out of school because they do not have proper clothing or shoes.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Welfare is the only service provided.

1. Welfare - provides certificate to be used at Sears Roebuck & Company for the purchase of shoes and rubbers only. The shoe tickets are issued on recommendation of the individual schools.

EVALUATION: Made by D. C. Congress of Parents and Teachers and the United Givers Fund.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any school aged child who is attending Public School in the District of Columbia is eligible as long as funding lasts.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Joseph Duncan, Shoe Ticket Chairman

ADDRESS: Grant School
22nd & G Streets, N. E.
PHONE: La6-7933

FAMILY AND CHILD SERVICES

TITLE: Social Service Program

PURPOSE: The purpose of the program is to provide social service needs of families and children in the community.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Social Welfare

OBJECTIVE: Its objective is to diminish the tendencies of those areas toward dependency, chronic unemployment and rising community tensions.

PROBLEM: Almost one-third of the population of D. C. lives below "minimum decency" income standards . This affects the entire community.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, welfare, education, recreation, financial aid, training services are provided.

1. Counseling - individual, family and group counseling
2. Welfare - day care center for children of working mothers
3. Education - family life education to groups including children, teenagers, parents, teachers, etc.
4. Recreation - variety of summer and year-round camping experiences for underpriviledged youth
5. Financial Aid - emergency assistance provided
6. Training - community residents trained as social work aids

EVALUATION: Accredited by Child Welfare League of America and Family Service Association of America and American Camping Association.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: None

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. John G. Theban

ADDRESS: 929 L Street, N. W. **PHONE:** 232-6510

FAR EAST COMMUNITY SERVICES

TITLE: COMMUNITY SERVICES

PURPOSE: The purpose is to operate a program designed to prevent community deterioration and to rehabilitate economically and educationally deprived persons in the area.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Social/Welfare

OBJECTIVES: The objective is to alleviate poverty in the Northeast area and assist the community in obtaining better housing.

PROBLEM: The need for public housing has posed a problem for the community. There is also a desire of the community to reduce the number of persons receiving public assistance and help them gain meaningful employment.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Rehabilitation, counseling, training, and health services are provided.

1. Rehabilitation - of economically and educationally deprived persons.
2. Counseling - Public Assistance cases
3. Training - consumer programs
4. Health - and youth development

EVALUATION: United Planning Organization and the Office of Economic Opportunity.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: None

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. William R. Griffin, Executive Director

ADDRESS: 624 Division Avenue, N.E. **PHONE:** 397-1104

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

FLOC (FOR LOVE OF CHILDREN), INC.

TITLE: CHILD WELFARE PROGRAM

PURPOSE: The purpose is to alleviate the plight of homeless and dependent children in the District of Columbia, as typified by Junior Village.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Social/Welfare

OBJECTIVES: The objective is to develop foster homes as alternative to Junior Village, to help parents who want to retrieve their children, and to develop community concern to turn the city to homelike alternatives instead of custodial institutions.

PROBLEM: Large congregate institutions like Junior Village are the wrong way to care for children. Alternatives are available. Positive demonstration and pressure necessary to overcome resistance to change.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Services are welfare and follow-up.
1. Welfare - group foster homes for 4 to 5 children each
2. Follow-up - volunteer supporting friend relationships to families seeking help to stabilize

EVALUATION: The program is evaluated by the Social Services Administration

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: This agency deals only with homeless, dependent children referred by the Social Services Administration.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Fred Taylor

ADDRESS: 2025 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W. **PHONE:** 462-8686

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

FRIENDSHIP HOUSE

TITLE: WELFARE PROGRAM

PURPOSE: To help individuals and families overcome problems which keep them from living self-sufficient lives is the purpose.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Social-Welfare

OBJECTIVE: Early identification of family and community problems

PROBLEM: The prevention of long term problems through services in many areas

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, education, welfare, referral recreation, residential and consumer activities are provided.

1. Counseling - individual ,family, group, and student
2. Education - tutoring services, high school equivalency
3. Welfare - day care center, senior citizens Assistance, housing assistance
4. Referral - operates an information and referral program to appropriate resources
5. Recreation - offers an in-town summer and year-round enrichment program
6. Residential - a resident camp is equipped with camping facilities
7. Consumer Activities - classes on consumer problems, operation of co-op store

EVALUATION: U.P.O. and the Health and Welfare Council

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Must reside in Near Southeast area in census tracts 65-72

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Henry Parrish

ADDRESS: 619 D Street, S. E. PHONE: 547-8880

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

THE GOSPEL MISSION

TITLE: Welfare Program

PURPOSE: The Mission's purpose is to provide emergency food, shelter, clothing and relief for transients and D. C. residents.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Social/Welfare

OBJECTIVE: The Mission's objective is to provide the necessities of life for persons who are unable to provide them for themselves.

PROBLEM: Unless transients can be cared for by some means, they are likely to commit anti-social acts or be arrested by police.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Welfare services are provided.

1. Welfare - food, clothing, and shelter are provided on an emergency basis. Religious services also provided.

EVALUATION: None

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: The only requirement is that person be in need of these services.

CONTACT PERSON: Reverend Norb May

ADDRESS: 810 - 5th Street, N. W. PHONE: NA. 8-1731

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

HUMANE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

TITLE: PROTECTION PROGRAM

PURPOSE: The purpose is to protect children and animal from cruelty and abuse through enforcement of anti-cruelty laws of D.C.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Social/Welfare

OBJECTIVES: The objective is to investigate reported cases of cruelty to children and animals and to work with the abused persons and their families to correct the problem and create a healthier atmosphere.

PROBLEM: At the time the Human Society was formed there were no agencies dealing with the protection of children. It was found that often where there was a case of cruelty to animals, an investigation revealed that cruelty to children was also involved. The Society was extended to serve children and now works in cooperation with other law enforcing agencies to releive the problem of cruelty to children and animals.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The service provided is referral.

1. Referral - working in cooperation with the youth division of family and child services, with youth division of the Metropolitan Police Department or to the appropriate agency or resource needed.

EVALUATION: The program is evaluated by the Board of Directors and field investigation.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: None

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Vaynor G. Mc Neill

ADDRESS: 1621 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W. PHONE: 333-4010
4011

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

LEGAL AID SOCIETY

TITLE: LEGAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide legal assistance for persons needing a lawyer but who cannot pay for services desired.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Social/Welfare

OBJECTIVES: The objective is to provide legal assistance including court help to persons in legal difficulties who are unable to employ a lawyer.

PROBLEM: The necessity for an organization to render legal assistance to persons of lower income level without a fee.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The services provided are counseling and legal aid.

1. Counseling - Advice on legal matters for anyone desiring it.
2. Legal Aid - Including court help to persons in legal dificulties, who are unable to employ a lawyer.

EVALUATION: None

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Single persons earning not more than $55.00/wk take home pay and married couples earning not more than a combined income of $70/wk take home.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Beneke

ADDRESS: 666 - 11th Street, N.W.   PHONE: Na. 8-1161

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services   629-5384

LUTHERAN SOCIAL SERVICES

TITLE: ADOPTION SERVICES

PURPOSE: The purpose of this program is to provide services for Christian Protestant couples and unwed mothers.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Social/Welfare

OBJECTIVE: The program's objectives are to place children in adoptive and foster homes and long-term care for hard to place children.

PROBLEM: When the problem of unwanted pregnancy arises, many couples and unwed mothers to-be are at a loss to locate reputable services which can help them find a solution to their problem.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, Welfare, Placement, and Follow-up services are provided:

1. Counseling - individual or couple counseling in martial, personal and religious problems
2. Welfare - long-term care for hard-to-place infants.
3. Placement - infants placed in adoptive or foster homes.
4. Follow-up - cases followed-up until adoption final in courts. Case workers continuously follow-up on foster homes.

EVALUATION: Program evaluated yearly by licensing bureau.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any couple or unwed mothers of Christian Prostestant religion is eligible.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Helen Hessler

ADDRESS: 2635 - 16th Street, N. W.   **PHONE:** 232-6373

MARY L. MERIWETHER HOME FOR CHILDREN

TITLE: TEMPORARY HOME

PURPOSE: The purpose of the school is to provide day and residential facilities for secondary education for young persons who are deaf in order to prepare them for college and other advanced study. As well as for preparing some students for entry into occupations or occupational training.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Social/Welfare

OBJECTIVES: The objective of the home is to provide service to children in family groups until their own family is able to provide care, or until the court awards custody to a foster home.

PROBLEM: Often confinement in institutions generates delinquent behavior and impedes the positive growth, development, and education of youth.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Education, recreation, and welfare services are provided.

1. Education - School age children attend public schools.
2. Recreation - Activities provided at home; participate in activities of A.M.E. Church, Banneker Recreation cen.
3. Welfare - Food, clothing, and shelter are provided.

EVALUATION: The program is evaluated by the Department of Human Resources through Social Services Administration's Child Welfare Division, and Children's Protective Services Division

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any child referred by Child Welfare Division.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Alice C. Hunter

ADDRESS: 733 Euclid Street, N.W. PHONE: 265-0875

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

NEAR NORTHEAST COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT CORPORATION

TITLE: Martin Luther King Multi-Purpose Center

PURPOSE: The purpose is to offer every available service which will help community residents at one convenient location.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Social/Welfare

OBJECTIVES: The primary objective is to afford community residents vital services such as: job placement, food stamp certification, legal aid, placement in low-cost housing, consumer education, and counseling, family and child services, emergency financial aid, economic development of small businesses and various health and rehabilitative services.

PROBLEM: Too often available services are fragmented so that one person must visit more than 5 agencies to receive vital services. Community residents need the availability of a single center in which all services are offered along with appropriate counseling and coordination.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The components are counseling, education, referrals, placements, alcohol, welfare, health, narcotics, outreach, legal aid, financial aid, and staff development.

1. Counseling - consumer, family, and job placement counseling
2. Education - preparation for G.E.D.; tutoring, pupil personnel service
3. Referrals - made to job training programs
4. Placement - job placement (1,000 persons were placed in jobs in 1970)
5. Alcohol - alcoholic rehabilitation
6. Welfare - food stamp certification
7. Health - Medicaid certification; family and child services
8. Narcotics - counseling and referrals
9. Outreach - the proximate community
10. Legal Aid - legal aid services
11. Financial Aid - emergency aid
12. Staff development - an economic development specialist provides information about small business loans, urban renewal, etc.

EVALUATION: UPO

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENT: None

CONTACT PERSON: William Michaels

ADDRESS: 1326 Florida Avenue, N. E. PHONE: 399-6900

NEIGHBORHOOD LEGAL SERVICES

TITLE: LEGAL REPRESENTATION

PURPOSE: The purpose of this service is to acquaint citizens with their legal rights and responsibilities.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Social/Welfare

OBJECTIVE: The objective of the program is to provide legal advise and representation for clients who cannot afford to pay.

PROBLEM: Poor persons have traditionally been denied much of the protection of our legal system because of prohibitive legal costs. With the introduction of community-based, free services, these people can be better represented.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Education, legal aid, welfare, outreach and counseling services are provided.

1. Education - clients educated in legal rights and responsibilities
2. Legal Aid - clients represented in court cases
3. Welfare - improvement of welfare legislation
4. Outreach - lesson plans for experimental programs in community legal education in public schools have been prepared.
5. Counseling - advise given clients in legal rights

EVALUATION: The program is evaluated by the United Planning Organization

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Single Person can earn $72.00 per week. Married couple can earn $91.00 (together) per week plus $20.00 each dependent.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Norman Amaker

ADDRESS: 666 11th Street, N. W. PHONE: 628-9161

THE PASTORAL COUNSELING AND CONSULTATION CENTERS OF GREATER WASHINGTON

TITLE: INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY COUNSELING

PURPOSE: To provide a counseling center for families and individuals.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Social/Welfare

OBJECTIVE: To counsel youth from the age of three, individually or with their families, married couples, adults, over 1,000 clients are served yearly.

PROBLEM: Few service agencies offer complete counseling services to youth without requiring their parents presence or other such restrictions.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, Referral, Orientation, Diagnosis, and Staff Development services are provided:

1. Counseling - individual and group
2. Referral - where appropriate
3. Orientation - intake interviews
4. Diagnosis - Testing if necessary
5. Staff Development - Tennagers are being trained in counseling by the agency's Child and Family Institute.

EVALUATION: In-house

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: None. Fees are based on a sliding scale.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Anderson

ADDRESS: 3000 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Suite 408

PHONE: 234-8081
681-7222

Branch Offices: Church of the Savior
St. Johns Episcopal
St. Marks Episcopal

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

PILOT DISTRICT PROJECT

TITLE: Junior Cadet Program, Youth Photography Project and Police Applicant Program

PURPOSE: The improvement of police services to the Third District Community and the increasing of citizen participation in police policy making.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Social/Welfare

OBJECTIVE: To train and educate policemen, inform citizens, improve police services in non-criminal matters, and give citizens a greater voice in police policies.

PROBLEM: Traditionally, inner-city residents have had poor relationships with the police. Community based services will provide inner-city residents with the type of police service they need and want.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, Orientation , Training,Employment and Education services are provided.

1. Counseling - personal and vocational counseling
2. Orientation - legal
3. Training - basic and intermediate photography
4. Employment - police cadets
5. Education - high school equivalency program, remedial academic training

EVALUATION: Office of Economic Opportunity

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Junior Cadets - 3rd District residents 16-21 yrs.
Police Applicant - 3rd District residents desiring to enter MPD
Youth Photography - 3rd District youth

CONTACT PERSON: Michael Ferri

ADDRESS: 2101 16th Street, N. W. PHONE: 629-4850

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

PILOT SCHOOL FOR BLIND MULTIPLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

TITLE: Counseling and School Program for Multiply Handicapped, Blind Children

PURPOSE: For the children at the school, the purpose is to develop better ways to teach the multiply handicapped, blind child, to set-up a program with the child's parents which will help him, and to extend similar services to the community.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Social/Welfare

OBJECTIVES: (1) School Program: The objective is to enroll 25 children between the ages of 3 and 15 who are blind and in addition have other problems of behavior, speech and learning. Group and individual classes are planned according to the child's needs.

(2) Parent Counseling: The objectve of this program is to work closely with the parents of school enrollees to set up a 24-hour program for the child.

(3) Community Services: The objective is to make the school's services available to the greater community by offering diagnosis and counseling facilities.

PROBLEM. Children who are blind and have additional handicaps which are so acute as to keep them out of school need the advantage of special education.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The components are education, counseling, referrals, evaluation, outreach, diagnosis, treatment, staff development.

1. Education - daily school, 9:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., Monday - Friday
2. Counseling - individual counseling on call is available to parents
3. Referrals - to community resources are available to parents
4. Evaluation - the school develops better ways to evaluate the capacity of the multiply handicapped, blind child
5. Outreach - community services identifies, locates and serves the multiply handicapped child and his parents
6. Diagnosis - medical diagnostic studies
7. Treatment - available through consultants and community facilities
8. Staff Development - concentration on new teaching methods

EVALUATION: Pilot School for Blind Multiply Handicapped Children

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any child between the ages of 3 and 15 who is blind and also has other problems of behavior, speech, learning skills, etc. While no intelligence requirements or self-care requirements are set, parents involvement in planning for the child is required. School-age children receive tuition grants from the D. C. Board of Education and pre-school children are dependent upon scholarships.

CONTACT PERSON: ! Mr. Robert C. Heaton

ADDRESS : 3301 7th St., N.E. **PHONE:** 526-5605

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

PLANNED PARENTHOOD ASSOC. OF METRO. WASHINGTON, D.C.

TITLE: PREMARITAL COUNSELING

PURPOSE: The purpose is to offer pre-marital counseling, examination, birth control services and family planning information to women.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Social/Welfare

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to counsel single or married women on matters dealing with birth control and family planning. In addition to the main clinic, a weekly clinic is offered on Wednesday nights and Thursday mornings at Barney Neighborhood House, 3118 - 16th Street, N.W.

PROBLEM: Women of all ages and marital status need access to birth control information and counseling.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, referral, Follow-up, diagnosis, health, and education services are provided.

1. Counseling - individual basis
2. Referral - made to doctors, clinics, etc.
3. Follow-up - all patients
4. Diagnosis - Tests
5. Health - counseling and referrals
6. Education - speakers, films, literature for the community.

EVALUATION: In-house

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any individual over 18 years of age, and those under 18 with parental consent may call for an appointment. For women between the ages of 18 and 21, the clinic requires that they be "emancipated." Fees are adjustable according to income.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Fred A. Schumacher

ADDRESS: 1109 M Street, N.W. (main office) **PHONE:** Du. 7-8787

1811 Alabama Avenue, S.E. **PHONE:** Jo. 1-0683

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

RUNAWAY HOUSE

TITLE: Temporary Shelter

PURPOSE: To provide crises-intervention counseling for runaways

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Social/Welfare

OBJECTIVES: To provide temporary shelter (3-10 days) for youth who have run away from home, to counsel them on returning home or finding other suitable housing, and to assist them in making such arrangements.

PROBLEM: Children and youth who runaway from home or reformatories and the like because of unbearable conditions, or who are thrown out or their homes, need a vehicle through which they can evaluate their alternatives, re-establish communication with their home through a third party. and make a decision about their future while living in a safe environment.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, welfare, outreach, legal aid, referral, follow-up, narcotics, and placement are provided.

1. Counseling - individual and group basis
2. Welfare - room and board provided for 3 to 10 days
3. Outreach - speakers to go to schools, churches, etc.
4. Legal Aid - SAJA's Peoples Law Institute assists runaways
5. Referral - for family and legal counseling, alternative placements,etc.
6. Follow-up - discussion groups for former runaways
7. Narcotics - counseling
8. Placement - in SAJA's group foster homes if appropriate

EVALUATION: Special Approaches in Juvenile Assistance, Inc. (SAJA)

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Maximum age is 17

CONTACT PERSON: Bill Treanor

ADDRESS: 1743 - 18th Street, N.W. PHONE: 462-1515

SAJA Office
1656 - 19th Street, N.W. PHONE: 387-5760

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

SECOND HOUSE AND THIRD HOUSE

TITLE: GROUP FOSTER HOMES

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide and alternate living situation for six youths between the ages of 13 and 17, who for a variety of reasons, are unable to live at home, yet who wish to continue their education.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment/Social Welfare

PROBLEM: Youth who do not require institutional care and who have not engaged in aggressive criminal activity, yet who are unable to live at home because of parental related problems, need a stable home environment for the continuation of health development.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The services provided are counseling, welfare, and follow-up.

1. Counseling - individual and group basis
2. Welfare - room and board with acess to other needed services, dental, medical, legal, psychiatric, etc.
3. Follow-up - aid in transition, in monitoring progress of emancipated youth through periodic interviews and visits.

EVALUATION: Evaluation by staff of Runaway House, Second House, Third House and consultants (Special Approaches in Juvenile Assistance, Inc.)

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any youth between tha ges of 13 and 17 who is placed in the house by his parents, the court or the Department of Human Resources. For those who are not wards of the Department of Human Resources, the fee is $350.00 per month.

CONTACT PERSON: Bill Treanor or Chuck White

ADDRESS: 1748 S Street, N.W. **PHONE:** 483-0622

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

SOUTHEAST NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

TITLE: Welfare Program

PURPOSE: The purpose of this program is to offer social and community services.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Social& Welfare

OBJECTIVE: The program's objective is to provide day care, employment and education opportunities for all ages and sexes.

PROBLEM: Often needed services are not provided within the community. With the introduction of Neighborhood Centers, this gap can be filled.

SERVICES PROVIDED: This program provides day care, employment and education services.

1. Day Care - special day care programs
2. Employment - Neighborhood Youth Corps Program
3. Education - tutorial sessions, group work, adult education.

EVALUATION: The program is evaluated by the Administrative Office and District Government.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: The only requirement is that participants live in the Anacostia area.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Frank Jones

ADDRESS: 2263 Mt. View Place, S.E. **PHONE:** 889-1700

SOUTHWEST COMMUNITY HOUSE

TITLE: SELF-HELP PROGRAM

PURPOSE: The purpose of the Southwest House is to create self-help programs.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Social/Welfare

OBJECTIVE: The objective of Southwest House is to involve community residents in initiating their own programs.

PROBLEM: In order for community programs to be optimally successful, community people should be involved in the planning effort.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Recreation and Welfare services are provided.

1. Recreation - Drop in center for children and youth.
2. Welfare - Child Day Care Center provided.

EVALUATION: The program is evaluated by Southwest citizens, Southwest House Board of Directors, U.P.O., and Health & Welfare Council.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any citizen of the Southwest community is eligible to participate.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Fields

ADDRESS: 1202 Half Street, S.W. **PHONE:** 544-2510

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

Travelers Aid Society of Washington, D.C., Inc.

TITLE:	Travelers Assistance Program
PURPOSE:	To assist people who are travelers, transients, or new-comers to D. C. and who have problems which are related to or a direct result of his mobility.
OBJECTIVE:	Special Services & Treatment - Social/Welfare
PROBLEM:	Each year numerous young people run away from home or are "emancipated" and become stranded in a large city or travel alone by plane and fall into unexpected situations in which they need assistance.
SERVICES PROVIDED:	Counseling, referral, transportation, staff development, financial aid and welfare services are provided. 1. Counseling - individual counseling offered 2. Referral - referrals made to appropriate agencies 3. Transportation - can be provided to ensure safety 4. Staff Development - innovative counseling techniques developed 5. Financial Aid - financial assistance provided 6. Welfare - welfare services provided
EVALUATION:	None
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:	Any person who is a traveler, transient, or newcomer is eligible.
CONTACT PERSON:	Catherine Hiatt
ADDRESS:	1015 12th Street, N. W. PHONE: 347-0101

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

WASHINGTON AREA COUNCIL ON ALCOHOLISM
AND DRUG ABUSE

TITLE: Awareness and Improvement Program

PURPOSE: The purpose of the Council is to improve the quality of services for alcoholics and drug abusers in the Metropolitan area through effective legislation and to direct community attention toward new and improved methods for dealing with alcohol and drug problems.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Social/Welfare

OBJECTIVE: The objectives of the Council are comprehensive planning and assistance in the establishment of adequate treatment and rehabilitation facilities, as well as knowledge of and continued surveillance and evaluation of existing services.

PROBLEM: Upon its own initiative or request from concerned persons, i.e., staff personnel, patients, and news media commentators, the Council investigates problem areas in the services of the District's alcoholism programs. If inadequacies in program policiies, administration, or services are found, these matters are brought to the attention of responsible persons, and, if appropriate, to the public.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Orientation, counseling, training, education, referral, research, outreach, legal aid, and follow-up services are procided.

1. Orientation - keeps community informed about programs and activities
2. Counseling - individual and group counseling available
3. Training - prepares persons to work as counselors and Hotline aides; also works with UPO's New Careers
4. Education - lectures, films, and co-sponsors alcoholism course for professionals
5. Referral - procided as needed or requested
6. Research - assistance in the preparation of model legislation
7. Outreach - recruits congressional endorsement and supporting legislation on behalf of community groups
8. Legal Aid - attention to legal problems of alcoholics and drug users
9. Follow-up - negotiates with agencies to assure solution to problem areas in services of District's alcoholism programs

EVALUATION: On-going evaluation provided by the Board of Directors, HWC of the National Capitol Area.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any resident of the District of Columbia is eligible.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Theresa T. Abbott

ADDRESS: 1330 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W. **PHONE:** 466-2323

WASHINGTON URBAN LEAGUE

TITLE: Community Change

PURPOSE: A charitable organization serving the Washington Metropolitan Area by providing services essential to community life.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Social/Welfare

OBJECTIVES: An agency for change, which works with the community to eliminate the effects of racial discrimination and to eliminate the social, economic and other conditions which deny equal opportunity to citizens.

PROBLEM: The need for aiding disadvantaged and displaced youth to become productive members of society.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The organization provides for training, placement, referral, follow-up, and health services.

1. Training - on-the-job training for youth and high school graduates
2. Placement - offered to participants of various training programs
3. Referral - in areas of child care, drug diagnosis and treatment, emergency and financial assistance, social and vocational rehabilitation and job finding.
4. Follow-up - in same areas as above
5. Health services - nutritions program

EVALUATION: National Urban League

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Residency in Washington Metropolitan Area

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Ann Turpeau, Associate Director of Programs

ADDRESS: 1424 16th Street, N.W. **PHONE:** 628-1124

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS UNITED

TITLE: YOUTH GROUP COORDINATION

PURPOSE: The purpose is to help youth groups and encourage them to perform on their best level, with information on technical and financial resources being supplied to and for them.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Social-Welfare

OBJECTIVES: The objective is to aquaint youngsters with ways of solving employment, social, and educational problems: to provide a channel of communication between youth groups and local, state and federal officials; to inform the public of youth needs and provide help in situations where youth groups and public agencies are in conflict.

PROBLEM: The need for an organization to acquaint youth with ways they may obtain help with their problems and make them aware of agencies that exist to serve them.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The service provided is referral.

1. Referral - information center

EVALUATION: Health Education and Welfare, National Urban League, and Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration provides the evaluation.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: None

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Todd Wright

ADDRESS: 912 - 16th Street, N. W. PHONE: 347-9647

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

YOUTH SERVICES COUNCIL ON MENTAL RETARDATION

TITLE: Youth Volunteers in Mental Retardation

PURPOSE: To supply young volunteers to schools and agencies which work with mentally retarded children and concomitantly, to give young people the experience of volunteer work.

MAJOR THRUST: Special Services & Treatment - Social/Welfare

OBJECTIVES: The objectives is to involve 50 or more inner-city youths in a volunteer program to help the Department of Recreation, Forest Haven, Kennedy Institute, Help for Retarded Children and others. The programs emphasizes youth participation, planning, and training. An Adult Advisory Board, made up of supervisors and interested personnel from the various agencies meets with the Youth Services Counsil to exchange information and plan join programs.

PROBLEM: The Staffs at the various institutions which serve mentally retarded children are limited and volunteers are greatly needed.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The components are education, outreach, on-job-training, evaluation and staff development.

1. Education - The council sponsors programs which inform the community about mental retardation; lectures to health classes
2. Outreach - The Council recruits youth at high schools and colleges in the city.
3. On-job-training - volunteers receive on-job-training at the institutions where they volunteer
4. Evaluation - volunteers and supervisors evaluate the programs
5. Staff Development - The volunteers learn to be administrators, to plan programs, and to recruit other youths to participate

EVALUATION: The Council is a member of the National Association for Retarded Children, Youth Association and makes frequent reports to the Association. The Council receives secretarial support from the Mental Health Administration.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any high school or college student.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Nancy Staal

ADDRESS: 1875 Connecticut Avenue, N. W. Room 820 PHONE: 629-2024

CONTROL & CUSTODY
Definition & Index

CUSTODY AND CONTROL PROGRAMS

Definition

Programs in this section provide for the guardianship and detention of those juveniles adjudged delinquent according to behavioral and societal norms. They are subcategorized as: (1) Institutional Services (2) Legal Controls and (3) Community Programs.

CONTROL & CUSTODY - INSTITUTIONS

1. Department of Human Resources
   Forest Haven
2. Department of Human Resources
   Cedar Knoll School
3. Department of Human Resources
   Group Care
4. Department of Human Resources
   Junior Village
5. Department of Human Resources
   Maple Glen
6. Department of Human Resources
   Oak Hill Youth Center
7. Department of Human Resources
   Receiving Home for Children

CONTROL & CUSTODY - LEGAL

1. Department of Human Resources
   Foster Home Care
2. Metropolitan Police Department
   Youth Division

CONTROL & CUSTODY - COMMUNITY

1. D. C. Public Schools
   School Attendance

2. Department of Human Resources
   Protective Services

3. Department of Human Resources
   Shelter House

4. Department of Human Resources
   Youth Probation House

5. D. C. Teacher's College
   Adult Courtesy Patrol

6. D. C. Recreation Department
   Roving Leader

7. Office of Youth Opportunity Services
   Youth Courtesy Patrol

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
COMMUNITY HEALTH AND HOSPITALS ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: Forrest Haven

PURPOSE: The purpose of Forrest Haven is to provide institutional care for mentally retarded.

MAJOR THRUST: CONTROL & CUSTODY - INSTITUTIONS

OBJECTIVE: The provision of institutional care for D. C. residents having mental disabilities is the objective of this program.

PROBLEM: The mentally retarded often cannot get proper care and treatment through community-based programs. It often becomes necessary to institutionalize those individuals who are severly mentally handicapped.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Forrest Haven provides counseling, treatment, education, referral, placement, recreation, training, on-the-job training, follow-up, orientation, diagnosis, health, welfare, employment, transportation, staff development, and construction services, also Research and Planning.

1. Counseling - individual and group basis
2. Treatment - complete medical and psychiatric
3. Education - special education for residents
4. Referral - parents referred to public and private agencies to be trained to handle the mentally retarded
5. Placement - capable youngsters placed in job situations
6. Recreation - concentration on sensory-motor development
7. Staff development - in-service 40 hour courses
8. On-Job-Training - training in up-keep of the institution
9. Follow-up - follow-up on job placement and living arrangements in community.
10. Orientation - two-week orientation upon appointment
11. Diagnosis - medical and social diagnosis
12. Health - medical and dental care provided
13. Welfare - responsible for total welfare of residents
14. Legal Aid - by referral only
15. Employment - some youth receive stipends to keep them in school
16. Transportation - use of institutional vehicles
17. Research and Planning - some research projects done occasionally
18. Training - training for effective socialization rather than job training
19. Construction - further residential facilities planned and under construction

EVALUATION: Evaluation of each resident conducted by inter-diciplinary team

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Must be resident of D. C., less than 45 years old at time of admission, sufficient mental retardation to require institutionalization.

CONTACT PERSON: Dr. Essex C. Noel III
ADDRESS: Children's Center - Laurel, Maryland PHONE: 776-7014

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

CONTROL & CUSTODY
Institutions

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
SOCIAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: Cedar Knoll School

PURPOSE: The purpose of this program is to provide adjudicated youth with a facility that can give them the necessary educational, medical, psychological and other necessary supportive services.

MAJOR THRUST: Control & Custody - Institutions

OBJECTIVE: Cedar knoll school has as its objective the provision of custodial, training, guidance and treatment services necessary to return the delinquent between the ages of 14 and 19 to the community.

PROBLEM: Youth who are committed to juvenile facilities as a result of delinquent behavior must have treatment that will allow them to return to the community and function as responsible citizens. This involves institutions which are "tuned in" on the needs of these youth.

SERVICES PROVIDED: This facility provides treatment, education, placement, recreation, training, follow-up, orientation, diagnosis, health, welfare, transportation, staff development, and employment.

1. Treatment - provides medical, psychological and psychiatric treatment
2. Education - non-graded general education
3. Placement - students at facility and on release in the community are placed in educational and job training situations.
4. Recreation - provided for students at facility
5. On-Job-Training - job training at facility and in surrounding community
6. Orientation - done upon admission
7. Diagnosis - psychological interview at admission and as need arises
8. Health - clinic on premises and hospital facilities available as needed
9. Welfare - provides housing, food and clothing
10. Staff Development - departmental training, Children's Center, Staff Development, and informal training at Cedar Knoll
11. Transportation - provided for residents by agency vehicles.
12. Follow-up - After-care provided after release
13. Employment - provided for residents at the facility and in the community

EVALUATION: Accomplished through orientation, Cottage, institution and center reviews.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Youth between 14 and 19 who have been committed by Juvenile Court

CONTACT PERSON: Dr. B. G. [illegible]eese

ADDRESS: Laurel, Maryland PHONE: 766-7014

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
SOCIAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: Group Care

PURPOSE: To provide services to youth in custody.

MAJOR THRUST: Control & Custody - Institutions

OBJECTIVE: The basic objective is to help the child make the best possible adjustment to life; helping the family re-establish the home and to provide adequate care for the child.

PROBLEM: "Shelter type" facilities for short term care of dependent children are greatly needed.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, treatment, education, referral, placement, recreation, training, outreach, orientation, diagnosis, welfare, financial aid, transportation, and employment are provided.

1. Counseling - individual and family counseling
2. Treatment - services directed toward treating social, physical and emotional problems of child
3. Education - youth attend school "on-campus" and in public schools
4. Referral - appropriate referrals made for services in public and private agencies
5. Placement - made in public and private institutions, and group foster homes
6. Recreation - through various placement facilities
7. Training - provided by Personnel, Training and Volunteer Services Office of Social Services Administration
8. Outreach - provided by SSA's Office of Public Information
9. Orientation - provided by SSA's Personnel, Training, and Volunteer Services Office
10. Diagnosis - social diagnosis made for each case
11. Welfare - funds provided for care of children who are not in own homes
12. Financial Aid - emergency assistance obtained on referral
13. Transportation - agency funds used for travel
14. Employment - jobs provided to youth during the summer

EVALUATION: The program is evaluated through the Office of Program Planning, Evaluation, and Research.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Youth committed by Juvenile Court and referrals from Child Welfare Division of SSA are eligible.

CONTACT PERSON: Vyola Lincoln

ADDRESS: 500 -1st Street, N. W. PHONE: 629-6464

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
SOCIAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: Junior Village

PURPOSE: The purpose of Junior Village is to provide a temporary institution for dependent and neglected children.

MAJOR THRUST: Control & Custody - Institutions

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to provide total care for children between the ages of six months and eighteen years who are designated as dependent or neglected.

PROBLEM: Dependent and neglected youth in our city need a temporary facility that they can utilize until more suitable surroundings can be found.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, treatment, education, referral, placement, recreation , orientation, diagnosis, health, welfare, and staff development.

1. Counseling - individual and group basis
2. Treatment - psychiatric treatment provided
3. Education - Mini-Diaper School, Junior Village School, Transition Project, Project Self and Poly-Me.
4. Placement - within insitutions and back into the community
5. Recreation - provided for children at the facility
6. Orientation - two-day orientation for new employees
7. Diagnosis - psychological diagnostic evaluations for residents
8. Health - nursing and medical care
9. Welfare - housing, food and clothing provided
10. Staff Development - in-services, Departmental, inter-agency and outside staff development

EVALUATION: None

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: D. C. Area youth determined to be dependent or neglected. These youth must be between the ages of six months and eighteen years.

CONTACT PERSON: Eula J. DeLaine

ADDRESS: No. 1 D. C. Village Lane, S. W.
20032
PHONE: 629-8271

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
SOCIAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: Maple Glen

PURPOSE: The purpose of the Maple Glen facility is to provide training and treatment of youth committed to the facility.

MAJOR THRUST: Control & Custody - Institutions

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to provide proper housing, emotional and physical growth, and vocational training for needy youth.

PROBLEM: Less aggressive delinquent boys need a facility that is less restrictive than that provided for the more aggressive delinquent. This is necessary to provide an atmosphere that make it easier to return to the community.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Treatment, education, referral, placement, recreation, training, on-job-training, follow-up, orientation, diagnosis, health, welfare, transportation, staff development are services provided.

1. Treatment - plan for total treatment developed upon committment of youth
2. Education - remedial courses as well as regular elementary and jr. high school courses.
3. Referral - student referred to a community program at orientation or review
4. Placement - student placed in other private facilities, and in public schools at time of release
5. Recreation - variety of intra and extra mural activities provided at the facility.
6. Training - accomplished through the educational component
7. On-Job-Training - some students placed in community programs, others receive some training at the facility
8. Follow-up - After Care Unit remains in contact with youth and family until committment is terminated
9. Orientation - accomplished as part of the unit program
10. Diagnosis - youth assessed in terms of social history, psychological development and educational achievement.
11. Health - basic health care, provided youth referred to other services where necessary.
12. Welfare - provision of housing, food, and clothing, etc.
13. Transportation - agency vehicle used for transportation
14. Staff Development - in-service and management classes provided

EVALUATION: Review process used for evaluation

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Ajudicated boys between 9 and 16 are eligible for admission to Maple Glen

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Carl A. Oliver

ADDRESS: Laurel, Maryland PHONE: 629-2354

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
SOCIAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: Oak Hill Youth Center

PURPOSE: The purpose of this facility is to change the attitudes and behavior patterns of those youth committed to the facility.

MAJOR THRUST: Control & Custody - Institutions

OBJECTIVE: The Oak Hill Youth Center has as its objectives the successful return of adjudicated youth to the community.

PROBLEM: Youthful offenders committed to correctional institutions must be dealt with in accordance with their particular developmental level. This cannot be done in an adult facility and necessitates the establishment of a separate facility to deal with the needs of these youth.

SERVICES PROVIDED: This facility provides treatment, education, placement, recreation , training, follow-up, orientation, diagnosis, health, welfare, transportation, staff development, and employment services.

1. Treatment - provide medical, dental, psychiatric, psychological and social work services
2. Education - provide academic and vocational education
3. Placement - institutional and community placements
4. Recreation - provide leisure time activities
5. Training - vocational skills
6. Orientation - 3 week orientation process
7. Diagnosis - continous diagnosis of problems and needs
8. Health - Health Clinic on premises,referred to community resources for extensive treatment
9. Welfare - individual rooms, clothing and food provided each student
10. Transportation - agency vehicles utilized
11. Employment - youth involved in maintenance of institution, vocational training and work release
12. Staff Development - one week orientation program and specialized training courses
13. Follow-up - begins 2 months prior to release. Continued on regular basis until commitment terminated

EVALUATION: Effectiveness evaluated by regular administrative meetings

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: To be eligible for admission to this facility, youth must be between the ages of 15 and 20 and committed by the D. C. Juvenile Court.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Ralph C. Patterson

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X-2601

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
SOCIAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: Receiving Home for Children

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide constructive activities in the setting of a training type school in the hope that the mien of pure dentention is avoided and that each child's stay at the institution will be a helpful experience which will convey society's interest in him.

MAJOR THRUST: Control & Custody - Institutions

OBJECTIVE: The primary objective is to secure custody. Simultaneously, to minimize the damaging effects of confinement, constructive educational, recreational, and social activities are an objective for each child. Also through observiation of each child, a professional report on the child's strengths, weaknesss and needs is submitted to the Probation Department and the Court. Individual attention and guidance are given to each juvenile by detention social workers.

PROBLEM: Children who are taken into custody by the police and who are not released to their parents are detained in the Receiving Home for Children. Juveniles are detained while they await a Detention Hearing and after that time if the court feels they are harmful to the community or themselves or that their homelife is unsuitable while they await their next court appearance.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The program components are treatment, education, placement, recreation, orientation, training, health, welfare, transportation, and staff development.

1. Treatment - includes a wide range of mental health services
2. Education - serves the remedial needs of youth in fundamental skills such as language and arithmetic
3. Placement - of each child in the correct unit is determined by the Admission Counselor
4. Recreation - indoors and out, is an integral part of the program
5. Orientation - is the responsibility of the Social Service Unit which includes intake workers, social workers and unit clerks
6. Training - for the staff is varied according to job responsibility
7. Health - program involves the spiritual, emotional and social aspects as well as the physical
8. Welfare - includes detailed precedures for meal preparations
9. Transportation - to Juvenile Court and other juvenile facilities
10. Staff Development - is an integral part of the training component.

EVALUATION: Individual programs are evaluated. Also used as an evaluation indicator are statistics on recidivism rates, etc.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Juveniles between the ages of 7-17 placed in the Receiving Home by the police, a D.C. Court, or the Department of Public Welfare.

CONTACT PERSON: Guy Napper

ADDRESS: 1000 Mt. Olivet Road, N.E. **PHONE:** 629-3814 - 629-5384

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services

CONTROL & CUSTODY
Legal

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
SOCIAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: Foster Home Care

PURPOSE: The purpose of this program is to provide foster homes for needy youth

MAJOR THRUST: Control & Custody - Legal

OBJECTIVE: The objective is the provision of total home care by substitute parents for those youth referred through the Juvenile Court.

PROBLEM: Children who come from deprived family situations often require foster home care. When this is necessary, the Foster Home Care Section intervenes, through the Juvenile Court of D. C., to provide necessary services.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, treatment, education, referral, diagnosis, welfare, legal aid, employment, transportation and staff development services are provided.

1. Counseling - individual and group counseling
2. Treatment - case work and some psychiatric treatment provided
3. Education - D. C. Public Schools utilized for city residents. Tuition payed for youth placed outside of D. C.
4. Referral - youth referred for psychological and psychiatric treatment where needed.
5. Placement - placed into foster homes
6. Training - provided for staff by Training Division.
7. Outreach - Newsletter published, radio, and TV publicity.
8. Orientation - 2 day Social Service Administration orientation.
9. Diagnosis - social diagnosis and treatment plan for each child and his family.
10. Welfare - foster parents paid for board and care of children.
11. Legal Aid - legal council can be requested through Corporation Council
12. Employment - summer employment provided.
13. Transportation - funds allocated for transportation
14. Staff Development - staff attends seminars, training sessions, etc.

EVALUATION: Program is evaluated by Social Services Administration's Program Planning and Evaluation Unit.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Determined by Juvenile Court

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Jean Scheiber

ADDRESS: 122 C Street, N. W. Phone: 629-6464

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

TITLE: YOUTH DIVISION

PURPOSE: To handle all juvenile matters with tact, consideration and cooperation with parents and private and public agencies in an effort to prevent delinquency and to control juvenile crime; to make every effort to protect and secure the health and welfare of children from abuse and neglect by parents and adults; to investigate all matters of truancy, delinquency, abscondence from home and institution, and other incidents which may properly come within the scope and purview of police authority.

MAJOR THRUST: Control & Custody - Legal

OBJECTIVE: The objectives are to prevent, detect, and neutralize conditions which create delinquent behavior as well as to identify and apprehend delinquents and assist in the rehabilitation process. A further objective is to avoid unecessary police coustody and records of arrest.

PROBLEM: The police are in a strategic position to discover youth who are actually or potenially delinquent and to observe condition in the community likely to promote delinquency.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, referral, follow-up, recreation, training, in-service training, outreach and orientation services are provided.

1. Counseling - individual in the presence of a parent, guardian or custodian or alone.
2. Referral - usually to the Act Program when parent or guardian is unable to cope with the situation.
3. Follow-up - a. refer to Juvenile Court
   b. assign to an investigator
   c. file without further action
4. Recreation - Police Boys' or Girls' Clubs
5. Training - Comprehensive training of officers
6. In-service Training - Provided periodically
7. Outreach - Services entire city
8. Orientation - 40 hours of preparation during recruit training

EVALUATION: Administrative Unit Metropolitan Police Department.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS : Any youth under the age of 18 years.

CONTACT PERSON: Captain Robert Rabe

ADDRESS: 25 "K" Street, N.E. **PHONE:** 626-2249

epared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

CONTROL & CUSTODY
Community

D. C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

TITLE: SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

PURPOSE: The purpose of the School Attendance program is to assure continuous attendance of all students.

MAJOR THRUST: Control & Custody/Community

OBJECTIVE: The School Attendance Program's objective is to aid in solving problems that result in truancy and return the pupilto school.

PROBLEM: Truancy is an indication of problems which might lead to serious delinquency. Attendance officers should be relieved of clerical duties to concentrate on this problem and to improve services to parents, pupils and schools.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, referral, follow-up, outreach, narcotics, staff development employment and evaluation services are provided.

1. Counseling - individual counseling with parents, teachers, schools and community personnel.
2. Referral - made to all necessary community agencies.
3. Follow-up - at end of school year are followed up in September by attendance officers.
4. Outreach - members of attendance staff attend community meetings.
5. Narcotics - pupils or parents with narcotic problems referred to appropriate agencies.
6. Staff Development- monthly staff meetings held; Advisory Committee formed.
7. Employment - work permits issued to minors from 14-18 years.

EVALUATION: Evaluation of the services is made annually and submitted to be included in the annual report of the Dept. of Pupil Personnel Services.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any pupil whose absences are either questionable or excessive is eligible.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Jacobeth Novak

ADDRESS: 415 - 12th Street, N.W. PHONE: 737-5786

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
SOCIAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: PROTECTIVE SERVICES

PURPOSE: The purpose of this project is to provide necessary services to children who are not properly cared for by their parents.

MAJOR THRUST: Control & Custody - Community

OBJECTIVE: Total emergency and long-term care for youth who are dependent, neglected, abused or in danger of becoming delinquent is the objective of this program.

PROBLEM: For many reasons, parents are often incapable of caring for their children properly. When this happens, ther must be some community service to accept this responsibility.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, education, referral, placement, training, orientation, diagnosis, welfare, legal aid, employment, financial aid and transportation.

1. Counseling - On an individual basis
2. Education - Tuition costs paid for children placed in out-of-state homes and institutions.
3. Referral - Clients referred to other agencies for necessary services
4. Placement - Child placed into emergency care if home situation is not suitable.
5. Training - In-service training for staff personnel
6. Orientation - Departmental orientation for staff.
7. Diagnosis - Medical and sometimes psychological dagnosis done on children in emergency care.
8. Welfare - Total care provided in foster homes or institutions
9. Legal Aid - Provided by juvenile court upon request
10. Employment - Summer employment provided
11. Financial Aid - Referral made to Public Assistance Division for emergency and on-going financial assistance.
12. Transportation - Agency vehicles used by staff and foster parents reimbursed for transportation expenses.

EVALUATION: Conducted by Social Services Administration

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any D. C. Youth who is not properly cared for in the home.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Bernard Phifer

ADDRESS: 500 1st Street, N. W. PHONE: 629-6646

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
SOCIAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: SHELTER HOUSE

PURPOSE: The purpose of the Shelter House is to provide a residential community-based homelike atmosphere for youth awaiting disposition of cases in D. C. Juvenile Court.

MAJOR THRUST: Control and Custody - Community

OBJECTIVE: The objective is the easy transition of youth from the Shelter Houses to their families or foster homes.

PROBLEM: Those youth who are first offenders and not yet confirmed delinquents, often need supervision that is not of the restrictive nature of juvenile correctional facilities. They need a community-based facility that will allow for easy transition back into the community.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Treatment, education, referral, recreation, follow-up, transportation, and staff development are provided.

1. Treatment - different forms of treatment utilized in each residence.
2. Education - volunteer utilized for remedial tutoring and basic skills.
3. Referral - referrals made to other agencies as needed.
4. Recreation - use of community facilities for recreational activities.
5. Transportation - agency vehicles used for transportation purposes.
6. Staff Development - new staff orientation and initial training are provided.

EVALUATION: On-going evaluation of individual residents' response occasional statistical data utilized.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: In order to be eligible, a youth must not be a hard-core delinquent, and must be either adjudicated or on probation.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Carl S. Selsky

ADDRESS: 1238 Harvard Street, N. W. PHONE: 629-4240

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
SOCIAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: Youth Probation House

PURPOSE: The purpose of this program is to rehabilitate youth on probation through group treatment with his peers.

MAJOR THRUST: Control and Custody - Community

OBJECTIVE: The objective of the Probation House is to provide treatment for male youth on probation as an alternative unit to a juvenile correctional facility.

PROBLEM: Youth often become delinquent as a result of peer group pressures. In order to deal effectively with this problem, it must be understood in light of the peer group.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The Youth Probation House provides treatment, referral, placement, recreation, follow-up, out reach, orientation, diagnosis, transportation, and staff development.

1. Treatment - administered by staff
2. Education - volunteers used in tutorial and remedial education
3. Referral - referrals made to Job Corps and vocational schools
4. Recreation - community facilities used and special funds for out-of-town trips.
5. Training - in-house training for old and new staff members
6. On-Job-Training - provided by administrative staff and training division of Social Services Administration
7. Outreach - Community Involvement program
8. Orientation - done by staff and residents
9. Diagnosis - by observation of staff and residents
10. Transportation - government vehicles
11. Staff Development - administrative staff and training division of Social Services Administration
12. Follow-up - out count program for youth returned to the community

EVALUATION: Monthly reports submitted to the Juvenile Court

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Youth must be on probation, must have dull normal or above intelligence must be peer group oriented, must have no serious medical problem, must be neither psychotic no prepsychotic, must be between 14 and 17 must be male.

CONTACT PERSON: C. S. Selsky

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Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

D. C. TEACHERS COLLEGE

TITLE: Adult Courtesy Patrol

PURPOSE: The basic purpose is to prevent the type of civil disturbance that took place in the 14th Street/Columbia Road area in September 1970.

MAJOR THRUST: Control & Custody - Community

OBJECTIVE: The major objective is one of providing assistance to businessmen and citizens of the area in promoting safety and reducing crime.

PROBLEM: The threat of further disturbances along the 14th Street/Columbia Road area remains,eminent. Losses to businessmen, injury to citizens and fear and antagonism on the part of residents resulting from these disturbances threaten the social and economic structure of the area.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Training, outreach, orientation, counseling, referral, follow-up, education, employment and on-job-training are provided.

1. Counseling - individual counseling
2. Referral - incidents referred to Police and Fire Departments.
3. Training - training sessions held at D. C. Teachers College
4. Outreach - community reached through civic associations and Neighborhood Planning Councils
5. Orientation - orientation takes place before patrol is sent into the community.
6. Follow-up - check to see how reported incidents were handled by appropriate agencies
7. Education - provided by D. C. Teachers College
8. Employment - members paid for services rendered to community
9. On-Job-Training - use of necessary equipment taught through usage

EVALUATION: Evaluation of the program will be assessed by the Administrative Advisory Board, Youth Services Advisory Committee, Office of Youth Opportunity Services and D. C. Teachers College.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Members of the D. C. Trojans

CONTACT PERSON: Dr. Robert E. Williams

ADDRESS: 11th and Harvard Street, N. W. **PHONE:** 629-4596

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

D. C. RECREATION DEPARTMENT

TITLE: Roving Leader

PURPOSE: To provide face-to-face leadership, working toward effecting changes in the youth's attitudes, actions and outlooks; helping delinquent prone youths become responsible, law-abiding,.gainfully employed citizens.

MAJOR THRUST: Control & Custody - Community

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to redirect behavior of youth into more socialized channels.

PROBLEM: The prevention of long term and immediate problems among the youth who are constantly in trouble.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, training, outreach, orientation, referral, placement, follow-up, employment, education, on-job-training, and recreation are provided.

1. Counseling - individual and group counseling provided
2. Training - training sessions for Roving Leader Aides
3. Outreach - talks given to community groups consisting of adults and youth
4. Orientation - orientation takes place before Roving Leaders go out in the community
5. Referral - referrals made and received from all youth serving agencies in the city
6. Placement - Roving Leaders seek employment for youth in private and public agencies
7. Employment - D. C. Recreation Department provides employment for youths in the Roving Leader Program
8. Follow-up - informal follow-up through counseling
9. Education - provided through the community environmental therapy program and project Trailblazers
10. On-job-Training - provided to Roving Leader Aides by the Institute of Youth Studies of Howard University & Recreation Department
11. Recreation - recreational activities provided through Soap Box Derby Basketball League, Project Trailblazers ,and other projects.

EVALUATION: Only internal evaluation at present

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Youth who are delinquent or pre-delinquents

CONTACT [illegible]SON: Mr. Carver Leach

ADDRESS: 6151 Chillum Place, N. E. PHONE: 829-3276

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

OFFICE OF YOUTH OPPORTUNITY SERVICES

TITLE: Youth Courtesy Patrol

PURPOSE: The purpose of the Youth Courtesy Patrol is to patrol their respective neighborhoods to insure safety.

MAJOR THRUST: Control & Custody - Community

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to reduce the incidence of crime and develop youth potential

PROBLEM: With the high crime rate, citizens are even apprehensive about walking in their own neighborhoods. If community groups were formed in an attempt to prevent hostile activity in their area, the community-at-large would be safer.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling,referral, placement, recreation, training, on-job-training, outreach, orientation, health, employment are services provided.

1. Counseling - individual counseling
2. Referral - incidents referred to Police and Fire Departments
3. Placements - youth placed on Courtesy Patrol according to maturity, responsibility and punctuality
4. Recreation - recreational activities provided at Teen Center
5. Training - training sessions held in radio communications, first aid, counseling etc.
6. On-job-training - use of necessary equipment taught through usage
7. Outreach - community reached through Neighborhood Planning Council and Civic Association meetings
8. Orientation - orientation takes place before youth is sent out on patrol
9. Health - emergency first aid training provided
10. Employment - members paid for services rendered to the community

EVALUATION: Six month check made on increase and decrease in crime rates

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any youth between the ages of 15 and 21 are eligible for membership

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. James Young

ADDRESS: 1319 F Street, N. W. **PHONE:** 629-2123

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

REFERRAL
Definition & Index

REFERRAL PROGRAMS
Definition

Programs in this section provide for referral services for youth and their families in order to more fully utilize already existing services in the District as well as assisting in identifying the need for new ones.

REFERRAL

1. Department of Human Resources
   Centralized Intake Division

2. Youth Opportunity Services
   Citywide Youth Council

3. Alexander Graham Bell Association For The Deaf
   Education Program

4. D. C. Health and Welfare Council
   Administrator for UGF Funds
   Information and Referral Center
   NYC Program

5. Hotlines, Information and Referral Services
   Information and Referral, Counseling

6. Peoples Involvement Corporation
   (PIC) Community Corporation

REFERRAL

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
SOCIAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

TITLE: Centralized Intake Division

PURPOSE: The purpose of this program is to provide necessary services to keep families together.

MAJOR THRUST: Referral

OBJECTIVE: The program's objective is to keep families together or re-establish families which have been divided.

PROBLEM: For those people in need of welfare services, there needs to be an agency that they can contact in order to receive the necessary services.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Counseling, treatment, education, referral, placement, outreach, orientation, diagnosis, health, welfare, legal aid, financial Aid, transportation and staff development services are provided.

1. Counseling - individual, family and group counseling.
2. Treatment - treatment services provided in a broad sense through social case work.
3. Education - case workers assure that each child attends public or special schools.
4. Referral - referrals made for any necessary service.
5. Placement - telephone and written referrals made to placement facilities when necessary.
6. Outreach - resources explored and staff participate in development of useful resources
7. Orientation - group discussions held as a means of orientation for new staff.
8. Diagnosis - tentative diagnosis made at intake. Later diagnosis of child's and family's situation.
9. Health - Medical and psychiatric services provided.
10. Welfare - social, economic and health services provided through cooperation with a variety of agencies
11. Legal Aid - provided through request to the court as the need arises.
12. Financial Aid - clients referred to financial assistance resources.
13. Transportation - transportation provided when necessary.
14. Staff Development - individual supervision, group teaching and section meetings held.

EVALUATION: This program is evaluated in terms of the need for continuing services and the possibility of additional services needed.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Families and children are eligible if the child is receiving inadequate care.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Isabelle C.Davis

ADDRESS: 500 1st Street, N. W. **PHONE:** 629-6208

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

YOUTH OPPORTUNITY SERVICES

TITLE: CITYWIDE YOUTH COUNCIL

PURPOSE: The purpose of the Youth Council is to give area youth a voice in matters that concern their welfare.

MAJOR THRUST: Referral

OBJECTIVE: The objective of the youth council is total D. C. youth involvement in the design and evaluation of youth-oriented and community supported programs through elected officials.

PROBLEM: Youth have become increasingly concerned about their lack of involvement in government and the school system. Since they are recipients of these services, they feel that they should be in a position to assist in decision making.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The council provides education, recreation, legal aid, orientation and employment services.

1. Education - Special Education committee
2. Recreation - Special committee on recreation
3. Orientation - week-long intensive orientation
4. Legal Aid - Committee on crime and Delinquency
5. Employment - Committee on employment

EVALUATION: Annual report prepared.

ELIGIBILTIY REQUIREMENTS: All D. C. youth up to 21 years of age.

CONTACT PERSON: Carolyn Wright, Curtis Taylor

ADDRESS: 1319 F Street, N. W. PHONE: 629-2123

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL ASSOCIATION FOR THE DEAF

TITLE: EDUCATION PROGRAM

PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide education and information materials to individuals concerning the deaf child, and promote a community awareness and understanding of the problem.

MAJOR THRUST: Referral

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to promote the teaching of speech and lip reading to deaf children; to inform, encourage and help parents of deaf children; to promote the maximum use of residual hearing in the education of deaf children; to encourage better public understanding of the deaf; to encourage capable persons to become teachers of the deaf; and to gather and circulate information concerning deafness.

PROBLEM: Many times the parents of handicapped children are not aware of the many services that are available to assist them and their children with the problem. This agency provides information relevant to individual needs.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The services provided are counseling, referral, and education

1. Counseling- Individual counseling to parent and child.
2. Referral- A large library on deafness is open.
3. Education- To promote the teaching of language, speech, and lip reading.

EVALUATION: The association serves mainly as a referral service and a disiminator of information. It is not evaluative.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Anyone interested in problems relating to deafness may write or ask for information. The Association will answer the request with information, or refer the person to someone who can.

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. George W. Fellendorf

ADDRESS: 1537 - 35th Street, N.W. PHONE: 337-5220

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

D. C. HEALTH AND WELFARE COUNCIL

TITLE: Administrator for UGF Funds
Information and Referral Center
NYC Program

PURPOSE: To spark the interest of citizens in overcoming welfare problems and to develop solutions to these problems.

MAJOR THRUST: Referral

OBJECTIVES: HWC administers UGF funds to voluntary programs in D. C. and evaluate the programs. As a public service it operates an information and referral center. Further, HWC places 1200 youths in NYC slots during the summer and 120 during the school year. The NYC's work at 45-50 different social service agencies in the summer.

PROBLEM: Community awareness of welfare problems is a prerequisite to the success of voluntary agency programs. A single agency can coordinate their efforts.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The components are referrals, counseling, education, and placement.

1. Referrals - the information and referral center makes referrals to health, welfare, employment and other appropriate agencies
2. Counseling - individual at Information and Referral Center
3. Education - NYC's can take up to 10 hours in remedial education
4. Placement - place NYC's with agencies

EVALUATION: United Givers Fund; UPO evaluates NYC Program

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: The Health and Welfare Council of the National Capital Area determines what voluntary agencies are eligible to receive money raised in the United Givers Fund campaigns. For eligibility requirements for NYC program see separate sheet.

CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. B. Sarpy

ADDRESS: 95 M Street, S. W. PHONE: 554-1333

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384

HOTLINES, INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICES

TITLE: INFORMATION AND REFERRAL, COUNSELING

PURPOSE: The purpose of Information and Referral Services is to offer the community, and especially young people, crisis-intervention counseling, immediate information about numerous problems and referrals to government and private agencies and individuals for help.

MAJOR THRUST: Referral

OBJECTIVE: (1) The objective of an Information and Referral Service is to refer people by telephone or in person to the most appropriate source for their specific need. The telephone counselor must determine the problem(s) and then, based on the client's age, where he lives and the immediacy of his need, refer him to the appropriate source.
(2) The objective of a hotline is to operate, on a 24-hour basis, as an information and referral service, a crisis-intervention counselor, and most of all as a good listener. The hotline assures the caller that he will have "someone to talk to," that his anonymity will be respected and that he can receive references.

PROBLEM: Many young people who have serious problems which they feel they cannot discuss with their family or friends need the services of a hotline or I & R Services.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The components are counseling, referral, follow-up, education, staff development, and evaluation.

1. Counseling - individual counseling; crisis-intervention counseling
2. Referral - clients are referred to appropriate services
3. Follow-up - I & R Services and hotlines receive feedback on their referrals
4. Education - source for information for the community
5. Staff Development - most programs have in-service training for their counselors
6. Evaluation - counselors evaluate the services available

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: None

EVALUATION: While no evaluation is possible because of the anonymity of most clients, I & R Services often receive feedback.

CONTACT PERSON: See attached list of I & R Services and Hotlines

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Serivces - 629-3153

HOTLINES

SWITCHBOARD	387-5800
D.C. HOTLINE	396-1400
RAP-ID RESCUE	676-7221
FEDERAL CITY COLLEGE HOTLINE	628-9082
SUICIDE PREVENTION	629-5222

INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICES

Health and Welfare Council	554-1333
Health Services Administration Information and Referral Center	629-3776
Narcotics Treatment Administration	626-2222
Grace Episcopal Church	333-1210
I & R for Unwed Mothers	628-9169
Information Center for Handicapped Children	347-4986
City Hall Complaint Center	393-3336
Community Facilities Center #1 (PIC)	347-2833
CHANGE, INC.	659-1104
CHASE, INC.	561-6500
Neighborhood Development Centers #1 and #2 (UPO)	659-1100
Near Northeast Community Improvement Corporation	399-6900
Northeast Neighborhood House	543-5969
Northwest Settlement House	347-0112
Far Northeast Community Services	397-1104
Friendship House	547-8880
Southeast Neighborhood House	889-1700
Southwest Community House	544-2510
Center City Community Corps	628-9522

PEOPLES INVOLVEMENT CORPORATION

TITLE: (PIC) Community Corporation

PURPOSE: To replace political powerlessness with established community constituencies.

MAJOR THRUST: Referral

OBJECTIVES: The primary objective is to operate a self-governing neighborhood corporation which has developed an efficient system of service delivery. PIC has approximately 15,000 members.

PROBLEM: The underlying causes of poverty are ecomomic disequilibrium, social injustice and political powerlessness.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Health, couseling, outreach, welfare, education, and employment are provided.

1. Health - mobile health unit visits
2. Counseling - by community consultants
3. Outreach - all members of PIC area can vote in PIC elections
4. Welfare - emergency food bank and clothes
5. Education - summer program for youth; home-based program
6. Employment - Peoples Development Corporation

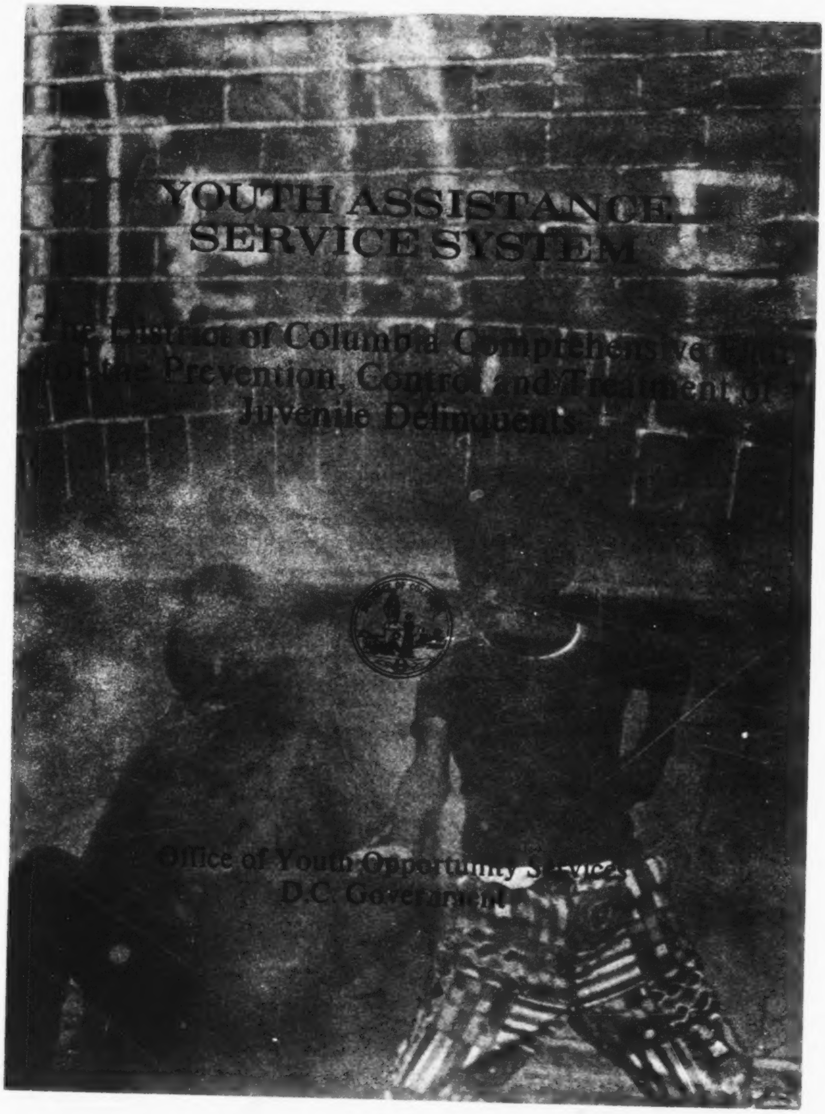
EVALUATION: PIC Board of Directors, UPO

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Any person 13 years of age or older who resides in the PIC area (North- West east of Rock Creek Park, generally)

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Orlie A. Phillips

ADDRESS: 2146 Georgia Avenue, N. W.   PHONE: 232-8020

Prepared by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services 629-5384



YOUTH ASSISTANCE SERVICE SYSTEM

The District of Columbia Comprehensive Plan
for the Prevention, Control and Treatment of
Juvenile Delinquents

Office of Youth Opportunity Services
D.C. Government

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GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
EXECUTIVE OFFICE

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT
TO THE MAYOR FOR YOUTH OPPORTUNITY SERVICES

REPLY TO:
1319 F STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

August 11, 1971

Honorable Walter E. Washington
Mayor-Commissioner
1350 E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Mayor Washington:

The Office of Youth Opportunity Services, in conjunction with public, private and community agencies, formally submits to you the "Youth Assistance Service System" which represents the District of Columbia's Comprehensive Plan as authorized under Title I of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968.

This Plan is the result of a massive cooperative effort on the part of both youth and adult citizens of the District of Columbia to insure that it covers every permeable service and program impacting on the children and youth of this City.

It is anticipated that after this Draft Plan passes through the reviewal processes of your Office, as well as all other essential organizations within the District Government, it will become the finalized Comprehensive Plan by which juvenile delinquency in our City can be ultimately prevented.

Sincerely yours,

James L. Jones, Ed.D
Special Assistant to the Mayor
for Youth Opportunity Services

STAFF ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This Plan was developed under the supervision of Dr. James L. Jones, Special Assistant to the Mayor for Youth Opportunity Services, D. C. Government.

Special thanks and commendations are extended to the following staff members of the Office of Youth Opportunity Services for their untiring efforts which made this Comprehensive Plan possible:

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FOREWORD

This publication has been prepared and produced to serve as the District of Columbia's comprehensive youth services planning and service delivery approach and methodology. Also, in compliance with the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968 and reemphasized by the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act Amendments of 1971, a comprehensive plan to prevent, control, treat and rehabilitate juvenile anti-social behavior is herein presented. This effort also embraces the significant and relevant principles embodied in Public Law 91-358, "Reorganization of District of Columbia Courts" as they relate to and impact upon youthful residents of the District of Columbia.

Further, this document will allow the District of Columbia to maximize all potential resources available from the Department of Health Education and Welfare (Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration) and the Department of Justice (Law Enforcement Assistance Administration).

The cooperative and combined focus and impact of Federal, local, private and volunteer efforts to reduce juvenile anti-social behavior may find here enclosed a workable blueprint as set forth by the D. C. Government's Office of Youth Opportunity Services, that will allow for maximum utilization of all available resources in a collective thrust to reduce and eliminate juvenile anti-social behavior.

INTRODUCTION

Juvenile Delinquency is one of the nation's most pressing social problems. To meet this growing national emergency the 90th Congress of the United States enacted public law 90-445, entitled 'Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968' and extended by the 'Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1971' which stated:

> "The Congress finds that delinquency among youths constitutes a national problem which can be met by assisting and coordinating the efforts of public and private agencies engaged in combating the problem, and by increasing the number and extent of the services available for preventing and combating juvenile delinquency. It is, therefore, the purpose of this act to help State and local communities strengthen their juvenile justice and juvenile aid systems, including courts, correctional systems, police agencies, and law enforcement and other agencies which deal with juveniles, and to assist communities in providing diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitative, and preventive services to youths who are delinquent or in danger of becoming delinquent, to encourage the development of community-based rehabilitation and prevention programs to provide assistance in the training of personnel employed or preparing for employment in occupations involving the provision of such services, to provide support for comprehensive planning, development of improved techniques, and information services in the field of juvenile delinquency, and to provide technical assistance in such field."[1]

Under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, States are enjoined to develop comprehensive plans and programs of law enforcement and criminal justice improvement, including efforts relating to prevention, control, or reduction of juvenile delinquency.

[1] Sec. 2, Public Law 90-445, 90th Congress, H.R. 12120, 7/31/6

The District of Columbia, a City of approximately 765,000 residents, has half of its total population below the age of 24 (333,600). Of this number, a major percentage fall within the critical age range (10-18) when the majority of youth-related problems occur. This document represents a comprehensive collective and coordinated effort on the part of the Government of the District of Columbia to identify those problems that are inextricably woven into the life styles and desires of the children and youth of the City of Washington, D. C. In addition to the identification of the wide-range of youth-related problems, the plan suggests a comprehensive, all-embracing approach to the realistic dispensation of services for the benefit and well being of every youth throughout the City of Washington, D. C.

A variety of executive orders and legislative instruments have been enacted to accomplish the mission of dispensation of realistic and positive youth services for the prevention, control and treatment of juvenile delinquency in the District of Columbia.

To spearhead this coordinated effort in the direction of combined agency impact upon youth-related problems, the Mayor-Commissioner established an Office of Youth Opportunity Services (Executive Order 70-93).

Paragraph two (2) Sections A through E spell out the extent to which the focus and thrust of this office must be carried. Further, paragraph two (2), Section C, outlines the specific mission of developing for the City of Washington, D. C., a basic comprehensive plan that leaves no programmatic gaps through which children and youth might fall in the delivery of services for their needs.

Executive Order No. 70-93 also spells out the initial responsibility of the Government of the District of Columbia to provide coordinated comprehensive methodologies and techniques to address youth-related problems. It is the duty, intent and mission of the District Government to carry out its responsibilities to the fullest extent possible.

To further enhance the concerted attack on youth-related problems by the local government, the private and volunteer sectors of the City are being asked to make whatever resources they can available to help meet the many youth related problems that the city faces. It can be ascertained with a marked degree of accuracy that with government taking the lead and major responsibility for comprehensive programmatic thrusts and focuses to positively influence and impact upon youth-related problems, as well as with the whole-hearted support of the private and volunteer sectors of the City, many youth-related problems can and will be ultimately controlled and eventually eradicated in the District of Columbia.

In the design and development of a comprehensive youth services program the primary purpose is to render the maximum feasible services possible. Such a program of action has as its component parts several important elements. To this end, phase one emphasized the collection and inventorying of all programs that had any impact upon the lives of the children and youth in the District of Columbia. This approach is of great significance in that such an in-depth analysis provides a realistic and sound basis on which to plan and evaluate services.

Secondly, Phase Two began concurrently with Phase One to involve a minute identification of youth problem areas. It was not until the problem areas were identified that realistic goals and objectives could be spelled out. Therefore, to accomplish this task, programs were first located and then analyzed by a variety of

component elements that span the whole area of youth needs and services.

The major objective of the entire comprehensive youth services plan is the swift and expeditious delivery of youth services that will have a meaningful and beneficial impact upon the prevention, control, treatment and rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent social behavior. Another objective is the development of socially acceptable vehicles by which youth can negotiate the present environmental culture. Every young citizen must have all possible opportunities to become productive contributing members of their environment and society.

Proceeding upon the basic philosophy that the prime objective of the Office of Youth Opportunity Services is the delivery of quality programs for the benefit of children and youth in the District of Columbia, a comprehensive youth services program has been designed to virtually eliminate all gaps in the continuity of an all embracing service delivery system.

PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

The purpose of this Comprehensive Plan is to provide a guide and format through which services for children and youth can be maximized to bring about their ultimate positive impact. This will enable our youth to function successfully in society and prevent them from engaging in anti-social behavior and delinquent acts.

OBJECTIVE OF THE PLAN

1) To identify the problem areas affecting youth which must be attacked and eliminated.

2) To identify programs and resources which have already been operating and designed to speak to the problem areas as outlined.

3) To develop an operational model which will insure that presently operating programs serving District youngsters are well coordinated and making a positive impact on the children and youth they serve.

4) To identify any existing gaps and program voids.

5) To develop programs to fill such voids and gaps as are identified in existing programs designed to combat juvenile delinquency.

6) To develop a sound financial basis for the implementation of essential programs addressing the juvenile delinquency problem.

7) To insure that the District of Columbia Government is organized effectively in order to control, reduce and ultimately eliminate juvenile delinquency.

8) To establish twenty-four hour youth assistance centers to insure that aid is available to youth within their own communities.

PHILOSOPHY FOR SERVING CHILDREN AND YOUTH

The Office of Youth Opportunity Services has as a major tenet in its overall philosophy, the belief that it must serve as the child advocate. Every child and youth of the District of Columbia must be afforded the opportunity to develop to his or her fullest potential. As the child advocate, the Office of Youth Opportunity Services also seeks to assist the child in adjusting to this complex society in order that he may receive all of its benefits while at the same time making his maximum contribution in return. This Office is dedicated to providing the best services to all children and youth regardless of race, color, religion, social or economic status. This sense of dedication, then, requires that this Office assist the child, at progressive stages of his life, in learning to make positive decisions and take positive steps toward realizing a fulfilled and rewarding life. The Office of Youth Opportunity Services firmly believes that a child's needs should be spoken to in light of the total spectrum which they span. As such, programs and services which are provided for children and youth should minister to this totality of needs and reflect a great perceptivity from the developmental through the actual implementational stages.

BASIC RATIONALE OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

The basic rationale underlying the Comprehensive Plan is that the existing major institutions are designed to socialize the individual to a point that will enable him to successfully function within his environment and become both a credit to himself and to society. This Plan is designed to assist these institutions in accomplishing their objective of effectively socializing the individual. A wide range of special youth programs has been developed to take care of the special needs of youth.

It is through dynamic intervention, experimentation, and demonstration that new programs, ideas, concepts and services can be introduced into these systems serving youth, thereby improving the service to the youth population of the City. The existing programs and institutions are primarily designed to prevent young people from entering the juvenile justice system and becoming delinquents. They are essentially preventive in nature and as such, this Comprehensive Plan is preventive in nature.

In implementing this Comprehensive Plan there needs to be a reassessment of present public policies for dealing with youthful deviance and on the development of new linkages between and understanding of what causes such activities and what can and should be done about them in policy terms at the Federal and City Government levels.

The development of the Comprehensive Plan should begin by questioning why and under what conditions young people lead essentially law-abiding lives, not why so many of them violate the law. The most widely accepted answer appears to be that most of the nation's youth avoid participating in patterned delinquent activities because they have been provided with ready access to socially acceptable, responsible, and personally gratifying social roles in the areas of family life, education, recreation, religion, and eventually work. This is the approach taken in the development of this Plan.

Access to such roles seems simultaneously to furnish youth a degree of legitimate social protection from the consequences of their occasional illegal behavior. Thus, they avoid the entrapment of being "labeled" as out-of-step and troublemakers by the schools, the police, the courts, and subsequently being placed on probation or committed to the care of various correctional agencies or institutions. The avoidance of such labels and commitments, by diversion from the juvenile justice system, reduces the likelihood of mutual rejection and alienation between young people and the adult world. In this way, the often escalating and reciprocal processes of individual and group estrangement are not activated and accentuated.

These propositions furnish a basic perspective on the problem of delinquency by linking it firmly to specific types of failure on the part of specific social institutions as they seek to relate to young people, and, in turn, to the negative reactions of young people to such institutions which they find them wanting. It follows, then, that the development of a viable comprehensive plan for the prevention and reduction of delinquency rests upon the identification, assessment, and alteration of those features of institutional functioning that impede and obstruct a favorable course of youth development, particularly for those whose social situation makes them most prone to the development of delinquent careers and to participation in collective forms of withdrawal and deviancy.

Attention must be given to services directed at the prevention of individual delinquency, as well as to the rehabilitation of youths already involved with law enforcement or correctional agencies. The institutional focus emphasized in this plan identifies those features of the social environment whose interaction with human personality produces malignant behavioral effects, and calls attention to the need to deal with such conditions on three levels of intervention: community, family, and individual. In brief, a youth development approach to delinquency prevention takes an institutional focus as its point of origin, considers the compounding effects of institutional failure, and traces the effects of such failure through to their outcomes in human personality and behavior.

An approach to developing a Comprehensive Plan requires not only the capacity to distinguish between the significant features of different social institutions and settings, but also the capacity to distinguish between more conventional or traditional forms of delinquency and more recent cultural, political, and social developments which have added novel features to those that have characterized youth and delinquency problems for some time. Of these, two may be tentatively identified: growing ideological hostility among youths to what is globally referred to as the "establishment"; and the politicalization of some forms of serious illegal activity in response to the racial prejudice endemic in American Society.

These developments are not novel in themselves. However, they also pose new problems of control and prevention. They tend to generate massive collective infraction of law manifested in widespread violations of the drug abuse laws, campus riots, violent street gang activity now justified by reference to racial injustice, and prison rebellions similary justified. In effect, delinquency promises to become increasingly politicalized. It may be anticipated as a consequence that interaction between control agencies and some youth groups will move increasingly to the collective level, generating unprecedented problems of prevention as well. With increasing frequency the juvenile justice system is likely to be confronted with individuals and groups whose dissident, deviant, and illegal acts receive collective ideological support. This trend is currently in an incipient, but highly visible, stage. Should it continue to grow, the problem of delinquency is likely to be transformed in part from the conventional and familiar one of the control of the individual to a massive problem at the political level.

These developments suggest that the range of elements affecting youth development and delinquency prevention has been decisively widened during the past decade. Elements that have been added appear to be related to possible changes in the cultural values of American society to which many youth groups are most sensitively attuned. Such change may be responsible for the appearance of new social types and social roles whose function in part, has been to innovate and legitimate novel modes of dissident and deviant behavior. The foregoing analysis of the youth development and delinquency prevention problem has identified as its central feature certain problems facing our institutions which are crucial in the socialization of the young, and the reactions of the young to these problems. The implied theory of institutional misalignment suggests that the appropriate strategy of intervention would be to alter constructively those features of agencies and institutions having predictably negative consequences. The strategy focuses explicitly on those aspects of institutional design, program, and procedure that have been seen to generate alienation in the youth population.

**It should be noted that the rationale of this Comprehensive Plan is consistent with the rationale as developed by the National Strategy for Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention as published in the Delinquency Prevention Reporter written by the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration, Washington, D. C. 20201.

OFFICE OF YOUTH OPPORTUNITY SERVICES

OVERVIEW

The Office of Youth Opportunity Services has, as its major functions, the overall coordination of all programs impacting on children and youth in the District of Columbia. This necessarily entails bringing together all youth related programs in the public, private and volunteer sectors to ensure their harmonious interaction in providing maximally effective programs and services to District youngsters. These coordinative efforts are present on all strata of District activity from the Mayor's Cabinet level down to the actual program operations and service delivery levels.

To effectively carry out the above function, the Office of Youth Opportunity Services is broken down into four major components: Administrative Unit, Juvenile Delinquency Unit, Youth Programs Unit and Research, Planning and Evaluation Unit.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY UNIT

The Juvenile Delinquency Unit has the responsibility to assure an appropriate balance of preventive and rehabilitative programs for delinquent youths and youths in danger of becoming delinquent in the District of Columbia.

The Office of Youth Opportunity Services serves as the State Agency for administering the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968, which includes developing a comprehensive plan for eliminating juvenile delinquency in the District of Columbia. Therefore, the Juvenile Delinquency Unit also acts as an evaluatory body for the effectiveness of approved programs to insure that the overall juvenile delinquency program of the District of Columbia is acutely attuned and responsive to both the present as well as future needs of its young residents.

As a part of the Juvenile Delinquency Unit, the Youth Strategy Room contains information relating to approximately 300 public, private, and volunteer programs serving youth in the District of Columbia. This information is collected, stored, inventoried, classified, recorded, evaluated and disseminated for the convenience of all citizens of the District.

In addition, the Office of Youth Opportunity Services supports the Youth Advisory Board which is required by the 1968 Juvenile Delinquency Act, and serves in an advisory capacity to the Mayor-Commissioner on all programs designed to prevent and control juvenile delinquency. The Office also serves as a technical advisor to the Office of Criminal Justice Planning and is an integral part of the Criminal Justice Planning Board.

YOUTH PROGRAMS UNIT

The Youth Programs Unit is anchored in a community oriented approach to insure that community residents provide the major input and operational thrust of youth programs in their areas through the Neighborhood Planning Councils. These community-based programs are design and developed in the areas of economic development, youth employment, youth enterprises, and skills training.

Other areas of responsibility and significance that are supported by the Youth Programs Unit are: a massive summer feeding program coordinated with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the D. C. Public Schools, the D. C. Recreation Department, the Neighborhood Planning Councils and the U. S. Park Service; a series of city-wide programs designed to enrich the experiential base of inner-city youth and to afford them avenues for continued educational pursuits; and the development of programs that facilitate the smooth and easy transition from young citizen to adult responsible citizenship.

RESEARCH, PLANNING, & EVALUATION UNIT

The purpose of this Unit is to conduct research related to youth problems which may serve as the basis for developing youth programs. It is also instrumental in providing technical assistance in the area of program planning. Another of its major role is to assist in the evaluation of various youth programs.

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

The purpose of this unit is to insure that all of the administrative details are carried on. This includes such activities as personnel, payroll, contracts, transportation, and accounts.

Order of the Commissioner No. 70-93

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

March 17, 1970

SUBJECT: Office of Youth Opportunity Services

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1967, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

1. There is hereby established an Office of Youth Opportunity Services, headed by a Director, who shall perform the functions specified in paragraph 2 of this Order and transferred by paragraph 3, and who shall have the authority to redelegate such functions as he deems necessary.

2. Functions of the Office of Youth Opportunity Services:

(a) Assist the Commissioner in his functions of planning, coordinating, and assuring maximum interrelationship and effectiveness among the District of Columbia's programs concerned with the counseling, employment, health, recreation and training of children and youth;

(b) On behalf of the Commissioner in matters affecting children and youth of the District of Columbia, and in association with the Director of the Department of Human Resources, maintain liaison and continuing relationships with those public agencies providing school, higher education, library, manpower and training programs in the District of Columbia and with private agencies serving District of Columbia children and youth;

(c) Recommend to the Commissioner a comprehensive plan for combatting juvenile delinquency and rehabilitating delinquent youth, embracing projects and programs proposed by local public or private organizations, including those under the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968. Any such plan shall assure an appropriate balance of rehabilitative and preventive projects and programs, effective coordination of plans and programs developed and conducted in fields related to juvenile delinquency, and the evaluation of the effectiveness of approved programs and projects.

(d) Assist and facilitate programs for children and youth carried on by Neighborhood Planning Councils and other community organizations.

(e) As directed by the Commissioner, conduct special city-wide youth programs, demonstration youth programs, and programs especially directed at providing youth employment.

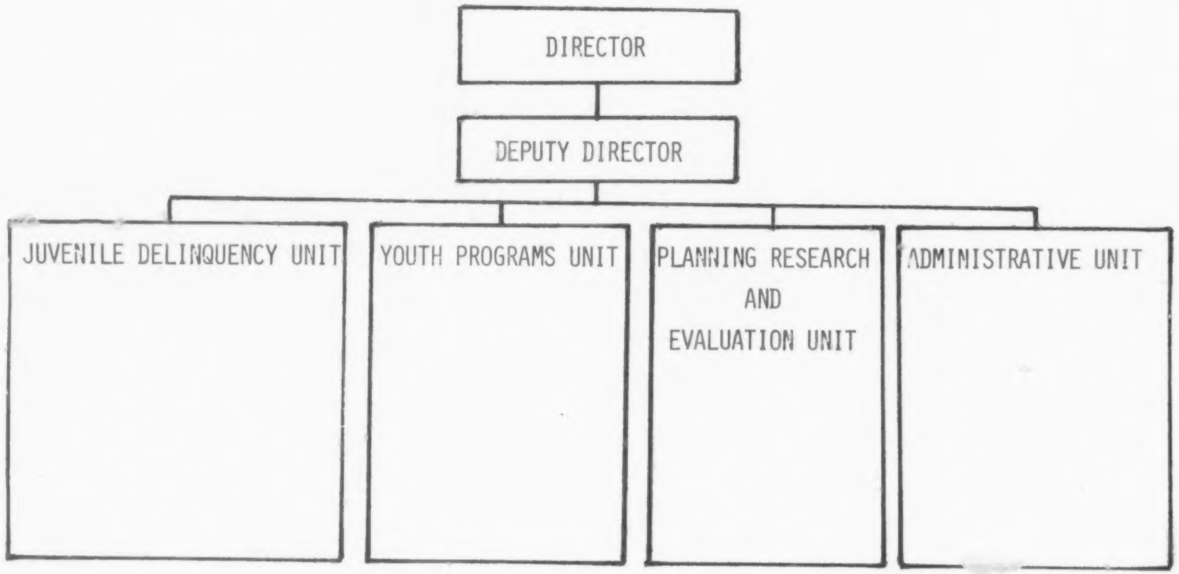
3. There are hereby transferred to the Office of Youth Opportunity Services the function of the Commissioner's Youth Agency (formerly the Commissioners' Youth Council) with respect to studying ways and means of reducing and preventing juvenile delinquency in the District of Columbia, as set forth in paragraph (1) of Part I of Commissioners' Order L. S. 5914-B. The balance of order L. S. 5914-B, as amended by Order of the Commissioner No. 68-639, is hereby revoked and the Commissioner's Youth Agency, as a body, is hereby abolished.

4. All positions, personnel, property, records and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds available or to be made available, related to the functions assigned or transferred by paragraphs 2 and 3 above are hereby transferred to the Office of Youth Opportunity Services.

This Order shall become effective immediately.

Walter Washington
WALTER E. WASHINGTON
Commissioner of the District of Columbia

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART - OFFICE OF YOUTH OPPORTUNITY SERVICES


DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY UNIT
YOUTH PROGRAMS UNIT
PLANNING RESEARCH AND EVALUATION UNIT
ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

OFFICE OF YOUTH OPPORTUNITY SERVICES COULD SERVE BOTH AS THE CHILD ADVOCATE AND YOUTH SERVICE BUREAU

The Office of Youth Opportunity Services presently has the organizational structure and philosophy to serve both as the child advocate and youth service bureau provided that some modifications are incorporated.

The current concept of a Youth Service Bureau is generally that of a public agency usually functioning in high delinquency neighborhoods to divert children and youth from the juvenile justice system before they get into serious trouble, to coordinate community resources on their behalf, to strengthen existing agencies to see that new resources are developed when appropriate services cannot otherwise be obtained, and to modify community attitudes and practices which create delinquency breeding situations.

The Bureau should also be responsible to citizens and government for disseminating reliable information on the activities and needs of youth in the community. The Office of Youth Opportunity Services presently provides information to the community through publications, youth newspapers and technical assistance. It should identify gaps in resources, establish priorities for public youth services and facilities which prevent and correct delinquent behavior, and seek and disburse funds on the basis of such priorities.

It also identified present resources and existing gaps. Through the Neighborhood Planning Councils, funds for youth programs are disbursed according to the community's desires and needs and youth population.

Central to the Youth Service Bureau concept is the mobilization of citizens, youth and professionals at the neighborhood level and within the power structure, to find new ways of reducing the incidents of juvenile delinquency and youth crime.

The Office of Youth Opportunity Services through its various advisory boards has wide-spread community support especially through its twenty (20) Neighborhood Planning Councils which are located throughout the City and has both adults and youth participating and sharing in the decision-making process. The twenty NPCs plan, staff, operate, and evaluate approximately 150 youth programs classified as preventive in nature.

The proposed Youth Service Bureau bridges the gap between available services and youth in need of them, by referral and follow-through; acts as an advocate of the child to see that he gets needed services; assists agencies with hard-to-reach youth; operates from off-the-street neighborhood service centers in high-risk areas; is non-coercive; accepts referrals from authoritative agencies (police, schools, courts);

informs the referring agency of progress but does not refer back. Provides a welcoming place for parents, youth workers and youngsters to come for assistance on youth problems. The Youth Assistance Center, which operates 24 hours a day, will offer these services carrying with it a similar philosophy.

The Youth Service Bureau contracts for urgently needed services thus assuring some measure of accountability. When services cannot be purchased, agencies are encouraged to expand programs or develop specialized services for disadvantaged youth. The Bureau strengthens existing agencies by performing an enabling function, rather than itself attempting to fill gaps in services. The Office of Youth Opportunity Services has this capability and through the grants can and does achieve this objective.

The Bureau seeks to modify, in established institutions, those attitudes and practices which discriminate against troublesome children and youth and thereby contribute directly or indirectly to their anti-social behavior. It constructively challenges procedures in public schools and agencies which affect youth adversely; it guides citizens and groups in fact-finding and dissemination; it is the Bureau's job to educate, consult, demonstrate effective youth programs.

The Office of Youth Opportunity Services is presently achieving some of those objectives with the help of the Youth Programs Coordination and Operational Task Force, the Youth Advisory Board, the Criminal Justice Coordinating Board, the Neighborhood Planning Councils, the Mayor's Cabinet and the Mayor's City-wide Youth Council. All of these organizations impact on attitudes toward youth programs, assist in setting priorities, etc. The Bureau obtains data on gaps in youth services and passes it on to a state or local research and planning center authorized to select priorities.

The Youth Service Bureau may be sponsored by state government, on a regional basis, by local government, or jointly by several government agencies. Its funding would come from federal, state and local sources.

The Department, or Commission, should have a unit specifically staffed for research and planning to collect data and determine where public funds should be invested on the basis of cost-effectiveness in reducing youth crime. The Office of Youth Opportunity Services has these capabilities within its present preventive research unit.

The functions of a Youth Service Bureau could be broad. The Bureau should offer services either directly or by referral to community agencies on the basis of contractual arrangements. Such service might include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following:

1. Remedial education provided on an individual and group basis, with peer group and adult direction.

2. General information and referral services.

3. Counseling services, including individual and group counseling for youth and parents.

4. Legal Services.

5. Diagnostic services and psychiatric treatment ranging from a single casework interview to complete clinical diagnosis and treatment on either an outpatient or residential basis.

6. Vocational counseling, which might include job placement, development under new career programs, and the use of peer group aides.

7. Health services, including help to unmarried parents, dental care, and informational services in regard to health problems and interests of the adolescent.

8. Recreation and leisure-time programs which include a broad offering of team sports, individual skill and hobby programs, and cultural programs.

Responsibility for a case should remain with the Youth Service Bureau even though the actual service is given by a contracting agency. Agreements with contracting agencies should clearly set forth operational procedures and provisions for protecting the rights of the individuals involved and at the same time assure a continuity of responsibility for treatment.

YOUTH STRATEGY ROOM

The Youth Strategy Room will provide a centralized location for gathering information relative to existing and proposed juvenile delinquency programs in the District of Columbia. The Strategy Room also provides a forum for peer analysis, coordination and dissemination of information germane and pertinent to the prevention, control, treatment, rehabilitation and elimination of juvenile anti-social acts.

The Strategy Room provides the following specific data to all participant agencies:

1. Programmatic analysis and projected program thrusts.
2. Implications and impacts for companion or related programs.
3. Vehicular linkage of programs to eliminate loss of juvenile clinents.
4. Identification of supportive social, medical, and educative services.
5. Highlighting and identification of Federal programs and services available to the District of Columbia's youth population.
6. The establishment of a resource pool that allows for maximum effective utilization of identified resources.

With the above-mentioned services, the Strategy Room catalogs and defines every youth-related program in the District of Columbia according to three major areas which are:

1. Programs for adjudicated youth
2. Programs for those youth in danger of becoming delinquent
3. Those youth not in danger of becoming delinquent.

Further, the Youth Strategy Room speaks directly to the real composition, focus and mission of each participant agency involved in this total city-wide effort. The Youth Strategy Room also provides an opportunity for ANY citizen to come in and peruse the presentation of information available, both written and audio-visual, to ascertain which services he or she would like to avail themselves of. Also built into its operational concept is the inherent capability of the Strategy Room becoming the theoretical mode of a basic referral and evaluative system.

In conclusion, the Youth Strategy Room is the central or core mechanism for the prevention, control, and eradication of juvenile delinquency in the District of Columbia.

INFORMATION RETRIEVAL AND DISSEMINATION SYSTEM

Each program and service for youth in the District of Columbia, public and private, will be linked by a service of information exchange systems. One of the most important of these will be the Automated Management Information System. This System by design will provide top level management with basic data on a timely basis to assist in overall coordination. Such a system will greatly assist in closing the experience gap by establishing an accessible information base which is both current and relevant.

Also, the completed system will accumulate information from the operating projects in such a way as to serve the decision, and planning requirements of the program and service directions in their own areas. The system will provide:

1. A means for displaying the goals and objectives throughout the vertical structure of the Office of Youth Opportunity Services operations to assess the consistency of these goals and objectives to each other.

2. A means for describing the field operations within each program to permit evaluation of operational consistency of programs; i.e., so that judgments can be made as to how closely projects are performing according to projected plans.

3. A way to determine the impact of the program, and the projects supported by it.

The Management Information System will extend the range of vital information immediately available to YOS management and the participating agencies, thus increasing the accuracy and effectiveness of both short and long-term planning of financial and program organization.

Three basic and independent sub-systems will meet the varying needs of the data generation/collection from various sources. The three sub-systems are:

1. Sub-System 1:

Generates progress status report of individual program, that can help management to evaluate program effectiveness, utilization, and activities.

2. Sub-System 2:

Generates various statistical reports indicating kind of problems (like robbery, narcotics, health, etc.), the youths have, summarized by geographic area. From this, management can visualize and point out the area which needs services, and what kind.

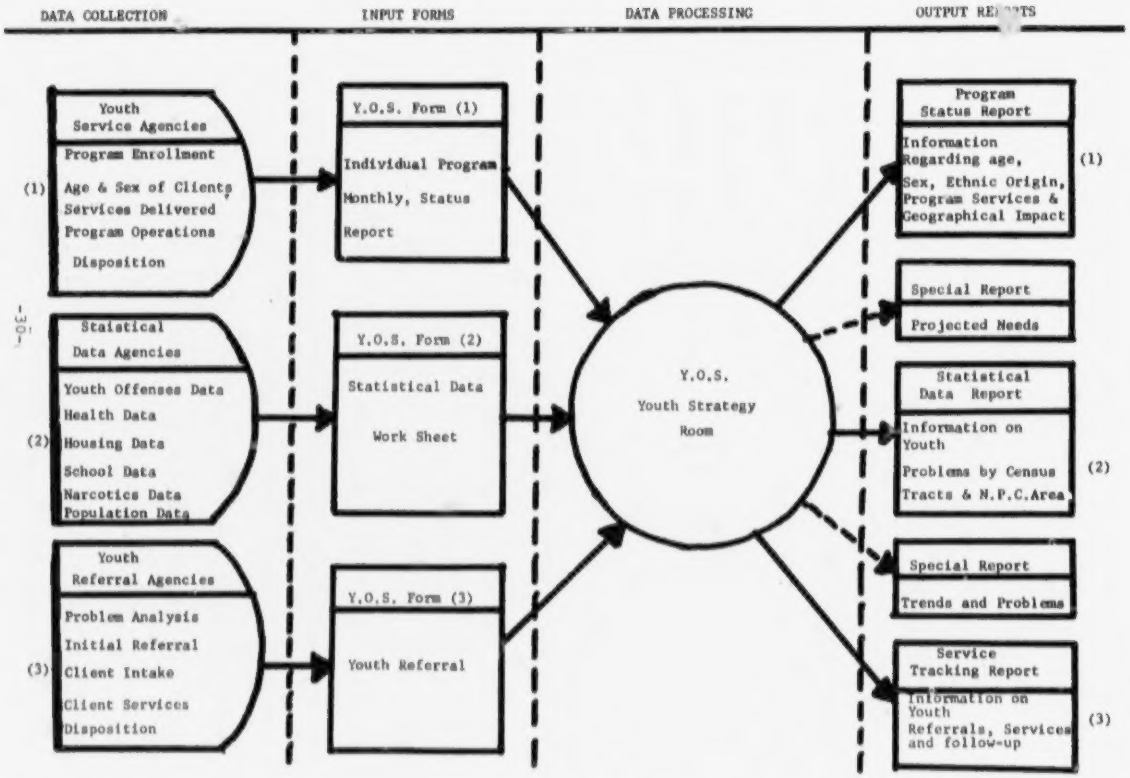
3. Sub-System 3:

Generates a report on characteristics of the participants in the program; and, a referral/disposition report indicating sources of referrals and referred programs. A trace of client flow is kept by an input/referral form.

All three sub-systems operate autonomously. Therefore, any system can be installed at one or more geographic areas as needed, and a system can collect data/reports from one or more agencies as needed. This flexibility will help management to concentrate the efforts only on needed portions of the system-area, agency, and program. Through a merger of the three basic sub-systems data, a multiplicity of independent reports can be generated, i.e. trends, mobility patterns, projections, (See attached chart)

It has now become essential that standard information requirements and record-keeping and information storage methods be adopted together with community-wide common criteria for the evaluation of youth programs if such programs are going to be fully productive. Program information, statistical data, and other related facts can be subsequently utilized by interagency conferences to assist in decision-making as to what improvements could be made in existing services and what additional services could be added to them. In addition, information relating to Federal funds available for the planning, development, and implementation of youth programs could be accumulated and made available to all participating agencies by the Youth Opportunity Services Management Information System.

THE Y.O.S. INFORMATION SYSTEM


DATA COLLECTION
INPUT FORMS
DATA PROCESSING
OUTPUT REPORTS
(1)
Youth Service Agencies
Program Enrollment
Age & Sex of Clients
Services Delivered
Program Operations
Disposition
(2)
Staistical Data Agencies
Youth Offenses Data
Health Data
Housing Data
School Data
Narcotics Data
Population Data
(3)
Youth Referral Agencies
Problem Analysis
Initial Referral
Client Intake
Client Services
Disposition
Y.O.S. Form (1)
Individual Program Monthly, Status Report
Y.O.S. Form (2)
Statistical Data Work Sheet
Y.O.S. Form (3)
Youth Referral
Y.O.S. Youth Strategy Room
Program Status Report
Information Regarding age, Sex, Ethnic Origin, Program Services & Geographical Impact
(1)
Special Report
Projected Needs
Statistical Data Report
Information on Youth
Problems by Census Tracts & N.P.C.Area
(2)
Special Report
Trends and Problems
Service Tracking Report
Information on Youth Referrals, Services and follow-up
(3)

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT OF YOUTH PROGRAMS

The District of Columbia is one of the few cities which has a broadly-based participation by public, private, volunteer, and community organizations. This participation and involvement results from the formation of various boards designed specifically to assist the City and its people in providing services for children and youth. This Section discusses the very important role of these boards and organizations especially as they relate to youth programs:

MAYOR'S CABINET

CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING BOARD

YOUTH SERVICES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MAYOR'S YOUTH COUNCIL

YOUTH PROGRAMS COORDINATION AND OPERATIONAL TASK FORCE/COMMISSION/BUREAU

NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING COUNCILS

MODEL CITIES COMMISSION

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CITY COUNCIL

THE D. C. BOARD OF EDUCATION

THE BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE D. C. HEALTH AND WELFARE COUNCIL

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED PLANNING ORGANIZATION

CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING BOARD

The "Criminal Justice Coordinating Board" originally established by order of the Mayor-Commissioner, No. 70-179 and amended by No. 70-350, functions to improve the overall criminal justice system (see Attachment E.)

Membership on the Board is essentially representative of these agencies that compose the criminal justice system, however, balance is achieved by citizen representatives. Five of the ten citizen members are also members of the Youth Services Advisory Committee, which insures on-going communications between the two advisory bodies.

Linkage is further enhanced by mutual exchange of youth program proposals and mutual cooperation of both S.P.A. staffs in their planning and coordinating efforts, as it pertains to juvenile delinquency.

In preparing the Comprehensive Plan for Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice the Office of Youth Opportunity Services has responsibility for the volume on Juvenile Delinquency. This volume is essentially the same as the plan developed by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services for Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration (Y.D.D.P.A.) at HEW, and is included as an appendix to the parent document by the Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, for board review and submission to L.E.A.A.

The efforts of state planning agency (S.P.A.) staffs are, therefore, guided by two advisory bodies, giving maximum diversity of input and total validity to priorities and strategies developed in the framework of comprehensive planning.

> "Provisions for on-going informational support and collection of statistical data relative to the problem of delinquency, as well as for updating methods for the collection of such information and data."

CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING BOARD

MAYOR-COMMISSIONER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CHAIRMAN D. C. CITY COUNCIL
DEPUTY MAYOR AND ASSISTANT TO THE COMMISSIONER
CORPORATION COUNSEL
DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
EXECUTIVE OFFICES, D. C. SUPERIOR COURT
CHIEF JUDGE, D. C. SUPERIOR COURT
CHIEF JUDGE, D. C. COURT OF APPEALS
DIRECTOR, D. C. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
DIRECTOR, D. C. PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE
CHAIRMAN, D. C. BOARD OF PAROLE
CHIEF, METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
DIRECTOR, D. C. OFFICE OF YOUTH OPPORTUNITY SERVICES
U. S. ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CHIEF JUDGE, U. S. COURT OF APPEALS
ASSOCIATE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
FIVE COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES
FIVE YOUTH SERVICE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

YOUTH SERVICES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

This Committee was established by Order of the Commissioner No. 70-154, April 1970. This Committee has two prime functions:

1. Advise, assist and make recommendations to the Commissioner on the planning and operation of programs and services for children and youth, including but not limited to those concerned with education, training, job development and employment, recreation and health;

2. Advise on programs for the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency in the District of Columbia, including those coming under the provisions of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968 and the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 and cooperate with the Criminal Justice Coordinating Board with respect thereto; and assist in the coordination of programs to achieve the objectives and goals of such juvenile delinquency programs.

To adequately cover all areas of concern related to delinquency prevention and control, the Committee is divided into twelve (12) sub-committees, each charged with a specific issue and co-chaired by two members of the main Youth Services Advisory Committee.

Each sub-committee membership must consist of (1) a representative from a governmental agency; (2) a representative from a private agency; (3) a youth representative and (4) a female. All sub-committees, however, are comprised of more than the minimal representatives, and there is substantial participation from youth and adult community volunteers.

Coordination of effort is achieved through mutual membership of five citizens and the Directors of the Office of Youth Opportunity Services and the Office of Criminal Justice Plans And Analysis on both the Youth Services Advisory Committee and the Criminal Justice Coordinating Board.

YOUTH SERVICES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

14 EX-OFFICIO GOVERNMENT MEMBERS
2 NON-GOVERNMENT EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS
10 CITIZEN MEMBERS (5 ADULTS, 5 YOUTHS)

SUB-COMMITTEE ON PREVENTIVE SERVICES

SUB-COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

SUB-COMMITTEE ON AGENCY INVOLVEMENT

SUB-COMMITTEE ON TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION

SUB-COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND TRAINING

SUB-COMMITTEE ON NARCOTICS AND ALCOHOL

SUB-COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION AND REFERRAL

SUB-COMMITTEE ON PRE SCHOOL AND DAY CARE SERVICES

SUB-COMMITTEE ON MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT

SUB-COMMITTEE ON GRANT REVIEW

SUB-COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

SUB-COMMITTEE ON RECREATION AND HEALTH

MAYOR'S YOUTH COUNCIL

Many reports, both national and local, including the Kerner and D. C. Crime Commission reports, have suggested the need for a Council that would provide for youth involvement in the decision-making processes of community and government. These suggestions have been realized through youth participation on numerous boards. However, the Mayor's Youth Council is composed entirely of youth.

The general objectives of the Mayor's Youth Council are are as follows:

1. To establish a vehicle that will provide youth with the opportunity to express their views and receive action on them.

2. To increase youth participation in local programs relative to their interests and needs.

3. To assist in making institutionalized changes which are necessary to provide expanded opportunities for D. C. youth.

4. To increase employment and economic opportunity for youth.

5. To gather, collect, and disseminate useful and relevant material pertaining to youth and their well being.

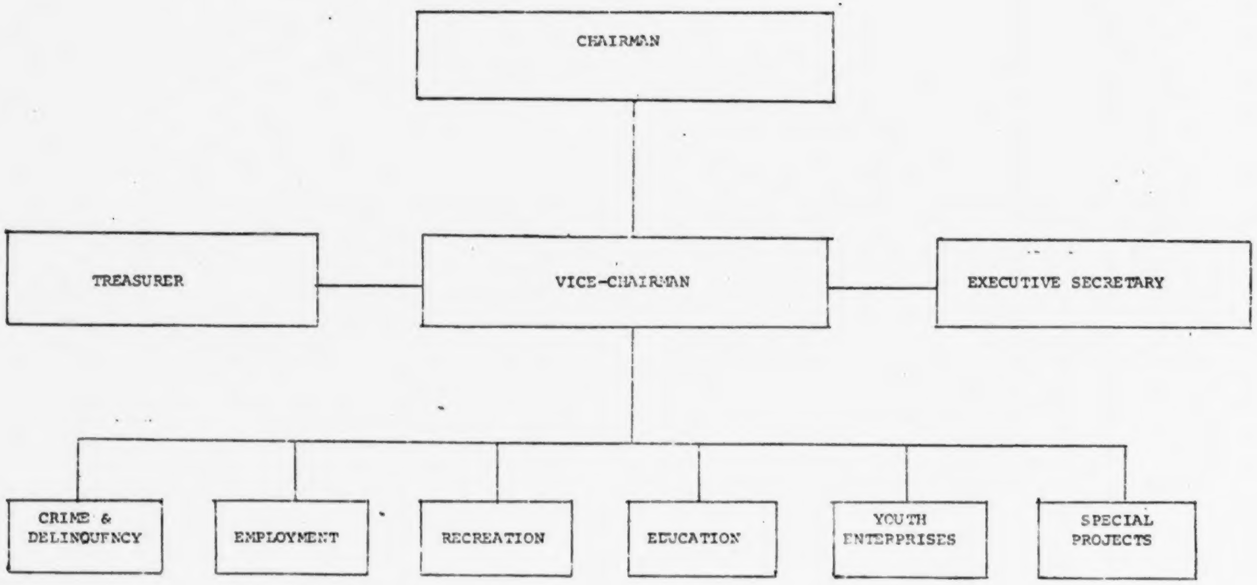
6. To promote better recreational facilities and leisure-time programs for youth.

7. To develop experimental models which could be used in other cities.

8. To expose young people to the inner-workings of our political process and the D. C. Government, as practical political education.

9. To promote leadership training and development among young people.

MAYOR'S YOUTH COUNCIL


CHAIRMAN
TREASURER
VICE-CHAIRMAN
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
CRIME & DELINQUENCY
EMPLOYMENT
RECREATION
EDUCATION
YOUTH ENTERPRISES
SPECIAL PROJECTS

YOUTH PROGRAMS COORDINATION AND OPERATIONAL TASK FORCE/COMMISSION/BUREAU

This board will be comprised of representatives from:

Health Services (Human Resources)

Child Development Services

Institutions for Youth

Narcotics Treatment Administration

Department of Vocational Rehabilitation

Department of Recreation

Office of Youth Opportunity Services

Superintendent of Schools

Institutions of Higher Education

Private Sector

Manpower Administration

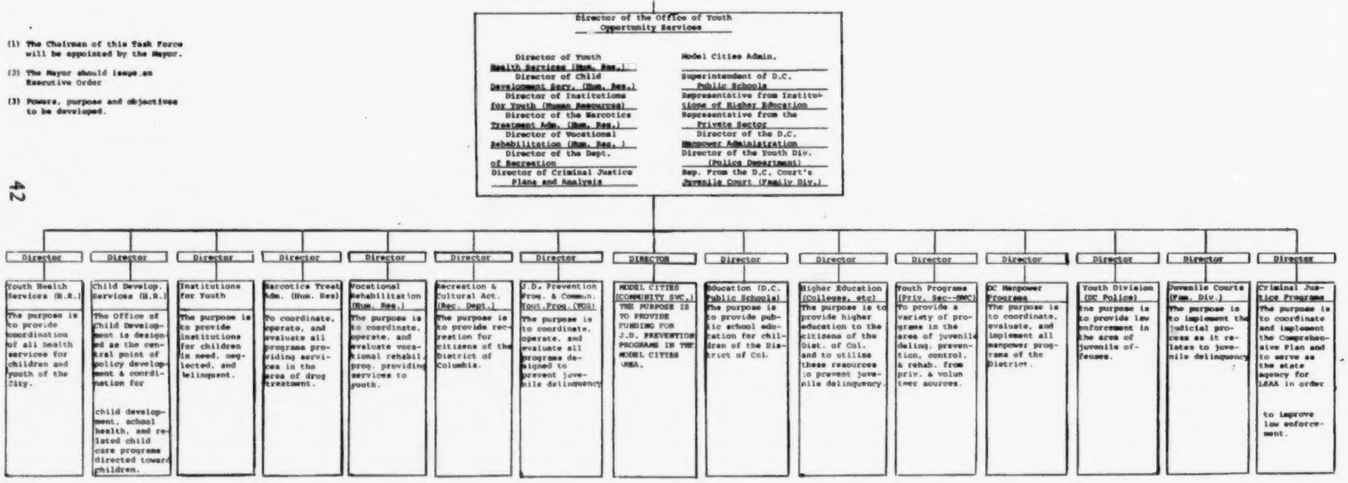
Metropolitan Police Department

D. C. Courts

Office of Criminal Justice Plans & Analysis

The members will serve as the technical advisory group to the Mayor on matters relating to youth services.

YOUTH PROGRAMS COORDINATION AND OPERATIONAL TASK FORCE/COMMISSION/BUREAU


Director of the Office of Youth Opportunity Services
Director of Youth Health Services (Hum. Res.)
Director of Child Development Serv. (Hum. Res.)
Director of Institutions for Youth (Human Resources)
Director of the Narcotics Treatment Adm. (Hum. Res.)
Director of Vocational Rehabilitation (Hum. Res.)
Director of the Dept. of Recreation
Director of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis
Model Cities Admin.
Superintendent of D.C. Public Schools
Representative from Institutions of Higher Education
Representative from the Private Sector
Director of the D.C. Manpower Administration
Director of the Youth Div. (Police Department)
Rep. From the D.C. Court's Juvenile Court (Family Div.)
Director
Youth Health Services (H.R.)
The purpose is to provide coordination of all health services for children and youth of the City.
Director
Child Develop. Services (H.R.)
The Office of Child Development is designed as the central point of policy development & coordination for
child development, school health, and related child care programs directed toward children.
Director
Institutions for Youth
The purpose is to provide institutions for children in need, neglected, and delinquent.
Director
Narcotics Treat Adm. (Hum. Res)
To coordinate, operate, and evaluate all programs providing services in the area of drug treatment.
Director
Vocational Rehabilitation (Hum. Res.)
The purpose is to coordinate, operate, and evaluate vocational rehabil. prog. providing services to youth.
Director
Recreation & Cultural Act. (Rec. Dept.)
The purpose is to provide recreation for citizens of the District of Columbia.
Director
J.D. Prevention Prog. & Commun. Yout.Prog.(YOS)
The purpose is to coordinate, operate, and evaluate all programs designed to prevent juvenile delinquency
DIRECTOR
MODEL CITIES (COMMUNITY SVC.)
THE PURPOSE IS TO PROVIDE FUNDING FOR J.D. PREVENTION PROGRAMS IN THE MODEL CITIES AREA.
Director
Education (D.C. Public Schools)
The purpose is to provide public school education for children of the District of Col.
Director
Higher Education (Colleges, etc)
The purpose is to provide higher education to the citizens of the Dist. of Col. and to utilize these resources to prevent juvenile delinquency.
Director
Youth Programs (Priv. Sec--YMC)
To provide a variety of programs in the area of juvenile delinq. prevention, control, & rehab. from priv. & volunteer sources.
Director
DC Manpower Programs
The purpose is to coordinate, evaluate, and implement all manpower programs of the District.
Director
Youth Division (DC Police)
The purpose is to provide law enforcement in the area of juvenile offenses.
Director
Juvenile Courts (Fam. Div.)
The purpose is to implement the judicial process as it relates to juvenile delinquency
Director
Criminal Justice Programs
The purpose is to coordinate and implement the Comprehensive Plan and to serve as the state agency for LEAA in order
to improve law enforcement.

(1) The Chairman of this Task Force will be appointed by the Mayor.

(2) The Mayor should issue an Executive Order

(3) Powers, purpose and objectives to be developed.

NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING COUNCILS

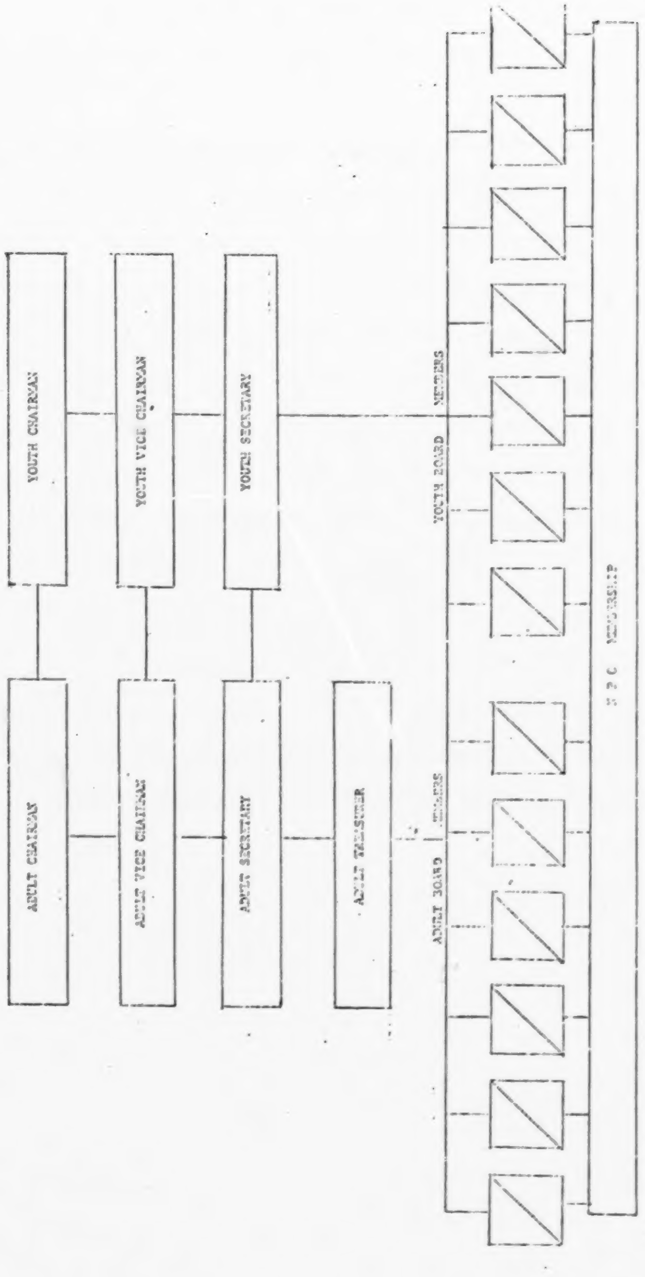
(Established by Order of the Commissioner No. 68-219, March 1968)

The Neighborhood Planning Councils are designated as the vehicle for adult and youth participation in the development, implementation, and evaluation of programs for the children and youth of their respective geographic areas.

Large-scale community resident input is afforded through the machinery of the twenty (20) local Neighborhood Planning Councils. They provide a broad community-based vehicle for suggesting programs responsive to juvenile delinquency needs and for evaluating presently existing ones.

The officers of the Neighborhood Planning Councils are elected by both youth and adults. Youths as young as thirteen (13) years of age participate fully in the election by registering and casting a ballot. In the 1970 NPC election, approximately 20,000 young people and adults registered and approximately 7,000 cast ballots.

N P C ORGANIZATIONAL CHART


ADULT CHAIRMAN
ADULT VICE CHAIRMAN
ADULT SECRETARY
ADULT TREASURER
YOUTH CHAIRMAN
YOUTH VICE CHAIRMAN
YOUTH SECRETARY
ADULT BOARD MEMBERS
YOUTH BOARD MEMBERS
N P C MEMBERSHIP

Order of the Commissioner No. 68-219

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARIAT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 25, 1968

SUBJECT: Neighborhood Planning Councils
ORIGINATING DEPARTMENT: Executive Office

ORDERED:

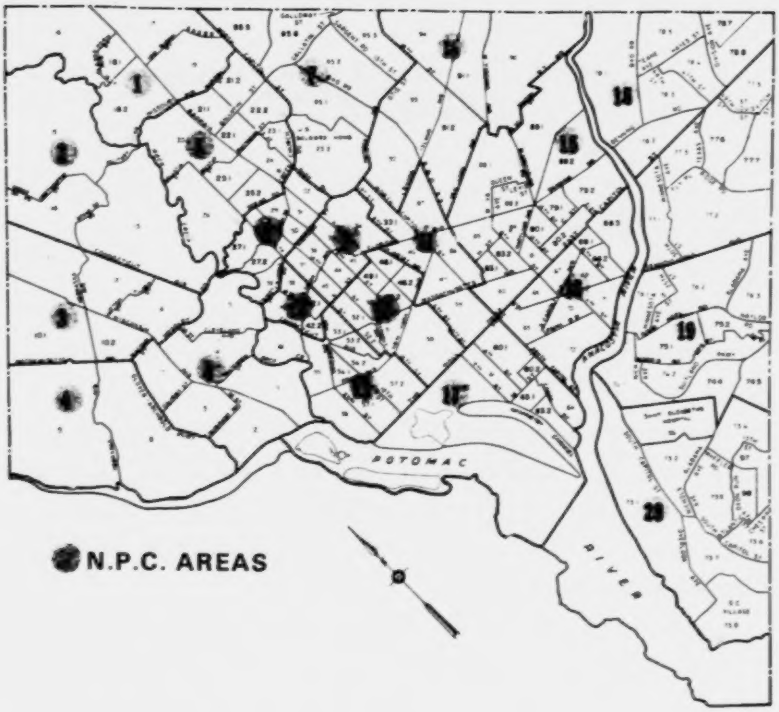
That the twenty Neighborhood Planning Councils heretofore existing by virtue of action taken by the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia on December 8, 1966, are hereby designated as the structure for adult and youth participation in the development, implementation, and evaluation of programs for the children and youth of their respective geographic areas as shown on the attached map of the District of Columbia, which is incorporated herein by reference, and

That each such Neighborhood Planning Council is hereby directed to assure the broadest possible adult and youth participation in its programs and activities in accordance with guidelines to be established by the District of Columbia Youth Programs Unit in the Executive Office.

By order of the Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

F. E. Ropshaw
Executive Secretary, D. C.

Official copy furnished:
Finance Office (5)
Budget
Int. Audit
D. C. Council (9)
Mr. Swaim, D. C. Council
Youth Programs Unit (5)
Mrs. LaVergne Marshall, Room 526 (50)


POTOMAC
RIVER
● N.P.C. AREAS

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CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
OF
NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING COUNCIL

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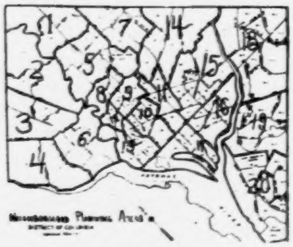

BOUNDARIES

AREA 1

BOUNDARIES
Missouri Ave., N. Cap. St., Beach Drive & Eastern Ave.

AREA 2

BOUNDARIES
Beach Drive, Conn. Ave., Western Ave. & Klingle Rd.

AREA 3

BOUNDARIES
Conn. Ave., Klingle Rd., Mass. Ave. & Western Ave.

AREA 4

BOUNDARIES
Glover Parkway, Mass. Ave., Western Ave. & Potomac River

AREA 5

BOUNDARIES
Missouri Ave., North Cap. St., Michigan Ave., Spring Rd. & Beach Dr.

AREA 6

BOUNDARIES
Glover Parkway, Potomac River, Adams Mill Rd., & Klingle Rd.

AREA 7

BOUNDARIES
Eastern Ave., North Cap. St., Harewood Rd., Michigan Ave., & 13th Street

AREA 8

BOUNDARIES
Spring Rd., Adams Mill Rd., Park Pl. & Harvard St.

AREA 9

BOUNDARIES
Florida Ave., 16th St., N.W. Harvard St., & 9th St.

AREA 10

BOUNDARIES
Florida Ave., New Jersey Ave., The Mall & 15th St., N.W.

AREA 11

BOUNDARIES
New Jersey Ave., Michigan Ave., North Cap. St., & The Mall

AREA 12

BOUNDARIES
Conn. Ave., New Hampshire Ave., 16th St., N.W. & Harvard St., N.W.

AREA 13

BOUNDARIES
Rock Creek Dr., The Mall, 15th St., & Georgetown Channel

AREA 14

BOUNDARIES
Michigan Ave., North Cap. St., Rhode Island Ave., & New York Ave.

AREA 15

BOUNDARIES
East Cap. St., New York Ave., South Cap. St., - Mass. Ave., Anacostia River

AREA 16

BOUNDARIES
South Cap. St., Anacostia River & East Capitol St.

AREA 17

BOUNDARIES
South Cap., St., The Mall & Potomac River

AREA 18

BOUNDARIES
Eastern Ave., Southern Ave., Penn. Ave., & Anacostia River

AREA 19

BOUNDARIES
Penn. Ave., Southern Ave., Anacostia Dr., & Alabama Ave.

AREA 20

BOUNDARIES
Southern Ave., Anacostia River, Nichols Ave., & Potomac River

Order of the Commissioner No. 68-219

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARIAT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 25, 1968

SUBJECT: Neighborhood Planning Councils
ORIGINATING DEPARTMENT: Executive Office

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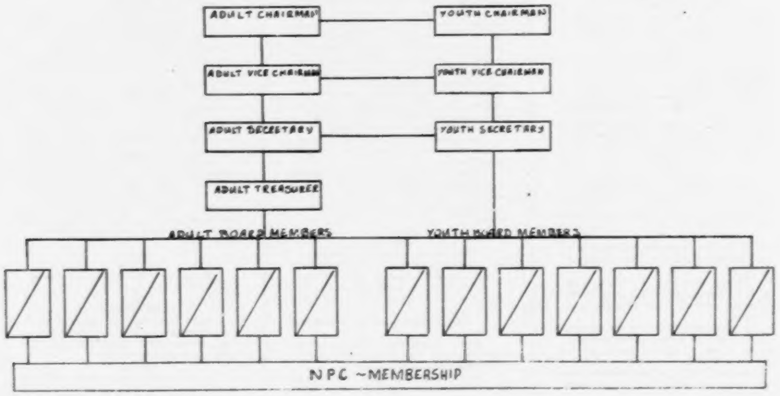
By order of the Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

T. E. Ropshaw
Executive Secretary, D. C.

Official copy furnished:
Finance Office (5)
Budget
Int. Audit
D. C. Council (9)
Mr. Swain, D. C. Council
Youth Programs Unit (8)
Mrs. LaVergne Marshall, Room 336 (50)

NPC ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

ATTACHMENT C



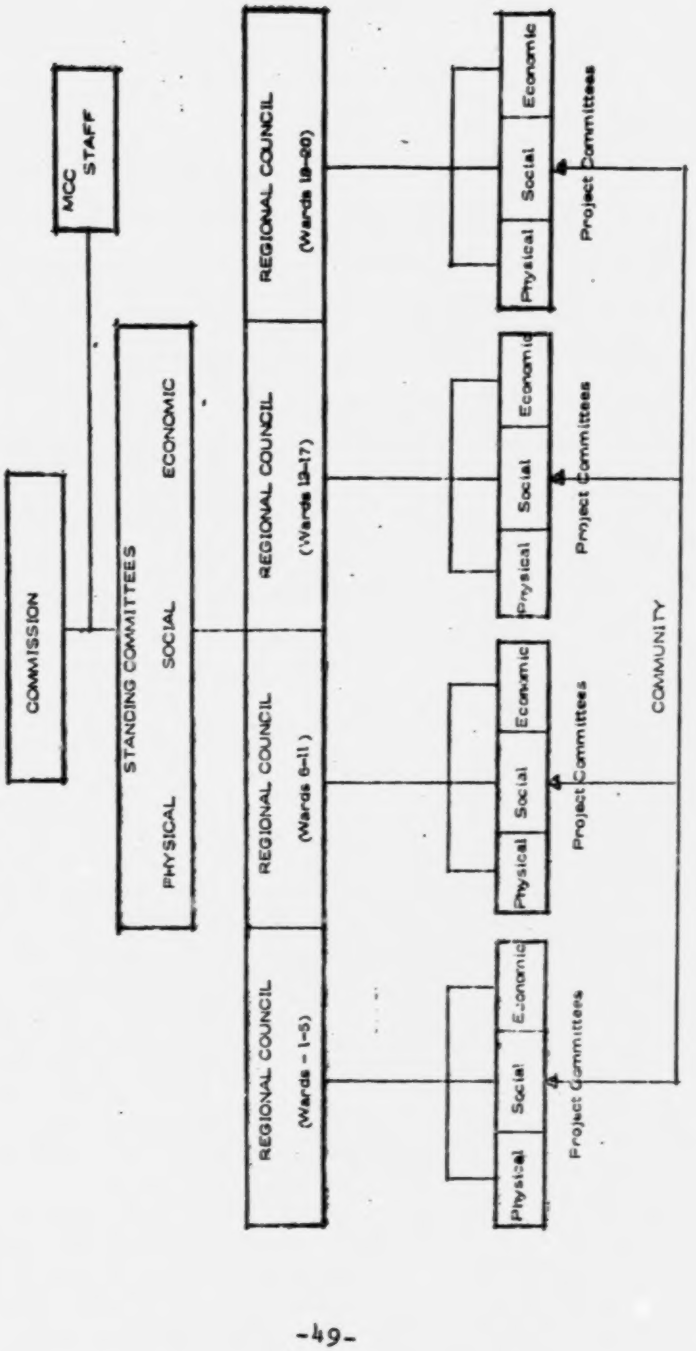
MODEL CITIES COMMISSION

(Established by Order of the Commissioner No. 68-761 December 1968)

The Commission provides coordination of the development of plans and proposals, including proposals for all Governmentally funded programs, comprising the model city program. The Commission represents the resident citizens of the model area and the citizens of the community at large. The model city area is divided into twenty wards and four Youth Districts. Each Youth District has a governing board composed of the five youth members of the Ward Councils within the Youth District.

We encourage a more intimate relationship between the Commission and the Youth Service Agencies throughout the community.

I. MODEL CITIES COMMISSION ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE


COMMISSION
MCC STAFF
STANDING COMMITTEES
PHYSICAL
SOCIAL
ECONOMIC
REGIONAL COUNCIL (Wards - 1-5)
REGIONAL COUNCIL (Wards 6-11)
REGIONAL COUNCIL (Wards 12-17)
REGIONAL COUNCIL (Wards 18-20)
Physical
Social
Economic
Project Committees
COMMUNITY

Order of the Commissioner No. 68-761

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARIAT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 13, 1968

SUBJECT: Organization of Model Cities Commission

WHEREAS, the District of Columbia Government is currently engaged in planning for a model city neighborhood with the assistance of Federal grants authorized by the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966; and

WHEREAS, the Act provides that widespread citizen participation be achieved in the program; and

WHEREAS, to initiate such citizen participation, there was created an Ad Hoc Citizens Committee for Model Cities for the purpose of providing recommendations of methods to achieve widespread and effective citizen participation; and

WHEREAS, such Ad Hoc Committee presented a report recommending an innovative and imaginative means to accomplish meaningful citizen participation through an elective process involving the residents of the model neighborhood, including its youth; and

WHEREAS, such Ad Hoc Committee report contains as its essential feature the recommendation for the establishment of a citizen commission whose members are to be elected on the basis of wards and youth districts within the model area; and

WHEREAS, such elected commission would represent the citizens most directly affected by the improvements to be accomplished under the model city program, and would reflect the desires and aspirations of the residents of the model area; and

WHEREAS, it is the intention of the District Government to provide the citizens of the model area direct access to the decision-making process by involving them in the development of a model city plan for the area and its implementation to the end that they may be partners in the effort to improve the quality of our urban life.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Walter E. Washington, Commissioner of the District of Columbia do hereby order that:

Section 1. Structure and Powers of the Commis

(a) The plans and programs to be adopted for the mod city area shall be coordinated, in accordance with the provisions of this Order, through a Model Cities Commission (herein called the "Commission") structured and organized by the citizens of the model area in such manner as to satisfy the requirements herein contained.

(b) The Commission shall coordinate the development of plans and proposals, including proposals for all Governmentally-funded programs, comprising the model city program. It shall have the power, subject to the provisions contained in this order, to initiate and review plans, adopt rules and regulations, and make decisions with respect to plans for the model city area. The Commission shall coordinate its approval and decision-making activities through the Model Cities Administrator.

(c) The Commission shall represent the resident citizens of the model area and the citizens of the community at large. The Commission shall be composed of twenty-nine members who shall be the following:

(1) twenty Ward Council chairmen (as hereinafter provided);

(2) four Youth District chairmen (as hereinafter provided);

(3) five persons selected by the Commissioner of the District of Columbia from among the citizenry at large (one of whom shall be between 15 and 21 years of age); and

(4) five persons selected by the Commissioner of the District of Columbia from among officials of the District Government (who shall not have voting status on the Commission).

Section 2. Wards and Youth Districts. (a) The model city area shall be divided into twenty Wards and four Youth Districts, as delineated on the map designated "Model City Area Wards and Youth Districts" attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

(b) Each Ward shall elect a Ward Council which shall be composed of seven members. Six of its members shall be adults and one shall be between 15 and 21 years of age. The chairman shall be that person receiving the highest number of votes cast by adults in the Ward; the vice-chairman shall be that person receiving the second highest number of such votes; and the secretary shall be that person selected by the Ward Council from among its remaining members. The youth member of the Ward Council shall be that person receiving the highest number of votes cast by youth voters within the Ward.

(c) Each Youth District shall have a governing board composed of the five youth members of the Ward Councils within the Youth District. Each Youth District Governing Board shall select from among its members a chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary. The chairman so selected shall represent the Youth District on the Commission.

Section 3. Administration. (a) Following the initial election and organization of the Commission, that body shall promulgate appropriate bylaws and rules of procedure governing the Commission, the Ward Councils, and the Youth District Governing Boards.

(b) The members of the Commission, Ward Councils, and Youth District Governing Boards may receive such compensation and operating expenses, including staff assistance, as the Commissioner of the District of Columbia may approve to be funded in accordance with the requirements of the Model City Program.

(c) The bylaws or rules of the Commission shall provide for the establishment of an Executive Committee, the composition of which shall include at least one member who is a representative of a Youth District.

(d) The bylaws or rules of the Commission shall provide for resolution of any impasse between youth and adult members of the Commission involving a youth issue by establishing a procedure whereby a joint conference is convened between two adult members and two youth members. When such an impasse concerns an adult issue, youth members may submit a minority report.

Section 4. Impasse Board. (a) In any matter in which a decision of the Commission is disapproved by the Model Cities Administrator, the matter shall be promptly referred to an Impasse Board.

(b) The Impasse Board shall be composed of two persons selected by the Commission; two persons selected by the Administrator; and a fifth person selected by the other four.

(c) If, in any such matter, the Impasse Board reaches a decision subsequently agreed to by each of the parties, such decision shall be binding. If, in any matter referred to an Impasse Board, the matter remains unresolved upon the expiration of thirty days from the date it is first referred to such Board, the Commissioner of the District of Columbia shall, after public hearing, resolve the matter as he believes to be in the best interests of the District of Columbia.

Section 5. General Applicability. The rules and procedures contained herein shall be applicable regarding the development of a model city plan and its implementation in any matter which is under the control of the Commissioner of the District of Columbia. With respect to any matter, including any matter as may be placed before an Impasse Board, involving agencies not under the control of the Commissioner, including the City Council, such rules and procedures shall be applicable only insofar as they may be followed in order to formulate an established policy of the Commissioner.

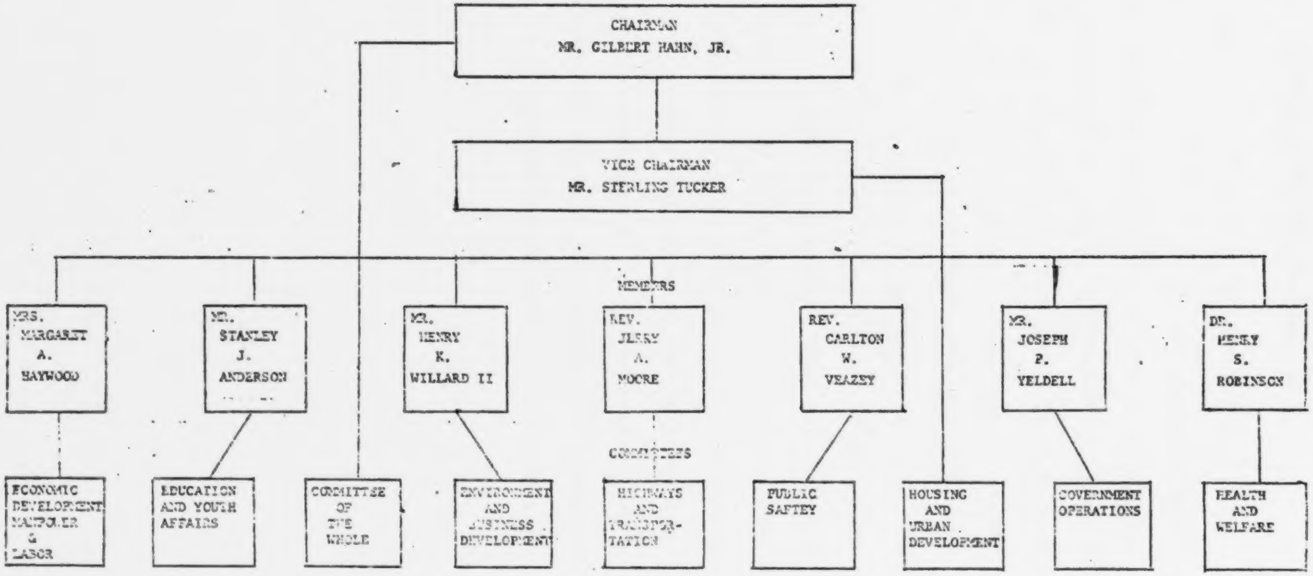
Section 6. Elections. Election of members of the Ward Councils and Youth District Governing Boards shall be conducted, under the auspices of such organization as the Commissioner may determine and in accordance with such rules and conditions, in such manner, and at such time, as the Commissioner of the District of Columbia shall approve.

Walter E. Washington
Mayor

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COUNCIL

The Council was established by Congress under the Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1967. The purpose of the Council is to serve as the basic legislative arm of the District of Columbia. Under the Reorganization Plan, more than 430 functions are delegated to the Council. These include major responsibilities such as the approval of boundaries and plans for urban renewal, establishment of rules governing the licensing of professions, and the licensing of professions, and setting of rates for property taxation. Regulations and resolutions affecting youth are usually initiated by the Standing Committee on Education & Youth Affairs. This committee enhances communication and coordination between the Council and youth service agencies. We recommend the continued interest and support reflected by the Council in the City's efforts to reduce delinquency.

D. C. CITY COUNCIL

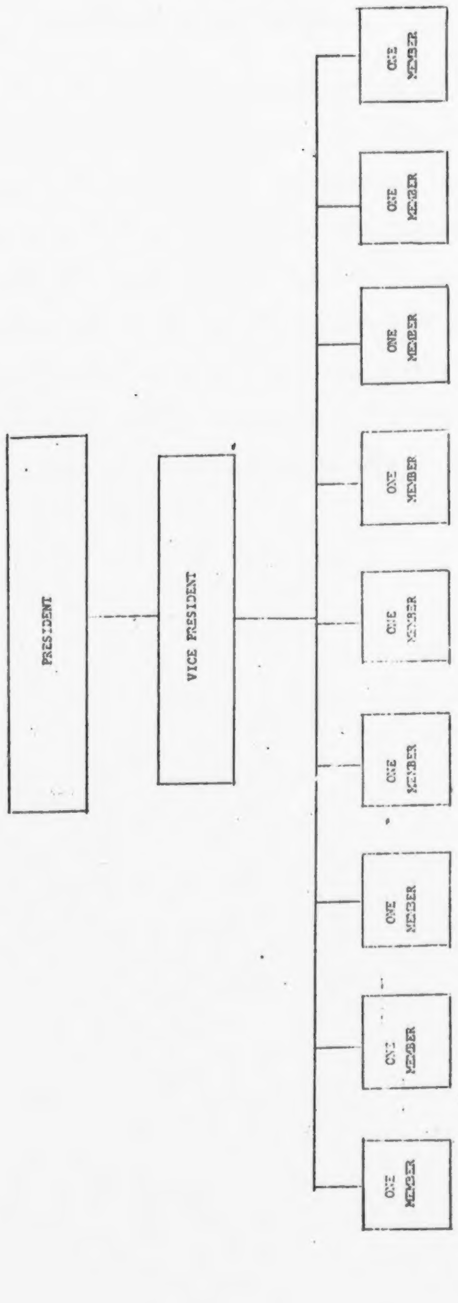

CHAIRMAN
MR. GILBERT HAHN, JR.
VICE CHAIRMAN
MR. STERLING TUCKER
MEMBERS
MRS. MARGARET A. HAYWOOD
MR. STANLEY J. ANDERSON
MR. HENRY K. WILLARD II
REV. JERRY A. MOORE
REV. CARLTON W. VEAZEY
MR. JOSEPH P. YELDELL
DR. HENRY S. ROBINSON
COMMITTEES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT MANPOWER & LABOR
EDUCATION AND YOUTH AFFAIRS
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE
ENVIRONMENT AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT
HIGHWAYS AND TRANSPORTATION
PUBLIC SAFTEY
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
HEALTH AND WELFARE

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

(Established by Act of Congress, Elected School Board Act P.L. 90-292, April 1968.)

This board is charged with the responsibility of establishing policy for the public schools of the District of Columbia. The decisions of this board have a direct effect upon the academic matriculation of more than 145,000 youth. The overriding goal is to provide educational experiences which will afford all individuals in the community an opportunity to fully develop their intellectual, social and economic potentials.

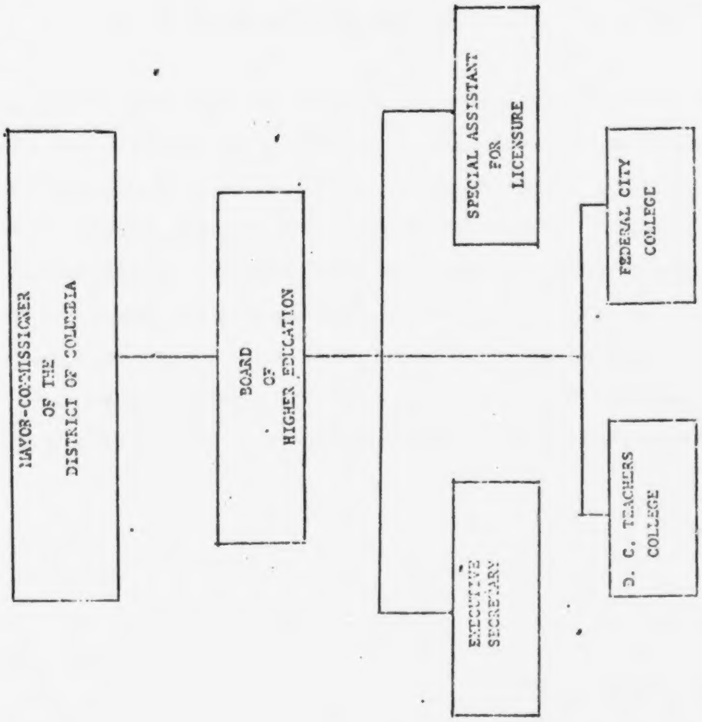
D. C. BOARD OF EDUCATION


PRESIDENT
VICE PRESIDENT
ONE MEMBER
ONE MEMBER
ONE MEMBER
ONE MEMBER
ONE MEMBER
ONE MEMBER
ONE MEMBER
ONE MEMBER
ONE MEMBER

THE BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The Board of Higher Education was established by Congress, Public Law 89-791, November 1966. This Board has the responsibility of setting policy, educational standards, requirements for graduation and other academic criteria for the Federal City College and the District of Columbia Teachers College. The Board, therefore, has jurisdiction over the two public institutions of higher learning that are for D. C. residents. Its deliberations have a direct effect on the academic atmosphere of the community. The Board plays a vital role in influencing indirectly the career aspirations of a significant number of youth in our City.

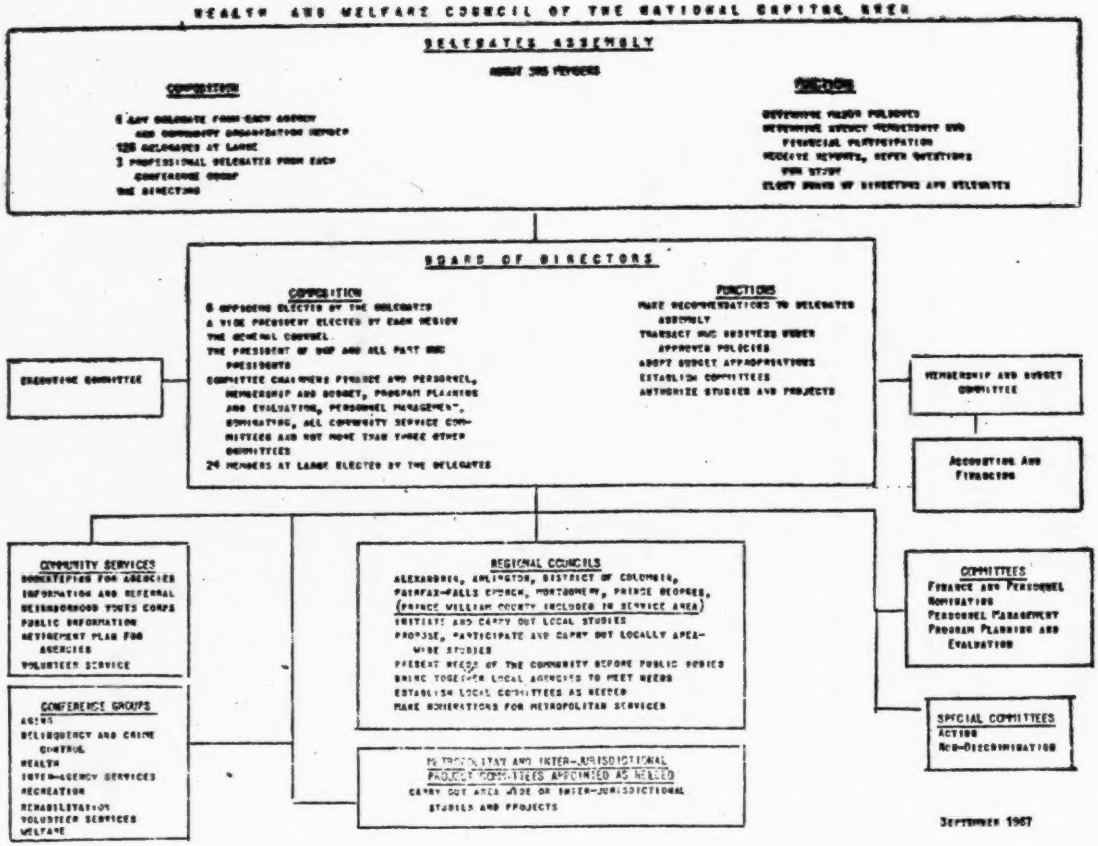
BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION


MAYOR-COMMISSIONER
OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
BOARD
OF
HIGHER EDUCATION
SPECIAL ASSISTANT
FOR
LICENSURE
EXECUTIVE
SECRETARY
FEDERAL CITY
COLLEGE
D. C. TEACHERS
COLLEGE

663-

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HEALTH AND WELFARE COUNCIL
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The board of directors functions to make recommendations to delegates assembly, transact Health and Welfare Council business under approved policy, adopt budget appropriations, establish committees, and authorize studies and projects. Through its leadership the Health and Welfare Council has played a major role in protecting the interest of community youth through its involvement and participation in: residential camping, youth employment, day care services, recreation, and financial assistance to name a few.


HEALTH AND WELFARE COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA
DELEGATES ASSEMBLY
ABOUT 395 MEMBERS
COMPOSITION
1 LAY DELEGATE FROM EACH AGENCY AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION MEMBER
125 DELEGATES AT LARGE
3 PROFESSIONAL DELEGATES FROM EACH CONFERENCE GROUP
THE DIRECTORS
FUNCTIONS
DETERMINE MAJOR POLICIES
DETERMINE AGENCY MEMBERSHIP AND FINANCIAL PARTICIPATION
RECEIVE REPORTS, REFER QUESTIONS FOR STUDY
ELECT BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND DELEGATES
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
COMPOSITION
6 OFFICERS ELECTED BY THE DELEGATES
A VICE PRESIDENT ELECTED BY EACH REGION
THE GENERAL COUNSEL
THE PRESIDENT OF UGF AND ALL PAST HWC PRESIDENTS
COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN FINANCE AND PERSONNEL, MEMBERSHIP AND BUDGET, PROGRAM PLANNING AND EVALUATION, PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, NOMINATING, ALL COMMUNITY SERVICE COMMITTEES AND NOT MORE THAN THREE OTHER COMMITTEES
24 MEMBERS AT LARGE ELECTED BY THE DELEGATES
FUNCTIONS
MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO DELEGATES ASSEMBLY
TRANSACT HWC BUSINESS UNDER APPROVED POLICIES
ADOPT BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS
ESTABLISH COMMITTEES
AUTHORIZE STUDIES AND PROJECTS
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
MEMBERSHIP AND BUDGET COMMITTEE
ACCOUNTING AND FINANCING
COMMUNITY SERVICES
BOOKKEEPING FOR AGENCIES
INFORMATION AND REFERRAL
NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS
PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETIREMENT PLAN FOR AGENCIES
VOLUNTEER SERVICE
CONFERENCE GROUPS
AGING
DELINQUENCY AND CRIME CONTROL
HEALTH
INTER-AGENCY SERVICES
RECREATION
REHABILITATION
VOLUNTEER SERVICES
WELFARE
REGIONAL COUNCILS
ALEXANDRIA, ARLINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FAIRFAX-FALLS CHURCH, MONTGOMERY, PRINCE GEORGES, (PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY INCLUDED IN SERVICE AREA)
INITIATE AND CARRY OUT LOCAL STUDIES
PROPOSE, PARTICIPATE AND CARRY OUT LOCALLY AREA-WIDE STUDIES
PRESENT NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITY BEFORE PUBLIC BODIES
BRING TOGETHER LOCAL AGENCIES TO MEET NEEDS
ESTABLISH LOCAL COMMITTEES AS NEEDED
MAKE NOMINATIONS FOR METROPOLITAN SERVICES
METROPOLITAN AND INTER-JURISDICTIONAL PROJECT COMMITTEES APPOINTED AS NEEDED
CARRY OUT AREA WIDE OR INTER-JURISDICTIONAL STUDIES AND PROJECTS
COMMITTEES
FINANCE AND PERSONNEL
NOMINATING
PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT
PROGRAM PLANNING AND EVALUATION
SPECIAL COMMITTEES
ACTION
NON-DISCRIMINATION
SEPTEMBER 1967

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED PLANNING ORGANIZATION

(Established under the articles of incorporation in conjunction with the Economic Opportunity Act as ammended, 1967.)

This board is mandated to insure an effective impact at the community level through programs funded under numerous federal legislative acts; to include the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime Act of 1961, the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, the Vocational Education Act of 1963, Health Professional Education Assistance Act of 1963, Civil Rights Act of 1964, and the Higher Education Act of 1964, the Housing Acts of 1961 and 1964, and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. Supporting legislations aimed at the solution to this problem have been the National Defense Education Act of 1958 and Aid to Federally Impacted Areas. There have been additional Health, Housing, Education and Employment Acts and ammendments since 1960.

There is ample evidence attesting to the need for these social intervention efforts. Such evidence is to be found in the legislative history of these Acts.

UNITED PLANNING ORGANIZATION (UPO)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

CHAIRMAN

DESIGNATED BY: THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. .... THREE MEMBERS

METR. WASH. COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS ..... ONE MEMBER

HEALTH AND WELFARE COUNCIL .....THREE MEMBERS

GREATER WASH. CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL .... TWO MEMBERS

WASH. CENTER FOR METROPOLITAN STUDIES .... ONE MEMBER

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION ... ONE MEMBER

METROPOLITAN CITIZENS ADVISORY COUNCIL... FIVE MEMBERS

SUBURBAN COMMUNITY ACTION COMMITTEE REPRESENTATIVES .... THREE MEMBERS

MEMBERS-AT-LARGE .... FIVE MEMBERS

MAYOR'S CABINET

Ongoing coordination among D. C. Government agencies is enhanced through the Mayor's Cabinet meetings. This forum affords the highest Government officials an opportunity to express their thoughts and impressions relative to the importance of our task in relationship to the responsibilities of the D. C. Government as a whole. The following agencies are represented at these meetings:

MAYOR-COMMISSIONER
DEPUTY MAYOR-COMMISSIONER
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL BOARD
OFFICE OF BUDGET & EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE
OFFICE OF COMMUNITY SERVICES
CORPORATION COUNSEL
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
FEDERAL CITY COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE & REVENUE
D. C. FIRE DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS & TRAFFIC
OFFICE OF HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF HOUSING PROGRAMS
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
  HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
  SOCIAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
  VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
  HOSPITALS & MEDICAL CARE ADMINISTRATION
D. C. MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES
METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION
D. C. PERSONNEL OFFICE
PUBLIC LIBRARY
DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION
REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
OFFICE OF YOUTH OPPORTUNITY SERVICES
WASHINGTON TECHNICAL INSTITUTE
D. C. TEACHER'S COLLEGE

YOUTH ASSISTANCE SERVICE SYSTEM

This section describes the purpose, responsibilities, authority, functions and the interrelationship of all programs providing services for children and youth in the District of Columbia.

This section describes how each of the youth programs are to function in order to effectively reduce and control juvenile delinquency. It is this part of the plan that spells out and shows the relation of one program to another and how they supplement and complement each other to insure that no child, being serviced, is programmatically lost while receiving services from a wide range of youth programs.

The Youth Assistance Service System is composed of five sub-systems that will be highly coordinated and refined for maximum delivery of services and programs to the children and youth of the District of Columbia.

1. SUB-SYSTEM I - NORMAL EDUCATIONAL, RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND VOCATIONAL PREVENTIVE YOUTH PROGRAMS AND SERVICES. This area of programs consists of traditional programs which provide for the orderly transition from childhood and youth to a productive adult life.

2. SUB-SYSTEM II - SPECIAL PREVENTIVE YOUTH PROGRAMS AND SERVICES. This system is the programmatic area that consists of those programs that have been designed to impact upon specific areas of youth concerns by public, private, volunteer and community agencies and organizations.

3. SUB-SYSTEM III - YOUTH ASSISTANCE CENTER. This system is the component that will offer around the clock diagnostic and referral services to any youth in the City of Washington, D. C. The Center will offer to young people the services of a counselor, physician, lawyer, social worker and psychologist/psychiatrist.

4. SUB-SYSTEM IV - JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM FAMILY DIVISION OF THE D. C. SUPERIOR COURT. This system is comprised of the Director of Social Services and four supportive offices:

    A. Corporation Counsel

    B. Family Division of Superior Court

    C. U. S. Attorney's Office

    D. Youth Division - D. C. Metropolitan Police Department

5. SUB-SYSTEM V - INSTITUTIONS SERVING YOUTH. This system represents the program aspect that provides

a residential program setting that either performs an incarceration and rehabilitation function, or a shelter function, and in some cases offers special services to deal with physical and mental problems of children and youth.

In order to insure maximum coordination of all youth programs providing services for youth, it is essential that all such programs function smoothly within an overall general system and also within a specific Sub-System. Attention will be focused on accomplishing specifically outlined objectives which will then lead to the achievement of the primary purposes of the system which are: 1) reducing and eliminating juvenile delinquency in particular; and 2) improving the overall services of youth programs in general.

The Youth Assistance Service System is designed to allow for a free-flowing intra-agency exchange of information in order to prevent any child or youth from becoming programmatically lost among the many programs serving him. It, thus, will facilitate the "tracking" of individual youths who may be receiving services from the several different agencies.

1. SUB-SYSTEM I--NORMAL EDUCATIONAL, RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND VOCATIONAL PREVENTIVE YOUTH PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Programs and services in this system are designed to assist the individual in developing to his fullest potential and in functioning successfully in this highly complex society. This system includes such programs as: public education, higher education, recreation, pre-school and day care, employment, skill training, mental and physical health, community programs, cultural activities services for the handicapped, social services and legal assistance. It is generally accepted that the basic long-standing institutions serving youth have certain problems which must be dealt with and that their operating efficiency must be improved. To observe just a few of these problems, one would only have to turn to the public schools operating in large urban areas. There, one would find soaring dropout rates, low academic achievement and disciplinary problems.

There is the ever-increasing youth drug addiction problem. This problem is ripping at the very fabric of our society, literally destroying thousands of young people--our country's most valuable resource.

Health problems directly affecting youth on a large scale include such things as improper nutrition, venereal disease, and a variety of mental health problems. These problems are being attacked by the major institutions and agencies who are charged with their eradication. However, past experience has shown that these institutions need additional support to cope with the ever-increasing intensity of the problems and that such support generally is provided by multi- and inter-disciplinary agencies. The City provides outside assistance to the regular institutions through Sub-System Two, which is Special Preventive Youth Programs and Services.

2. SUB-SYSTEM II--SPECIAL PREVENTIVE YOUTH PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

The programs in this sub-system are designed specifically to assist in solving special problems which are not adequately solved by that institution having the primary responsibility for solutions. These programs include juvenile prevention programs, such as the Youth Courtesy Patrol, the Roving Leader Program, and the Police Boys and Girls Program. There are special youth job programs such as NYC and Summer Aide Programs which are designed to provide jobs for needy youngsters. To attack the drug problem related to youth, there are youth narcotics treatment programs. A suicide prevention and emergency mental health program is also presently operating. Services for the crippled, handicapped and mentally retarded are also provided through these programs. Special programs related to juvenile delinquency both as treatment and aftercare are also producing effective results. Vocational rehabilitation programs assist in rehabilitating many youth. Special programs supporting basic education include tutorial programs, speech correction and hearing services, counselling programs, and truancy and drop-out prevention programs.

Presently, there is at least one program addressing itself to the special problems of youth. However, to insure that the special preventive youth programs and services actually support the normal preventive programs and also to insure that the youths do not become programmatically lost through referrals, re-referrals, cross-referrals and dropouts, the City proposes to establish a network of youth assistance centers which operate 24 hours a day. These centers are designated Sub-System Three.

3. SUB-SYSTEM III--YOUTH ASSISTANCE CENTER

The purpose of these centers is to provide the community with a place where youth who need assistance can be given proper services. It is also designed to insure that those young people who come in for assistance will receive proper diagnosis, evaluation and problem assessment which will aid in determining what service or services are essential. All referrals will be recorded and follow-up proceedings instituted.

These records and follow-ups will provide a method of measuring the impact of the program on those youths it attempts to serve. These centers will provide the community and the city-at-large with highly visible, concrete and fixed points where youth may receive, in a most expeditious manner, any needed services. The personnel of these centers, through prior arrangement, will be directly in touch with agencies, both public and private, which have the capability of delivering needed services. The centers will receive referrals from a number of sources, such as: schools, parents, police, church groups, civic associations and others. One of its major functions is to keep the youngster out of the juvenile justice system by solving those problems which may lead him to engage in anti-social and juvenile acts which have the tendency to catapult youngsters into the juvenile justice system.

OBJECTIVES

1. To establish youth assistance centers within designated communities, thereby forming a network of such centers across the City.
2. To serve young people within the community by offering various necessary services at the centers or by referring them to the agencies providing the particular services needed.
3. To keep an accurate account of referrals of young people to various programs.
4. To have a continuous follow-up of all referrals.
5. To prevent, where possible, youngsters from entering into the juvenile justice system and being recorded as "delinquents," by providing them with the necessary assistance to solve problems that lead to delinquent acts.

PROGRAM DESIGN

There will be five centers located throughout the City with one center serving as the central headquarters. These centers will be operational 24-hours-a-day providing such services as: individual diagnosis and evaluation, problem assessment, referrals, emergency first aid and emergency psychiatric and legal assistance. Where possible, services will be rendered through referral, using the appropriate agency for the problem.

Each center will have an out-reach component that will work with the community in identifying youngsters who may have problems and, thus, bringing those problems to the attention of the center staff.

STAFFING PATTERN

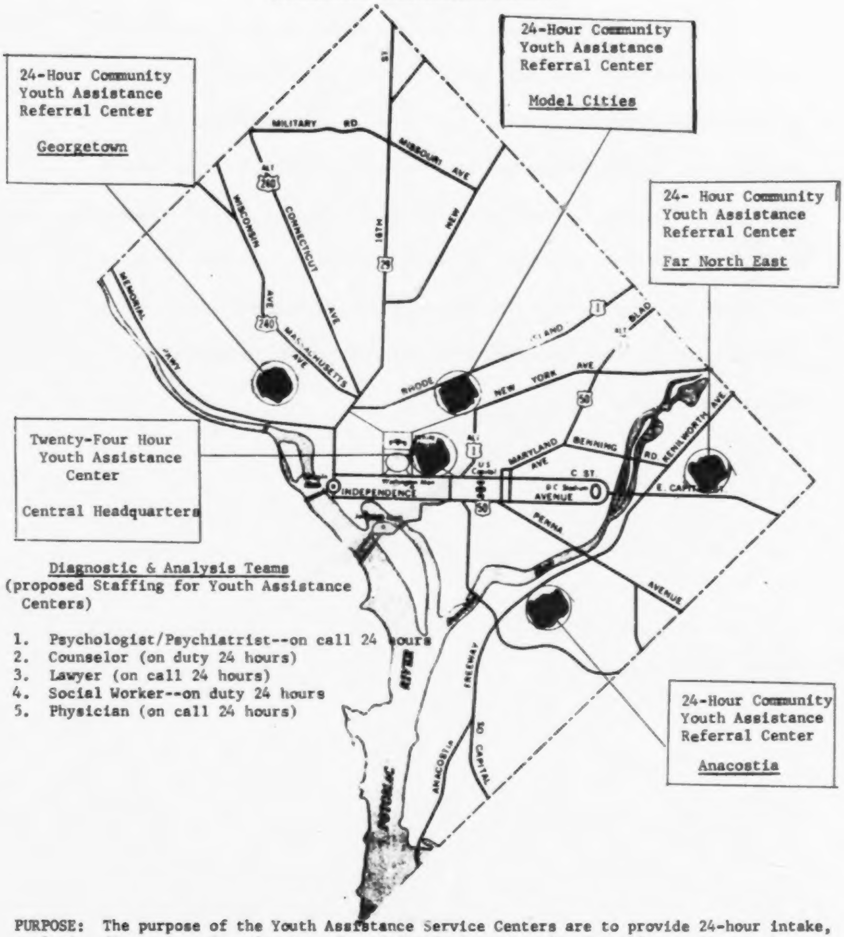
Each center will be composed of the following staff personnel: Director, Assistant Director, Lawyer, Physician, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, Counselor, and Out-Reach Workers.

It should be noted that sufficient personnel must be hired in order to have 24-hour service. In order to minimize the cost of hiring such a highly trained staff, such professionals as lawyers, physicians, psychiatrists, psychologists--preferably living in the community--will be on 24-hour call to respond in a very short time to a call for service. The central headquarters, which will coordinate the services of all satellite units will have additional staff specializing in such areas as information acquisition, retrieval, storage, dissemination and report writing. All centers will have adequate clerical staff support.

PROCEDURE FOR REFERRALS

The Youth Assistance Center will receive referrals from various sources and will invite walk-ins. Normal Educational, Recreational, Cultural, and Vocational Preventive Youth Programs and Services will be the usual referral sources. The Center, upon request, will diagnose and evaluate the problem at hand, offer a needed service, or refer the youth to the appropriate program which will usually be in the Special Preventive Youth Programs and Services System.

YOUTH ASSISTANCE SERVICE CENTERS


24-Hour Community
Youth Assistance
Referral Center
Georgetown
24-Hour Community
Youth Assistance
Referral Center
Model Cities
24- Hour Community
Youth Assistance
Referral Center
Far North East
Twenty-Four Hour
Youth Assistance
Center
Central Headquarters
24-Hour Community
Youth Assistance
Referral Center
Anacostia
MILITARY RD
MISSOURI AVE
WISCONSIN AVE
CONNECTICUT AVE
16TH
NEW
MASSACHUSETTS AVE
MEMORIAL PKWY
RHODE
NEW YORK AVE
MARYLAND AVE
BENNING RD
KENILWORTH AVE
C ST
INDEPENDENCE
AVENUE
E. CAPITOL ST
PENNA AVENUE
FREEWAY
SO CAPITAL
ANACOSTIA
POTOMAC RIVER

Diagnostic & Analysis Teams
(proposed Staffing for Youth Assistance Centers)

1. Psychologist/Psychiatrist--on call 24 hours
2. Counselor (on duty 24 hours)
3. Lawyer (on call 24 hours)
4. Social Worker--on duty 24 hours
5. Physician (on call 24 hours)

PURPOSE: The purpose of the Youth Assistance Service Centers are to provide 24-hour intake, analysis, diagnosis and evaluation of an individual youth-related problem to insure the swiftest possible assistance being brought to bear on the youth's problems and needs in the District of Columbia. This System will minimize the frequency and possibility of children and youth falling between the cracks and becoming programmatically lost.

4. SUB-SYSTEM IV--JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

The structure and operation of the Juvenile Justice System are determined by statute. (Title 16, Chapter 23, of the D. C. Code) Delinquent children and children in need of supervision, as defined by statute, are within the jurisdiction of the Family Division of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

A Director of Social Services has responsibility for providing an intake service designed to screen complaints and divert from the system those youth whose conduct is not sufficiently serious to warrant the intervention of the Court. Authority is in the Corporation Counsel to make the final determination as to whether to file a delinquent petition.

If a petition is filed, a court hearing is held which results in an adjudication. If a youth is adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision, the court issues a disposition order for his supervision, care and rehabilitation. The program for the youth's rehabilitation may take place in his home or in his community under certain prescribed conditions, or the youth may be confined in an institution or facility for delinquent children or for those in need of supervision.

What distinguishes the programs of care, supervision, and rehabilitation prescribed by the court, from similar programs in which youths participate, is the limitation on the youths liberty which results from the Court's compulsory order. Although some of the services and programs subsumed in Sub-System II may be utilized in carrying out the dispositional order, participation by the youth as an adjudicated delinquent is qualitatively different from participation prior to being so stigmatized. The possibility of incarceration in a secure facility dramatically distinguishes the delinquent from the pre-delinquent youth. The Juvenile Justice System is more concerned with control of delinquents and with rehabilitation than it is with prevention.

5. SUB-SYSTEM V--INSTITUTIONS SERVING YOUTH

Sub-System V is comprised of those institutions providing services to youths in order to assist them in making the necessary adjustments to function successfully in our society and to serve as a means to protect both society and the individual from harm. These institutions, in most cases, provide needed services for those young individuals who have been remanded to them for custody from the Family Division of the Superior Court or from the court processing adult felons, for incarceration, treatment, and rehabilitation. These programs provide a wide range of services which are tailored to meet the particular needs of the institutions' population. Upon completing all requirements of the institution and the courts, the individual may exit into society from these institutions, hopefully rehabilitated and able to function in a normal manner.

THE ENTRANCES AND EXITS OF YOUNGSTERS INTO AND OUT OF THE YOUTH SERVICE SYSTEM

Youth from different socio-economic areas and backgrounds, enter institutions and programs which are designed to educate and train them to function successfully in our society. These institutions and programs are part of Sub-System I.

SUB-SYSTEM I--NORMAL EDUCATIONAL, RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND VOCATIONAL PREVENTIVE YOUTH PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

The individual will enter Sub-System I and upon successfully negotiating its programs he will exit into the adult society and hopefully function productively as a credit to himself and society. If the youth encounters problems negotiating Sub-System I, he may be referred to Sub-System III--Youth Assistance Center.

SUB-SYSTEM III--YOUTH ASSISTANCE CENTER

The Youth Assistance Center receives the youth, diagnoses his problem, and based on the diagnosis, offers him a program or service or makes the appropriate referral to an agency providing the needed service. Most of the individuals diagnosed will, by agreement, enter into special preventive programs and receive services designed to prevent them from entering into the juvenile justicy system. In cases where the Center's efforts to assist the young person are rejected by him, he will, according to prior agreement, be referred back to the source of the original referral.

The Youth Assistance Center is not a part of the juvenile justice system and emphasizes diversion from that system. Entry into the juvenile justice system is from other sources.

SUB-SYSTEM IV--JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

A youth should enter the Juvenile Justice System only after it is clear that the services and programs given to him in Sub-Systems I, II, and III did not prevent him from engaging in serious, illegal anti-social behavior. Complainants from various sources, the Youth Division of the Metropolitan Police, the Corporation Counsel, the U. S. Attorney, the Family Division of the Superior Court of D. C. and deviant youth are the components of the Juvenile Justice System.

Upon receiving a complaint that a child is delinquent or in need of supervision, (usually from the Youth Division of the D. C. Police, the schools or a public or private agency) the Director of Social Services of the Family Division of the Court conducts an inquiry to determine whether to recommend that a petition be filed. The Corporation Counsel makes the final decision whether or not to file a delinquency petition. He may recommend discharge of the youth, he may agree to a Consent Decree or he may petition. If a consent decree is entered into or the child is petitioned and adjudicated delinquent the court may utilize the programs and services of Sub-System III or the institutions in Sub-System V.

Some youths, between 16-18 years of age, who engage in criminal conduct may be excluded from the Juvenile Justice System if they are charged by the U. S. Attorney with certain felonies. Such youths enter the Adult Criminal Justice System and Criminal Corrections Systems.

SUB-SYSTEM V--INSTITUTIONS SERVING YOUTH

Institutions in this section are designed to provide services for the youth in order to assist him in making the necessary adjustment to function successfully in our society and to serve as a means to protect society and the individual from harm. This system may receive youth referred from the court. Youth may exit from this system according to the terms of the court's dispositional order.

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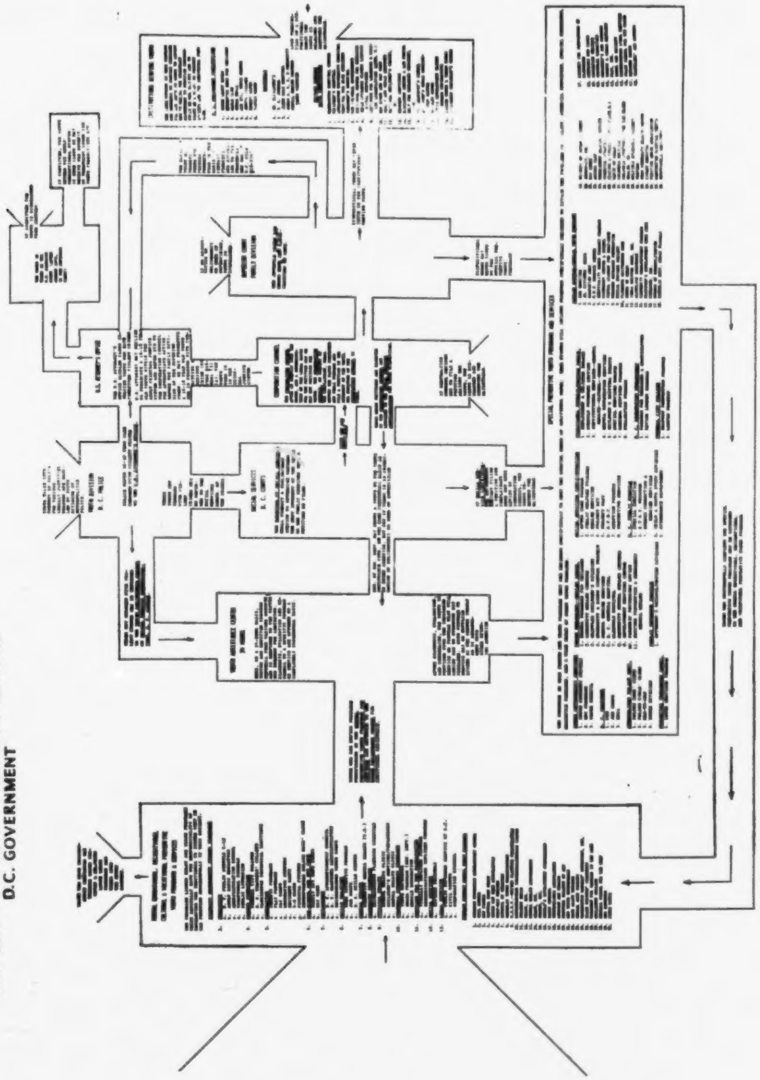
YOUTH ASSISTANCE SERVICE SYSTEM

THE OFFICE OF YOUTH OPPORTUNITY SERVICES
D.C. GOVERNMENT



SUB-SYSTEM II--SPECIAL PREVENTIVE YOUTH PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

The programs in this system are those programs that are designed specifically to meet the special needs of individual youth. This system will include programs specifically designed to attack the problems of truancy, programs of remedial education, special education, programs addressed to narcotics problems, and a wide range of other youth problems. This system receives referrals from Youth Assistance Centers, the Superior Court Family Division, and Institutions serving youth. Youth matriculating in this system may exit into the larger society after successfully utilizing the services offered.

RELATED YOUTH PROBLEM AREAS

In developing a comprehensive format and structure for an all-out attack upon those problems that have the greatest impact upon children and youth in the District of Columbia, the following major areas have been identified and illustrated to realistically dramatize the magnitude and situational intensity of various problem areas.

Leisure Time Activities
Employment
Transportation
Institutions
Housing
Ecology
Mental Health
Minorities
Police
Drugs
Youth Training and Youth Workers
Schools
Legal Assistance
Physical Health
Nutrition
Financial Assistance
Information Dissemination

YOUTH PROBLEMS RELATED TO LEISURE-TIME ACTIVITIES

Youth in our major cities are confronted with a serious problem. What to do with their spare time! Due to the lack of recreational facilities our youth are forced onto the streets with nothing to occupy their leisure time. With such a bleak outlook, it is no wonder that our youth are turning to drugs, crime, and other vices. Activities such as football, baseball, basketball, swimming and many others are vitally needed. The city is already moving to improve these services, however there is still much to be done.

The Recreational Department operates 136 year-round facilities located in different sections of the City. (This figure goes up to 211 if the seasonal units are included.) These facilities are grouped into the following categories: City-wide Centers, Neighborhood Centers, Neighborhood Recreation Units and Playgrounds. Some of these units are superior in terms of effective programs and the City is rapidly moving toward improving all of them.

Lighted basketball courts, baseball fields and swimming pools are among the facilities open to the youth in our City. In addition, organized teams in various sports enable our youth to participate on a team level; thus, instilling in them the idea of team play and good sportsmanship.

Each summer, camps, both resident and day, provide large numbers of our youth with the opportunity to experience a world which they only read about. However, due to a lack of sufficient facilities, many of our Washington-area youth are denied the opportunity to participate in these activities. The existing facilities can only be expected to reach a maximum number of youth. The youth who have not been reached by our existing facilities and programs should be the very ones who we could direct our resources to.

YOUTH PROBLEMS RELATED TO LEISURE-TIME ACTIVITIES

RECOMMENDATIONS & SOLUTIONS

In addition to the need for increased funds for recreation programs, there are a few specific guides which may help insure that constructive "leisure-time activities" will be received and developed in areas where they are most needed.

1. Vacant lots, particularly those in the inner-city which were the aftermath of civil disturbances, can be black-topped, lighted and developed as basketball courts, skating rinks, go-cart concessions and various other activities determined by the youth and adult residents of the communities.

2. A central agency must provide coordination and establishment of a city-wide league that is inclusive of all communities for seasonal sports.

3. The resources of local business can be tapped to provide financial support for neighborhood teams, and these monies can be channelled through a central agency to insure equal distribution of funds.

4. Existing recreational facilities and agencies must become responsive to particular community needs--through training of recreational staff in social and economic awareness and the establishment of eventual neighborhood direction in the recreational programs.

Statistical data on youth recreational programs is as follows:

DESCRIPTION	FY 1970 (Actual)	FY 1971	FY 1972
Playgrounds			
Days in operation (thousands)	36.4	40.0	41.5
Attendance (millions)	13.1	14.3	14.9
Evening Centers			
Days in Operation (thousands)	(Included in the above)		
Roving Leaders			
Number of Leaders (excluding secretaries)	26	56	56
Number of Contracts (thousands) (thousands)	152.3	237.6	328.0
Day Camps			
Number of Camps	15	16	16
Contacts (thousands)	40.1	40.4	40.4
Staff	150	160	160
Days in Operation	364	360	304
Age Group			
Cooperative Play Programs			
Number of Sessions	112	86	98
Staff	87	80	86
Contacts (thousand)	3.3	2.6	3.0
Days of Operation (hours)	170	160	160
Age Group	3, 4, 5	3, 4, 5	3, 4, 5
Showmobile Program			
Performances	91	100	100
Attendance (thousands)	225.3	227	227

PROGRAMS

TITLE: SUMMER EDUCATION, RECREATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

PURPOSE: The purpose is to involve thousands of public welfare children and youth in the profuse offering of summer educational, cultural and recreational programs. The objective is to create enriching experiences for children designed specifically for them.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Education, referral, evaluation, recreation, training, follow-up, outreach, employment, and transportation are services provided.

TITLE: AQUATIC PROGRAM

PURPOSE: To provide a safe and healthful opportunity to participate in aquatic activities. The objective is to teach youth to swim, supply leisure recreation and to provide a competitive swimming program.

SERVICES PROVIDED: This program offers recreation, training, on-the-job training, outreach, employment, staff development and construction.

TITLE: COOPERATIVE PLAY PROGRAM 3, 4, & 5's

PURPOSE: To make available high quality Recreation Cooperative Play Centers Programs for all three, four and five year olds in the District of Columbia. To provide learning through new experiences. Provides supervised play with variety of learning experiences through individualized and group activities directed to develop each child's self-esteem, respect for his peers, adults and his role as an individual in a group.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Recreation, referral, training, on-the-job training, orientation, health and staff development.

TITLE: DAY CAMPS

PURPOSE: To provide a sustained experience which provides a creative educational opportunity in group living in the out of doors. To provide fun and educational experiences for children and youth relating to interpersonal relationships and environment. To insure staff and camper involvement in development of programs and to find the best possible advantages of camping.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Outdoor camping activities for youth in inner-city as prevention of delinquency. Services provided are counseling, recreation, training, on-the-job training, orientation, health and staff development.

TITLE: RECREATION CENTERS

PURPOSE: To provide recreation facilities and programs which are wholesome and morally acceptable in modern society. To maintain recreation grounds and buildings in order to permit the greatest possible enjoyment and use by the citizens of the District of Columbia.

SERVICES PROVIDED: This project offers recreation, training, referral, staff development, orientation and counseling.

TITLE: RESIDENT CAMP--SCOTLAND, MARYLAND

PURPOSE: To give the inner-city children and youth an opportunity to grow and develop physically, socially, mentally and spiritually in the natural surroundings offered in the great out of doors. To provide personal enrichment, develop personality, develop wholesome skills and build a foundation for strong character through activities in the out-of-doors.

SERVICES PROVIDED: The camp offers counseling, recreation, on-the-job training, orientation, health, employment, transportation, and staff development.

PROBLEMS RELATED TO YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

Washington, D. C. has an employment problem which is unique due to the large proportion of government jobs and the lack of industrial job opportunities. The problem becomes critical in that the majority employment group is disadvantaged by inadequate access to the skills, education and training necessary to obtain most government jobs. Coupled with the abundance of government jobs, there is an inadequate supply of jobs in the private sector.

In the District of Columbia metropolitan area, the recent growth of industry, population, labor force, new job opportunities, and employment has occurred basically in the suburbs. In the Washington area, manufacturing accounted for only 3.7% of the total employment in 1968. In other metropolitan areas, manufacturing employment opportunities for semi-skilled and relatively unskilled laborers is approximately 30% of the total employment. For the District, the growth of job opportunities has basically been in highly skilled professional and technical occupations (principally in District and Federal government jobs.) Therefore, the expansion of the area's economy has failed to produce the types of jobs that are needed by most of the unemployed and underemployed people in the inner-city who lack the education and skills (and transportation to the suburbs) to compete for available jobs within the Metropolitan Area.

In essence, the District has two major components that specifically produce its unique unemployment problem: (1) The District has a large government job sector. Therefore, the usual distribution of types of jobs is distorted; and (2) Due to the fact that the District has a larger population than the norm of semi-skilled workers and unskilled workers, a greater polarization between the job market and the job demand is created.

Whereas, youth employment is considered a high-risk program, and the private business sector is conservative in outreach, few private sector businesses are willing to invest in hiring youth until proven successful. Unfortunately, there is a large supply of potential youth workers but the needs of the youths are not met. Last year, for example, out of 31,000 youth applying for jobs and training, 22,000 remained unemployed at the peak of the winter months. This figure reached a phenomenal peak of 50,000 in the summer with 27,000 remaining out of the workforce (Refer to document entitled, "Actual Employment Figures Through January 1971--Attached).

As a result, the summer and out-of-school rate of employment was critical for the District, with approximately 50% of the youths out of work at the winter peak. The problem has been heightened this year by the fact that the private sector is feeling the economic recession which makes employment opportunities even more scarce. Last year the private sector only employed 10 per cent of the youth and is expected to do less this year. However, there is one untapped source of employment for youths that could serve as an incentive toward further education and training as well as an income-producing job. This untapped source is the private professional and semi-professional associations within the District of Columbia Metropolitan Area.

It appears that the youth in Washington are motivated by the Protestant work ethic--to make money. However, when these youths were not working, most (61%) of them reported getting help from their families, and others (38%) reported their means of support included legal and illegal "hustling" to produce income. This seems to support the above theory that the youth in Washington are oriented toward income-producing jobs. Only 17 per cent of the youth reported that their families (or a member of their families) received welfare assistance and 6 per cent received unemployment compensation

Even though employment has been treated separately in order to view the microscopic parts of the problem, employment opportunities have profound effects upon youth in education and crime within the District. These problems are further discussed in greater detail in Markley Roberts' special report entitled, "Youth Unemployment in the Inner City: Some New Insights."

The Statistical Data which follows is necessary for a more comprehensive discussion of the problem and possible solutions.

An examination of Table I of the Chart entitled, "Actual Employment Figures Through January '71," indicates that 31,000 youths applied for jobs during 1970. However, as noted in Section No. III, 27,000 youths were not employed at all. This means that approximately 9,100 youths were employed and 21,000 were unemployed during the year. In Sec. IV--Even though the total number of youths employed exceeded 33,700, the number of youths employed exceeded 33,700, the number of new enrollees, which only includes those who are working their first year with the agency, is much lower. These figures are not available since many of these and other youths left the programs. It should be noted that the private sector has a very low percentage of youth employees. The percentage is approximately 8 per cent of the total percentage of youths in the City who are employed.

The gathering of data on the statistics of the youth employment further identified a lack of concern and an unbusiness-like attitude toward youth employment since many agencies do not have any specific data available in regards to the youth of the City. The Office of Youth Opportunity Services should be a gathering place for these statistics. With a mandate from the Mayor-Commissioner, these statistics could be gathered, recorded, researched and used as a base for planning projections.

STATISTICAL DATA

Actual Employment Figures
Through January '71

I. Number of youth applying for jobs		31,000
16-21 years	-	25,000
In school	-	10,000
Out of school	-	15,000
14-15 years	-	6,000
In school	-	5,400
Out of school	-	600
II. Total youth needing jobs........................		50,000 (Summer 70)
III. Total employed any one time....................		23,000 (Summer 70)

27,000 not in labor force at all

IV. Total Youth Employment Summer and Winter			
A. Neighborhood Youth Corps			
Summer	-	9,826 (To include filling of vacancies)	
Winter	-	1,018	10,844
B. Summer Aides Program			
D. C. Government	-	1,039	
Federal Government	-	8,247	9,286
C. Youth Programs			
Summer Youth Programs (Special)	-	885	
Year-Round Youth Programs	-	440	
			1,325
D. Summer Urban Corps		151	151
E. Private Sectors		2,563	2,563
			25,169

V. Neighborhood Youth Corps

September - June 1970-71

In school	851
Out of school	167
	1,018

IV. Selected Work Training Programs

* Jobs	542
* M.D.T.A.	127
Institutional	111
* C.E.P.	728
Rehabilitation	3,000
Job Corps	203
*Apprenticeship	2,900
	7,611

* The figures with the asterisks are from the June 1970 Report.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

There are four major types of youth employment programs for the District of Columbia. The major employer of youth is the District Government with a majority of its programs initiated by the Human Resources Department, the Manpower Administration, and the Office of Youth Opportunity Services.

The Federal Government follows with the majority of the funding provided by the Department of Labor for local employment programs such as the Neighborhood Youth Corps, Job Corps, Washington Concentrated Employment Program, and Youth PRIDE, Inc.

There are private programs that sponsor select students within the Metropolitan Area. For example, the Washington Heart Association caters to the qualified potential medical student. The inner-city youth who needs to get the experience of working in such an environment is not eligible. This is tragic in that the achievement level that the Association expects of its applicants is the level the inner-city youths are trying to reach.

The fourth type is the private "placement" programs whose primary aim is placing youths in constructive and meaningful programs where available, e.g. Job Co-Op and Stonecrest Community Center as well as Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Corps.

YOUTH JOB TRAINING PROGRAMS

Department of Human Resources - Social Service Administration

Title: Employment and Education Program

Purpose: The purpose of the program is to coordinate the employment and education of residents being prepared for release from the three delinquency institutions, and those involved in the pre-delinquency program.

Title: Summer Employment Program

Purpose: The major purpose of the Summer Employment Program is to train and prepare disadvantaged youth for the world of work and to provide a means of obtaining money and the necessities through acceptable channels.

Title: WIN

Purpose: The purpose of the Program is to provide drop-outs with job skills.

Department of Human Resources - Vocational Rehabilitation Administration

Title: Employment and Training Branch - Training Section

Purpose: To provide suitable training in keeping with the capability of clients so that they will find suitable employment.

Office of Youth Opportunity Services

Title: Vacant Lot Concessions

Purpose: The purpose of this program is to provide temporary structures and programs in the burned-out areas and to provide the residents of the community with meaningful activities.

American Cancer Society

Title: Volunteer Work and Summer Intern Program

Purpose: The purpose is to give youth the opportunity to participate in community education about cancer, and to work in medical research institutions during the summer.

D. C. Manpower Administration

Title: Student Services Division

Purpose: The purpose of the Student Services Division is to assess job capabilities of youth, place them in appropriate jobs or training programs and make needed supportive services available.

D. C. Mental Health Association

Title: Youth Advisory Board

Purpose: To provide the viewpoint and participation of youth in DCMHA's programs directed toward the problems of youth.

Job Co-Op

Title: Employment Agency

Purpose: To find jobs for clients (stressed catering to youths)

Job Corps

Title: Job Training

Purpose: To recruit and train young people in order to give them job skills, allow them to gain self-confidence, and secure a job within a two-year period.

Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Corps

Title: Prevention Program

Purpose: The purpose of the corps is to involve potential delinquents in meaningful and constructive programs.

Neighborhood Youth Corps

Title: Job Training and Placement

Purpose: To provide job training and job placement for young people who are in school and need part-time or summer jobs or who are out of school and need full time work.

Opportunities Industrialization Center

Title: Job Training

Purpose: The offering of persons in poverty a job training program that will lead to real and meaningful employment at the conclusion of training.

Stonecrest Community Center

Title: Job Training for Young Women

Purpose: The purpose is to give young women the opportunity to gain job training or to upgrade their present job skills.

United Planning Organization

Title: Neighborhood Youth Corps

Purpose: To provide job training and job placement for young people who are in school and need part-time or summer jobs or who are not out of school and need full-time work.

Title: Pre-Vocational Training Program

Purpose: Although numerous male youths drop out of school to seek employment, they usually have no skills, no experience, a poor attitude toward supervision and very little motivation to offer in exchange for a job. Further, the youth often has acquired a police record and may be on work release from the Receiving Home or Halfway House. His poor reading and writing skills are enough to bar him from most jobs. The primary objective is to teach young men the basic reading and writing skills necessary to pass the California Achievement Test.

Washington Concentrated Employment Program

Title: Employment Program

Purpose: The purpose is to develop a community action program geared to find meaningful employment for residents of Washington, D. C.

Washington Heart Association

Title: Summer Intern Program

Purpose: The purpose is to encourage young people to go into careers in medicine or research.

Youth Pride, Inc.

Title: Job Training and Employment

Purpose: To provide job training and employment for young Black men.

RECOMMENDATIONS ON PROBLEMS RELATED TO YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

1. There are many professional associations within the District that have not assisted in the employment of the inner-city youths. Those that do participate in any youth employment programs seem to be oriented toward attracting youths of highly motivated educational backgrounds. For example, the Washington Heart Association sponsors a program for students interested in medicine. Participants must be recommended by a teacher, which implies an educational qualification rather than a need or desire. Some of the professional organizations that are currently in existence within the District area are:

Journalism (Newspaper)
Communications (Radio, TV)
Cultural Institutions
Religious Organizations
Medical Services
Organizations relative to National and International Affairs
Lawyers Associations
Labor Associations (Unions)
Research & Development Firms
Business Firms
Colleges and Universities
Banks

The types of jobs that could be made available to these inner-city youths are numerous, including clerical positions and other semi-skilled jobs. Unfortunately, these associations have no responsibility to any District agency in reference to input for potential jobs. Since many inner-city youths are in need of jobs, it appears natural to have a position in a youth agency, e.g. the Office of Youth Opportunity Services for coordinating and seeking employment for youths, both summer and full-time.

2. There should be carefully prepared training programs for youth coordinating job training with job needs and openings, rather than the antiquated skills often given without a job at the end.

3. The Mayor-Commissioner should mandate for all agencies to supply youth employment data to a single agency for research and program planning, and the coordination of training and available resources.

4. Seek out employment opportunities within the community that relate to servicing human resource needs as determined by that community.

5. In view of the inability of the job market to take on all of the youths freed up by summer vacation, a change in the current academic year cycle must be changed to spread out job opportunities. This change would result in only one-fourth of the students in secondary schools being on extended vacation periods of three months at any given time.

6. Provisions should be made within the Neighborhood Youth Corps program to allow youth to be assigned to private industrial jobs where job skills and training can be acquired. The employer would in turn pick up the tab equal to that presently being picked up by government and non-profit agencies.

YOUTH PROBLEMS RELATED TO TRANSPORTATION

In the District of Columbia, public and private transportation for youth presents an acute problem.

Low-income citizens lack the ability to get to various job opportunities because of poor public transportation. The younger citizen must rely on a transportation system to close the distance between an employment site, his educational institution, and recreational facilities.

Leisure life demands and social committments that serve to enhance ones ability, enhance educational endeavors, and satisfy recreational needs, must be met. The modes of travel that are readily available must be within the means of the youth who depend so heavily upon it. However, the resources that enhance social development and employment of low income city youth are found outside of their immediate environment. Therefore a transportation system must be provided that insures city youth the means to pursue his educational development and/or a means to survive with the limited skills he acquires at suburban job sites. The available transportation must require a fare that is within the wage limit and cost of living imposed upon residents that will use this system. The inability to obtain transportation that is rapid, regularly scheduled and dependable presents one with an easy excuse to withdraw from the demands of seeking the self improvement gainful employment brings. This is the most important aspect of the transportation problem.

The distance between the available job site and the concentration of youth most in need of jobs is prohibitive; particularly since the only means of transportation convenient is the local, non-express public conveyance. This problem is compounded by the fact that the public transportation system that serves the city expands its resources to move passengers to center city and back to surburban communities at the peak hours of the morning and early evening. This is also the time that inner-city youth move to places of employment or school. The city youth must either leave his residence abnormally early or pay an increased fare for private conveyance to arrive on time at his appointed place.

There are options open to city youth, of course; they may remain at home, participating in the evils of idleness, thus becoming truant. It is therefore apparent that a system of transportation meeting the needs of urban residents, particularly its youthful citizens, will have tremendous impact on their trouble-free entry into the mainstream of society.

The following statistical data demonstrates the measures undertaken by the District to meet the demands for transportation of youth to suburban job sites:

Suburban Employment

1. There were 1,200 job sites obtained for inner-city youth in the summer of 1970 and 1971.

Transportation Support Required

1. The total cost needed to provide special transportation service was 82,000 dollars for the summer of 1970.
2. The cost required to provide this special service for summer 1971 was $48,000.

The cost difference is accounted for by the use of new method for this year's transportation. This innovation employed city transportation service combined with suburban transit service to get youth to employment sites. Special ride passes and tokens were provided to each summer enrollee, who then followed the route programmed by the placement service and the transit companies to arrive at his respective job site. This effort demonstrated the ability of city youth to respond positively and maturely to demands for social adjustment and to demands of the work world.

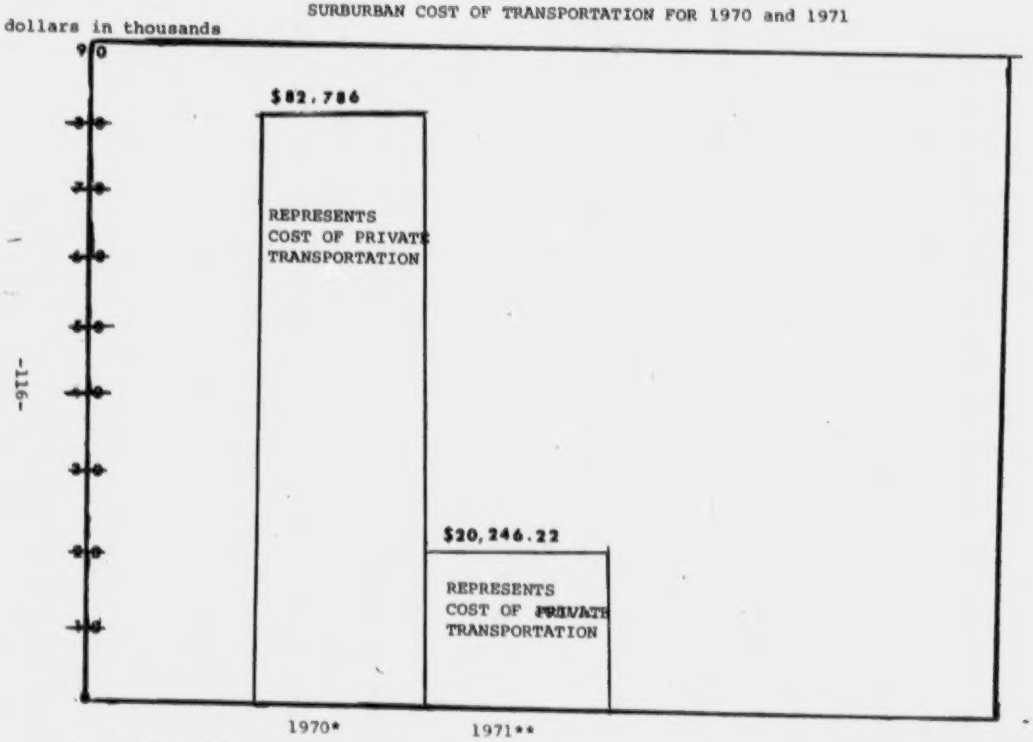
These figures represent the combined efforts of public and private agencies working to solve a very real and pressing problem confronting urban youth.

The D.C. Manpower Administration exerted tremendous efforts getting the three transit firms that serve the District, Maryland and Virginia attuned to the needs of our youth.

The 1,200 youth that use this service experienced the demands placed on them by the work world and they responded very adequately to these demands.

We must take steps to expand the availability of this kind of system to more of our urban residents. We must also continue to use the combined efforts of private and public resources to eliminate problems confronting city youth from inadequate transportation.

SURBURBAN COST OF TRANSPORTATION FOR 1970 and 1971



* In 1970 22 buses were usdd to transport inner-city youth to surburban jobs.- 1,200 Student
** In 1971 6 buses were used to transport inner-city youth to surburban jobs.- 1,200 Student

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROVIDING TRANSPORTATION TO CITY YOUTH

The recommendations presented here have as their primary focus to provide the best possible system for the largest number of citizens, who for the most part, lack the financial resources to afford private means of transportation and who rely most heavily upon transportation to meet the daily demands of society.

Our recommendations are as follows:

1. Provide a free transportation system for low income citizens.
2. Provide a partially subsidized supplemental system designed to augment a public mass transit system.
3. Provide subsidy for private-non-profit systems that move the low income residents to job sites, schools and markets at a rate of fare within the means of its passengers.
4. Develop an employer subsidized transport system, allowing the employer to write off this expense in tax revenue.

These recommendations are among the more generally feasible ones patterned after recent rail and mass transit systems developed and applied on a nationwide basis. The inquiries that may evolve relative to subsidation may be answered by the decisions, forth coming, about subsidation of the aviation industry.

YOUTH PROBLEMS RELATED TO INSTITUTIONS

When considering all the facets of an institution program for youthful offenders (ages 7-17),we need to remind ourselves continually that institutions with facilities for an outstanding correctional program often are not accomplishing really effective treatment in the rehabilitative process. More than any other group children need to be reached while at the institution. Unlike many adult offenders they are still young enough to achieve basic personality changes. Generally there is little from which to build,for the youthful offender is completely out of touch with his family, the school and the community. He has been a failure in so many ways, including crime. The institution's opportunity to effect change in his personality, character, and behavior is a real challenge.

What then, are some of the problems faced by youth in an institution? Upon his arrival his early orientation is usually by other students rather than by experienced staff. He is usually placed in overcrowded living quarters with the doors to buildings locked while he is inside.

The Classification Committee is another problem to the new student where contacts and professional evaluations leading to a basic program are superficial and mechanical with little dynamic interdisciplinary exchange even in the meetin time the student meets the committee his basic defense in full play. Being the "monkey in the cage," with a lot of strange adults staring at him, saying, "we are here to help you" in all likelihood brings any effective treatment to a halt.

Food is another problem since the insatiable hunger of youths should never be overlooked. At Cedar Knoll the amount of money available to feed one student three meals per day is only 67 cents. With inadequate budgets, institutions have limited sums for this essential item of sustenance.[1]

Basic program considerations do not differ regardless of the size or type of the institution and the availability of professional personnel and extensive training facilities. Much of the lack of success has been an attitude of defeatism and apathy when training schools do not have an adequate staff of professional personnel. The key to an effective institutional program for the children is an enthusiastic and imaginative, trained staff, a staff that makes the most of its resources and is dedicated to helping each youth return to the community with a measure of understanding of the world and to be a law abiding, self-respecting citizen.[2]

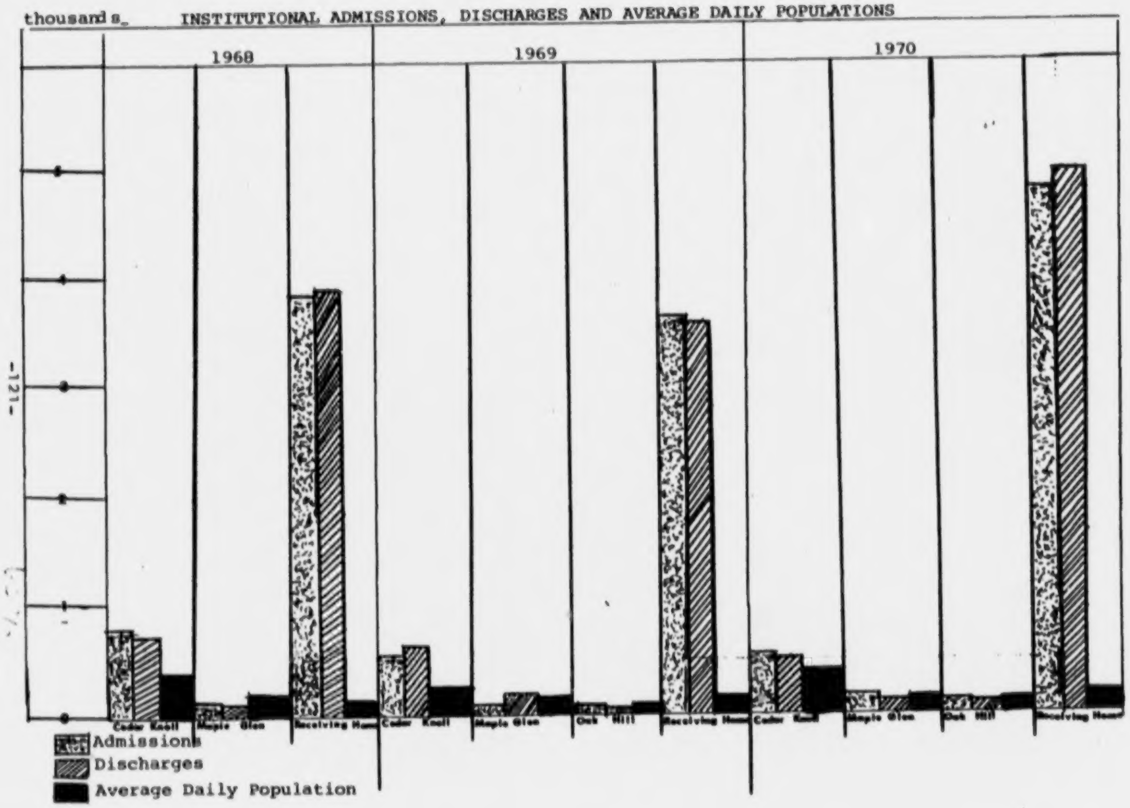
1. Washington Daily News, May 14, 1971

2. New Horizons for the Institutional Treatment of Youth Offenders
   By Leighton W. Dudley

YOUTH PROBLEMS RELATED TO INSTITUTIONS
STATISTICAL DATA

RECEIVING HOME	1968	1969	1970
Admissions	3,752	3,435	4,707
Discharges	3,757	3,414	4,841
Average Daily Population	131	148	148
CEDAR KNOLL			
Admissions	681	454	467
Discharges	642	581	444
Average Daily Population	379	230	349
MAPLE GLEN			
Admissions	166	76	123
Discharges	161	167	97
Average Daily Population	178	146	110
OAK HILL YOUTH CENTER			
Admissions	Opened in 1968	79	100
Discharges		44	97
Average Daily Population		58	101

INSTITUTIONAL ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND AVERAGE DAILY POPULATIONS



PRESENT PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO IMPACT UPON THE PROBLEM OF YOUTHS IN INSTITUTIONS

1. Receiving Home for Children

   Purpose: To provide constructive activities in the setting of a training type school in the hope that the view of pure detention is avoided and that each child's stay at the institution will be a helpful experience which will convey society's interest in him.

2. Maple Glen

   Purpose: The purpose of the Maple Glen facility is to provide training and treatment of youth committed to the facility.

3. Cedar Knoll

   Purpose: The purpose of this program is to provide adjudicated youth with a facility that can give them the necessary educational, medical, psychological and other necessary supportive services.

4. Forest Haven

   Purpose: The purpose of Forest Haven is to provide institutional care for the mentally retarded.

5. Oak Hill Youth Center

   Purpose: The purpose of this facility is to change the attitudes and behavior patterns of those youth committed to the facility.

6. Junior Village

   Purpose: The purpose of Junior Village is to provide a temporary institution for dependent and neglected children.

7. Group Care

   Purpose: To provide services to youth in custody.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SOLUTIONS TO MEET THE PROBLEMS OF YOUTH IN INSTITUTIONS

1. The juvenile detention facility is badly overcrowded. The number of juveniles in detention was 352 as of December 1, 1970, which far outstrips the 90-bed capacity of the Receiving Home. The District needs a new, larger Receiving Home to hold a larger population of detained juveniles, estimated at approximately 200 in 1973, following the reduction of the current backlog of juvenile cases.

2. The juvenile correctional facilities at the Children's Center in Laurel, Maryland, are badly overcrowded, resulting in the disruption of their training and rehabilitation programs. Mapel Glen is now being used for persons in need of supervision and existing youth group homes are also being used for detention. It is essential that these programs of training and rehabilitation be restored completely by removing the detained population to other locations.

3. There is a need to de-emphasize the institutionalization of children and to place only a small portion in the institutions, while as many as possible are placed on probation, in probation houses, or in youth group homes in the community. There, with as little interruption

in life style as possible and under continuing supervision, these children may be returned to and integrated into the community.

4. There is a need to develop more refined diagnostic procedures for both Youth Center young adults and for Children's Center juveniles to determine what kinds of treatment and rehabilitation programs they are most likely to respond to, and then to develop differential channels of treatment programs based on the diagnoses. The program must be more fully suited to individual needs, so that a higher rate of success and a lower rate of recidivism can be achieved.

5. An improved method of returning absconders and run-aways from juvenile institutions is needed. It is virtually impossible to prevent run-aways, given that the juvenile institutions are not prisons and do not have high levels of security. Most of those who run away do so while on trial placement in the community or on home visits. Police and staff efforts need to be expanded for returning absconders and run-aways. The Inter-state Compact on Juveniles, which was authorized by the Court Reform Act, has been implemented by the Department of Human Resources and should provide improved effectiveness in returning juveniles.

6. Aftercare programs for juveniles need to be strengthened and expanded through heavy emphasis on community-based treatment centers and youth group homes. Training programs and job placement programs for youths need to be greatly improved.

7. Existing services need to be expanded rapidly to overcome barriers to employment of young ex-offenders imposed by Federal Government regulations and private employer concerns, while at the same time more relevant education and training programs need to be developed and expanded in the Youth Center and in the juvenile institutions, so that when the ex-offender leaves the institution, he has usable job skills and improved educational achievement of a kind that will assure him employment in the community.

YOUTH PROBLEMS RELATED TO HOUSING

The impact of the housing famine upon the youth population of the District of Columbia reflects the mammoth housing crisis facing the nation. Therefore, we must move all available resources to eliminate this critical state and satisfy the needs of our citizens by providing a safe, decent and sanitary home for every family. This must be done to provide an environment conducive to proper growth and development of our youth resource.

Upon reviewing data presented by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, we find that all poor people, including welfare recipients, the unemployed and even the low wage earners, are unable to buy new homes, renovate old homes, or even pay the meager rents in rent-subsidized housing. This situation lends itself to an ever declining inadequate housing state. We must reverse this trend and eliminate this emergency state.

A conducive home environment for the majority of youth in the City has been grossly lacking, in fact, the needs of our poorest families have been most severely neglected.

We have allowed the pattern of slum development to prevail by our inability to provide comprehensive maintenance programs and essential supportive services until the degree of waste and deterioration has led to massive demolition as the only available solution

The social conditions that underlie community deterioration, such as poor housing, poor health, racism, poor transportation and inadequate education are inseparable, and therefore must be eliminated simultaneously.

PRESENT PROGRAM

The current focus of city agencies to eliminate inadequate housing is geared to the involvement of public housing residents in on-site maintenance training programs, in planning for delivery of services involvement in development of homemaker training classes, consumer education and establishment of Youth Courtesy Patrols. The desired impact of these programs are two fold - that is:

1. To intensify maintenance and support services within public subsidized properties;
2. To restructure attitudes and direct the action of public housing residents and private citizens toward constructive social engineering rather than destructive actions to eliminate substandard conditions.

The following charts presented are taken from

Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin

No. 1699, 1971, entitled

"Black Americans - A Chartbook"

The condition of housing for blacks has improved since 1960. Nevertheless, the proportion living in housing that either is dilapidated or lacks basic plumbing facilities has decreased sharply since 1960 in all areas, especially in large cities. Yet about one-fourth of black households still live in such dwellings, compared with one-sixteenth of the whites.

TABLE 39. PERCENT OCCUPYING HOUSING NOT MEETING SPECIFIED CRITERIA[1], BY LOCATION, 1960 AND 1968

	Negro and other races		White	
Location	1960	1968	1960	1968
United States	44	24	13	6
Metropolitan areas:				
Central cities	25	9	8	3
Suburbs	43	16	7	3
Nonmetropolitan areas	77	55	23	11

[1] Housing is classified as "not meeting specified criteria" if it either is dilapidated or lacks one or more of the following basic plumbing facilities: hot running water in the structure, flush toilet for private use of members of the household, and bathtub or shower for private use of members of the household.

Housing is reported as "dilapidated" if defects are so critical or so widespread that the structure would require extensive repairs, rebuilding, or razing, or was of inadequate original construction. Information is collected also on housing condition rated as "deteriorating," that is, having one or more defects of an intermediate nature that require correction if the unit is to continue to provide safe and adequate shelter.

CHART 39.

THE PROPORTION OF BLACKS LIVING IN HOUSING EITHER DILAPIDATED OR LACKING BASIC PLUMBING IS STILL MUCH LARGER THAN AMONG WHITES

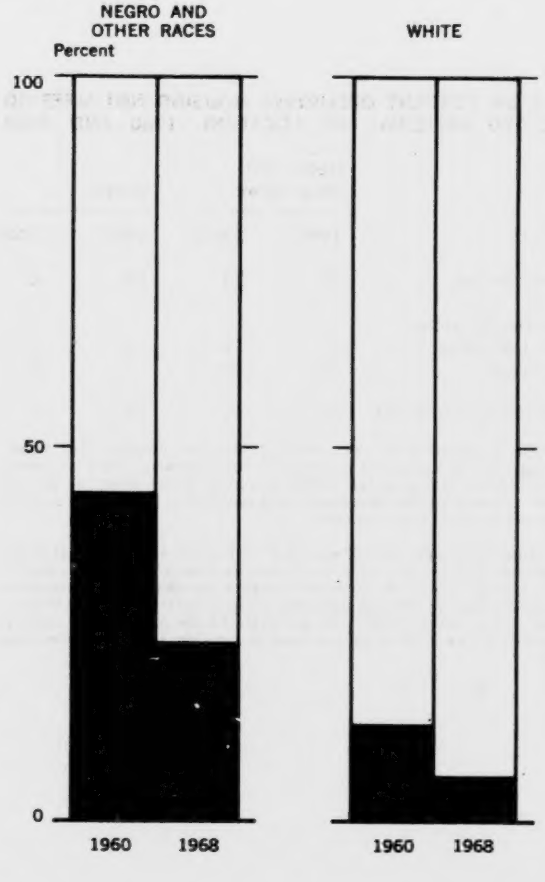
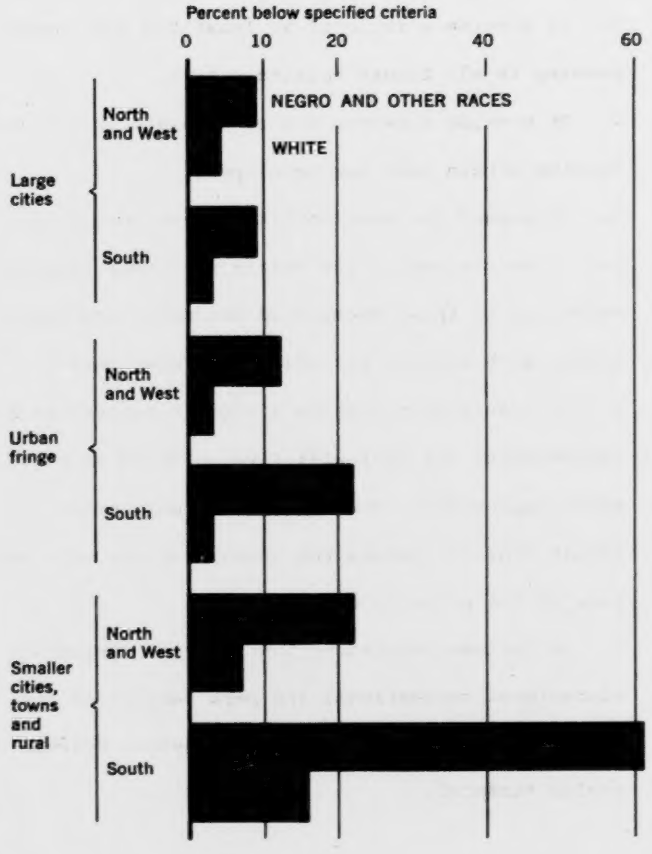


CHART 40.

IN ALL REGIONS, HOUSING OF BLACKS IS FAR WORSE IN SMALLER CITIES, TOWNS, AND RURAL AREAS THAN IN METROPOLITAN CENTERS



Source: See appendix A.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations presented here are designed to pave the way for greater landlord-tenant involvement in the development of safe and decent home environment. Our recommendations are as follows:

1. To provide a ratio of at least 50% low-income housing in all future housing starts.
2. To provide a better mix of moderate to low income housing within each new development.
3. To expand the availability of on-the-job training in maintenance trade skills and other related vocations to those unemployed residents and young adults with minimal education and experience.
4. To insure that tenants living in properties before improvements are made will live in these properties after improvements and that their rent levels will remain constant before the incentives are made available to the property owner.
5. To include provisions that provide adequate educational,recreational and park facilities for each new planned housing project whether private or public financed.

YOUTH PROBLEMS RELATED TO ECOLOGY

Increasingly, the public has become more aware of health hazards presented by pollution. Newspaper articles, special television programs and news casts constantly remind us that this is a problem that must be reckoned with.

Major problems related to ecology are air pollution, water pollution, and solid waste.

Air is polluted to a great extent by automobile exhausts, power plants, furnaces and incinerators and publicly and privately owned buildings.[1] This portion of the problem has been only recently recognized and action taken to correct it.

Water pollution is mainly caused by dumping untreated or partially treated sewage into waterways. Pollution occurs when the water's natural ability to cleanse itself is lessened or destroyed.[2] Phosphates and pesticides also contribute to the water pollution problem.

Solid waste is a problem that confronts most District of Columbia residents daily. Streets are often cluttered with food wrappers, garbage, etc. discarded by unthinking citizens. Often it appears that trash and garbage are not collected for days at a time. This presents a serious health problem for not only youth, but the entire population of the City.

The entire nation appears to be concerned with the problems of pollution. This is a good sign provided that the interest is not short-lived and positive action is taken.

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[1] "The New York Pollution Survival Kit," the Environmental Action Coalition, Page 3.

[2] "Clean Water--It's Up to You," Izaak Walton League, September, 1970, Page 8.

YOUTH PROBLEMS RELATED TO ECOLOGY
STATISTICAL DATA

Nation-wide statistics show percents of air pollution by source. At the top of the list of air pollutants is transportation which caused 90.5% of total air pollution in 1968. At the other end of the scale was miscellaneous air pollutants (agricultural burning, forest fires) which caused 9.5 percent of total pollution.[1]

It is estimated that by 1980, we will need between 570 and 600 billion gallons of water daily. Approximately 515 billion gallons are expected to be available. While not all water withdrawn is consumed, used water returned to the waterways is polluted and not acceptable for re-use without treatment.[2]

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1. "Facts & Issues" League of Women Voters of the U. S. September 1970

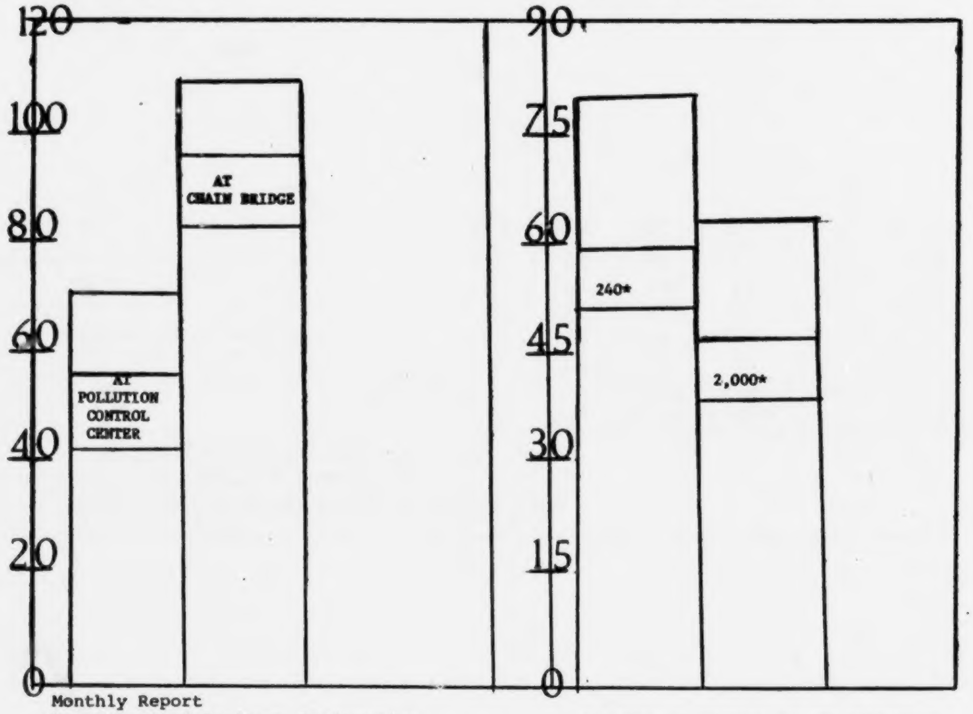
2. "Clean Water-It's Up to You" Izack Walton League, September 1970, page 8

TABLE 2: ESTIMATED NATIONWIDE EMISSIONS, 1968

(in millions of tons per year)

National Air Pollution Control Administration

Source	Carbon Monoxide	Partic-ulates	Sulfur Oxides	Hydro-carbon	Nitrogen Oxides	Total	Percent of Total
Transportation	63.8	1.2	0.8	16.6	8.1	90.5	42.3%
Fuel combustion in stationary sources (power generation, industry, space heating)	1.9	8.9	24.0	0.7	10.0	45.5	21.3%
Industrial processes	9.7	7.5	7.3	4.6	0.2	29.3	13.7%
Solid waste disposal	7.8	1.1	0.1	1.6	0.6	11.2	5.2%
Miscellaneous (agricultural burning, forest fires)	16.9	9.6	0.6	8.5	1.7	37.3	17.4%
Total Tons	100.1	28.3	32.8	32.0	20.6	213.8	100.0%



PERCENTAGE OF SATURATION OF DISSOLVED OXYGEN

PERCENTAGE OF FECAL COLIFORM FOUND TO EXIST IN THOSE AREAS OF WATER TESTED.

Monthly Report
Department of Sanitary Engineering
June 1, 1971

* number of colonies per 100 milimeters

YOUTH PROBLEMS RELATED TO ECOLOGY
RECOMMENDATIONS

To combat the problems of air pollution several steps can be taken. Automotive emissions can be reduced by altering the engine design or by adding exhaust-control systems. [1] Since this is the area in which pollution is most serious, it should be given top priority. It is the responsibility of industry and of each individual to do his part in combatting the problem.

In order to alleviate the serious problems created by water pollution, industrial plants and the city must stop pouring untreated or partially treated wastes into the waterways. Citizens must discontinue the usage of phosphate detergents, agricultural fertilizers, etc. [2] Less dangerous, non-poisonous substitutes are available for general use as substitutes for these chemicals.

Community residents must be educated. They must realize that each time they discard even a small particle of debris they are contributing to an extensive pollution problem. Only when citizens are aware of their contribution to the problem

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1. "Facts & Issues", League of Women Voters of the U. S. September 1970

2. "What's Wrong With This Picture?" Izaak Walton League and Charles E. Culpeper Foundation

of pollution can the problem begin to be solved.

The schools, too, must take part in the fight against pollutions. Young, impressionable children must learn that pollution is a serious problem that directly affects them. Perhaps this will create a healthier atmosphere for generations to come.

PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO IMPACT ON THE PROBLEM OF ECOLOGY

TITLE: Young Adults for Resources and the Environment

Izaak Walton League of America

PURPOSE: To organize citizens and programs to attack the problems of the environment.

TITLE: Community Service Programs

Department of Community Environmental Services

PURPOSE: To attack all environmental problems affecting residents of the District of Columbia.

TITLE: Licenses and Inspections

Department of Licenses and Inspections

PURPOSE: To investigate license violations, and inspect premises for proper ventilation, proper lighting, etc.

TITLE: Environmental Agency of the District of Columbia

PURPOSE: Its major purpose is to improve the environment

YOUTH PROBLEMS RELATED TO MENTAL HEALTH

Society has always had to deal with the problem child, that is, the one whose aberrant or anti-social behavior presents a problem to the community. The community has been at a loss on how to deal with this ever-increasing problem mainly because: (1) there has been no effective means of identifying children with developmental disabilities, and (2) the lack of an adequate number of facilities established to service the mentally impaired child.

Because of genetic disorders, inadequate pre-natal care, improper delivery at birth and infant malnutrition, many infants are born with mental disorders. However, there are many children in D. C. today whose problems stem from cultural deprivation. The homes cannot provide for their basic emotional (and often physical) needs.

By applying to the District of Columbia, national percentages from the Joint Commission Report on Children's Mental Health (Fall 1969), it is estimated that 1,770 D. C. children are probably psychotic, 5,900 - 8,850 children are severely disturbed and 23,600 - 29,500 need help with some emotional problem.[1] Of these nearly 30,000 children, the report reveals that only about 2,300 were under treatment in public and private facilities as of April 1971. (This figure excludes the military facilities, and the two facilities for children with learning and developmental difficulties, at Howard University and Georgetown University.)

The estimated number of children in need of professional assistance as opposed to the number actually receiving it indicates that a systematic screening of children from an early age is needed to detect those children with problems. With a firm knowledge of the population in hand, realistic planning for both private and educational programs could take place.

As previously stated, the total number of children and adolescents receiving care in all facilities listed is approximately 2,300.[2] There has been a marked increase in the number of facilities extending care to children with mental disorders; statistics reveal again that the number of children with mental problems far outnumber the facilities available in the District of Columbia for diagnosing and treating juveniles. With such a staggering number of children in need of corrective influence, it is imperative that adequate mental health facilities be promoted and implemented to alleviate the problems of mental disorders in the community.

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[1] "Review of D. C. Facilities for Disturbed Children," Sub-Committee on Mentally Ill Children, Children and Adolescents Committee, D. C. Mental Health Association, May 3, 1971.

[2] Ibid

COMMENTS ON STATISTICS
LOCAL FACILITIES AND SERVICES FOR CHILDREN PRE-EXISTING 1965

The total number of children and adolescents receiving care in all facilities is approximately 2,300. (This excludes the military facilities, and the two facilities for children with learning and developmental difficulties, at Howard University and Georgetown University.)

A. Outpatient Care. There has been a marked increase in out-patient care since 1965, largely due to the opening of the D. C. Mental Health Centers.

B. Therapeutic Day Nursery facilities have increased from none in 1964 to five in 1971 (two public), with a combined case load of about 56.

C. Residential Treatment Facilities. For purposes of this report, only those facilities which offer therapeutic care apart from wards for hospitalized adult patients are listed. There are no public residential treatment facilities for children. The private ones, with capacity for 260 children, are for the most part outside the District, are very expensive and have currently only about 40 D. C. children on D. C. tuition grants. (Total number of D. C. children not obtained.) The Psychiatric Institute has just opened 52 beds, and is negotiating with the District for tuition grants.

D. Special Foster Homes. The 22 foster homes for disturbed children, with 32 children, are under private auspices, with the District contracting.

E. Private Schools. The special private schools for children with learning, developmental or physical handicaps, seem to be the facilities most used by the District school system for tuition grants. There are currently 109 grants in eight schools with enrollment of 330 children. It appears that these schools rely heavily on the District for financial support, but some of them report that the maximum grant allowed by the District ($3,000 per child) does not cover costs.

TABLE A LOCAL FACILITIES AND SERVICES FOR CHILDREN PRE-EXISTING 1965

PUBLIC	Out-Patient	Hospitals	Residential Treatment	Day Care	Therapeutic Nurseries	Special Foster Homes
Facilities	3	3	0	0	0	0
No. under care 1964	564	Figures not available	0	0	0	0
PRIVATE						
Facilities	10	2	6	0	0	5
No. under care 1964	469	Figures not available	Figures not available	0	0	9 (of these, 7 by contract with Welfare Depts.)

TABLE B LOCAL FACILITIES AND SERVICES FOR CHILDREN MARCH 1971

PUBLIC	Out-Patient	Hospitals	Residential Treatment*	Day Care	Therapeutic Nurseries	Special Foster Homes
Facilities	4	3	0	2	2	0
No. under care.	1000 (approx) Reports from 3 centers. No figures from Area D	80 (approx)	0	44	17	0
PRIVATE						
Facilities	10	2	6	4	3	22
No. under care	637 (figures from 8 only)	75	260 Beds (40 DC tuition grants)	82 (40 DC tuition grants)	39	32 (of these, 26 by contract with SSA)

TABLE C

PRIVATE	Special Schools (Day and Residential, local only)*	8
	Enrollment figures from 7 Schools	330
PUBLIC	Facilities for Children of Military Personnel	
	Residential or in-patient hospital	0
	Out-patient	Possible 250 (figur
incomplete)	(Payment for residential care in private facilities is made through CHAMPUS)	

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* The Board of Education, Department of Special Education, reports 4/1/71 a total of 521 children placed throughout the country on tuition grants in residential treatment centers and special schools. Of these, 79 are emotionally disturbed and 30 have neurological disorders. There is a waiting list for tuition grants of 398 children, of which 87 are emotionally disturbed.

Present Program Designed to Impact Upon The Problem of Mental Health

Community Mental Health D. C. Recreation Department - Special Programs.

Purpose - To provide recreation services to clients involved in the Community Mental Health Center of Area "C".

Institutional Service Branch

Mental Health, Alcohol, and Drug Section (DHR-VRA)

Purpose - The purpose is to offer rehabilitation services to clients with emotional problems, and alcoholic and drug problems that are being treated in community clinics and centers.

Institutional Services Branch - Mental Retardation Service (DHR-VRA)

Purpose - To offer comprehensive rehabilitation services to residents of District Training School in Laurel, so that they can live independent lives in the community.

St. Elizabeth's Program (DHR-VRA)

Purpose - To offer comprehensive rehabilitation services to persons who receive medical care at St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

Vocational Rehabilitation Program (Anchor Club)

Purpose - This is a non-profit organization providing vocational rehabilitation services for emotionally handicapped adults, ages 18-55, through a transitional workshop program.

Services for Mentally Disturbed Children (Episcopal Center for Children)

Purpose - The purpose of this center is to offer a total therapeutic living experience for emotionally disturbed children.

Rehabilitation Program (Help for Retarded Children Inc.)

Purpose - The purpose of the organization is to promote the general welfare of the mentally retarded.

Program for Children with Learning Disabilities (Howard University Child Development Center)

Purpose - The purpose of this programs is to provide services for children with congenital or acquired developmental problems in early childhood.

Rehabilitation Program (National Children's Center Inc.)

Purpose - This is a non profit organization providing residential care and rehabilitation for handicapped children and young adults.

Child and Youth Study Division (D. C. Public Schools)

Purpose - The purpose of this program is to detect and correct problems which interfere with the learning process.

Area "A" Community Mental Health (DHR-MHA)

Purpose - The purpose of the Community Mental Health facilities is to provide complete mental Health care.

Area "B" Community Mental Health Center (DHR-MHA)

Purpose - The purpose is to provide comprehensive mental health services to Washington, D. C. residents who live within the Area "B" boundaries.

Development Services Center, Area "C" Mental Retardation (DHR-HSA)

Purpose - The purpose of the program is the re-socialization of children under treatment.

Area "D" Community Mental Health Center (Youth Services) DHR-MHA

Purpose - To provide comprehensive mental health services to emotionally disturbed children and adults within the Area "D" boundaries.

Office of Forensic Psychiatry (DHR-MHA)

Purpose - The purpose is to provide necessary psychiatric services for authorized D. C. agencies.

Suicide Prevention and Emergency Mental Health Consultation Service (DHR-MHA)

Purpose - The purpose of the consultation service is to provide immediate referral assistance to emotionally stressed people.

Project Act (DHR-SSA)

Purpose - The purpose of this project is to provide pre-delinquent youth with means to explore and accept desirable behavior patterns.

PACT (DHR-SSA)

Purpose - The purpose of the PACT program is to treat the psychiatric problems of troubed youth.

Child Center (Catholic University)

Purpose - The purpose of this program is to provide guidance and counseling for children and their parents.

Children's Psychiatric Services (Georgetown University Hospital)

Purpose - To provide training for professional personnel, predominately psychiatric, for child guidance services.

Diagnostic and Evaluation Clinic and Diagnostic Nursery Center (Georgetown University Medical Center)

Purpose - The purpose of the clinics are to evaluate the child's growth and development and to identify the young child's strength and weaknesses and current developmental level.

Program for Emotionally Distrubed Children (Hillcrest Children's Center)

Purpose - The purpose of this program is to provide comprehensive mental health care for emotionally disturbed children.

Social Service Programs (Jewish Social Service Agency)

Purpose - To provide psychiatric services, foster home care and a drug abuse counseling program for children up to the age of 16.

Day School Program (Kennedy Institute)

Purpose - The purpose of this institution is to provide a day school for retarded children.

Adolescent and Children's Programs (The Psychiatric Institute)

Purpose - The purpose is to provide diagnostic and evaluative services, acute crisis intervention and intermediate term in-patient therapy for adolescents.

Education Program (Saint Gertrudes' School)

Purpose - The purpose is to provide semi-formal academic education for retarded and emotionally disturbed girls.

Special Education (St. John's Child Development Center)

Purpose - To provide a co-educational day school program for the mental, physical emotional and social development of children who have intellectual deficiencies and learning disabilities

Child Psychiatry Service (Walter Reed General Hospital)

Purpose - The program purpose is to provide psychiatric services.

Halfway House for Persons With Psychological Problems (Woodley House)

Purpose - The program provides a special residence Club for people with psychological problems which will allow them to participate in the community while they continue to receive treatment.

Special Educations (D. C. Public Schools)

Purpose - The provision of special education for exceptional pupils is the purpose of this program.

RECOMMENDATIONS

An Adolescent Diagnostic Center and Crisis Intervention Unit that would serve the entire District of Columbia is needed. Each child committed to this facility would have screening to diagnose and evaluate his problem. During the child's stay in the center, occupational therapy, recreational therapy and psychotropic drugs would be utilized for diversionary and control purposes. Any long-range treatment recommended by the Center would be referred to and carried out by the appropriate Community Mental Health Center servicing the area in which he lives.

A unified system of reporting should be developed among both public and private agencies, so that on the quantitative side easy and fast identification will be possible (a) of children who need special services and (b) of the services being provided. Ideally, information on children in need of special services should be centralized in the agency with a staff capable of counseling parents, providing information and referral services and advice on short and long-term planning for the child.

In addition to a Diagnostic Center, a Mental Health Program integrated into the school curriculum should be implemented. Next, child guidance teams, which would combine the services of psychiatrists, pediatricians, psychologists and social workers should be assigned to schools to begin work with all children early in their lives. Equipped with the aporopriate information, the guidance team would be able at an early stage to ferret out the mentally ill child from the healthy ones; thus, the child would be in treatment at an early age which would enhance his chances of recovery.

In this manner, the community at large can concern itself not only with mental illness, but with the promotion and implementation of sound mental health as well.

YOUTH PROBLEMS RELATED TO DISCRIMINATION

Delinquency appears to be related in part to the adjustment, on social, cultural and economic levels, made by minority racial and ethnic groups. Societal expectations determine what the individual and group objectives or goals will be, and also define the acceptable ways of reaching goals. Under this condition, juveniles can become concerned with only one question, that is, the most effective way of netting the cultural stipulated goals. However, the procedure with the greatest amount of efficiency for achieving those goals may be contrary to socially desirable forms of conduct. To be poor, young, and in the minority, and want what the open society claims and shows is available, is an unbearable burden. To see illegitimate modes-even violent ones-to obtain those things; and to see others using those means successfully and with impunity, may pull minority youth toward crime and delinquency. In order to examine these problems more closely we should consider the following data from a report prepared by the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"By 1970, three of every five Blacks in the United States lived in the central city of a major metropolitan area." Non white population of Washington, D. C. is 71% (538,000). "The ratio of Black and other races to white median family income was 64% in 1970". The median income in 1969 of Black families headed by women was $3,340, compared with $5,500 for white families headed by women. About 1/3 of the Black population and 10% of the white population were in the low income group in 1970. In 1970, the unemployment rate for Vietname veterans of Black and other races under 25 years old was 15%, and for 25 to 29 year olds 7.5 percent. However, the 1970 rate of 29.1% for teenagers of Black and other races rose towards the 1963 peak. In 1970, two of every five housing units occupied by Blacks were owned by the occupant, compared with about two of every three occupied by whites.

In 1970, four out of every ten Negroes in the United States were living in the 30 cities with the largest Negro population. This percent of the total Negro population of the United States residing in the 30 selected cities has shown a steady increase since 1950.

Among these 30 cities, New York and Chicago have maintained their first and second rank, respectively, over the last three decades. Detroit, in 1970, has displaced Philadelphia as the third ranking place and Washington, D.C. has remained fifth.

Table 11. Negro Population, 1970, 1960, and 1950, for 30 Cities With the Largest Negro Population

(Rank according to 1970 Negro population. Numbers in thousands)

Rank		City and State	1970		1960		1950	
Total population	Negro population		Number	Percent Negro	Number	Percent Negro	Number	Percent Negro
		United States, total.....	22,578	11	18,872	11	15,042	10
		30 selected cities, total	9,217	29	6,837	22	4,501	15
		Percent of U.S.........	41	(X)	36	(X)	30	(X)
1	1	New York, N.Y............	1,667	21	1,088	14	749	10
2	2	Chicago, Ill.............	1,103	33	813	23	493	14
5	3	Detroit, Mich............	660	44	482	29	299	16
4	4	Philadelphia, Pa.........	654	34	529	26	376	18
9	5	Washington, D.C..........	538	71	412	54	280	35
3	6	Los Angeles, Calif.......	504	18	335	14	171	9
7	7	Baltimore, Md............	420	46	326	35	224	24
6	8	Houston, Tex.............	317	26	215	23	125	21
10	9	Cleveland, Ohio..........	288	38	251	29	148	16
19	10	New Orleans, La..........	267	45	234	37	181	32
27	11	Atlanta, Ga..............	255	51	186	38	121	37
18	12	St. Louis, Mo............	254	41	214	29	153	18
17	13	Memphis, Tenn............	243	39	184	37	147	37
8	14	Dallas, Tex..............	210	25	129	19	58	13
36	15	Newark, N.J..............	207	54	138	34	75	17
11	16	Indianapolis, Ind........	134	18	98	21	64	15
48	17	Birmingham, Ala..........	126	42	135	40	130	40
29	18	Cincinnati, Ohio.........	125	28	109	22	78	16
38	19	Oakland, Calif...........	125	35	84	23	48	12
23	20	Jacksonville, Fla........	118	22	[1]106	[1]23	[1]82	[1]27
26	21	Kansas City, Mo..........	112	22	83	18	56	12
12	22	Milwaukee, Wis...........	105	15	62	8	22	3
24	23	Pittsburgh, Pa...........	105	20	101	17	82	12
57	24	Richmond, Va.............	105	42	92	42	73	32
16	25	Boston, Mass.............	105	16	63	9	40	5
21	26	Columbus, Ohio...........	100	19	77	16	45	12
13	27	San Francisco, Calif.....	96	13	74	10	43	6
28	28	Buffalo, N.Y.............	94	20	71	13	37	6
75	29	Gary, Ind................	93	53	69	39	39	29
30	30	Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.	88	20	[1]76	[1]19	[1]64	[1]20

X Not applicable.

[1] 1960 and 1950 populations revised in accordance with 1970 boundaries.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Black and other races constituted one-third or more of the total employed population in eight of the 20 largest cities in the United States in 1970. Data for the over 240 metropolitan areas in the United States indicate that Negro and other races constituted 20 percent of the employed population of all cities in the United States, but only about 5 percent of those in the suburbs. About 13 percent of the employed population in the suburbs surrounding Newark was Negro and other races. Comparable proportions were lower for other metropolitan areas shown below.

Table 57. Percent of Negro and Other Races in the Total Employed Population, by Metropolitan Area: 1970

(Metropolitan areas listed according to rank of proportion Negro in central city 1970. Annual averages)

Metropolitan area	Central city	Outside central city
Total, all metropolitan areas[1]	20.5	5.2
Washington, D. C	70.6	6.1
Baltimore, Md	51.4	7.4
Newark, N. J	46.7	13.0
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill	41.2	6.2
Cleveland, Ohio	37.4	5.1
Detroit, Mich	35.6	5.1
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif	34.8	6.6
Philadelphia, Pa	33.3	6.4
Chicago, Ill	25.4	2.6
Houston, Tex	24.6	0.5
Pittsburgh, Pa	22.4	4.7
Paterson, N. J	19.7	3.8
Cincinnati, Ohio	19.3	0.8
New York, N. Y	19.3	4.5
Dallas, Tex	17.4	4.2
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif	16.3	5.3
Boston, Mass	13.8	1.2
Milwaukee, Wis	12.6	0
Buffalo, N. Y	8.4	2.3
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn	3.4	0.2

[1] Metropolitan areas as defined in 1960

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In 1970, homeownership rates among Negro households in the Nation's 30 cities with the largest black population ranged from 15.7 percent in Newark, N.J., to 55.0 percent in Kansas City, Mo. The proportion of Negro households living in housing which lacked basic plumbing facilities ranged in these cities from 14.6 percent in Jacksonville, Fla. to 1.5 percent in Baltimore, Md.

Table 76. Tenure and Plumbing Facilities for Negro Occupied Units, for 30 Cities With the Largest Negro Population: 1970

Selected cities	Total occupied units	Percent of occupied units					
		Tenure			Plumbing facilities		
		Total	Owner	Renter	Total	With all plumbing	Lacking some or all plumbing facilities
New York City, N.Y.......	523,789	100	16	84	100	96	5
Chicago, Ill.............	314,640	100	24	76	100	95	5
Detroit, Mich............	192,902	100	51	49	100	98	2
Philadelphia, Pa.........	194,955	100	47	53	100	97	3
Washington, D.C..........	164,040	100	27	73	100	98	2
Los Angeles, Calif.......	170,684	100	32	68	100	98	2
Baltimore, Md............	114,095	100	30	70	100	98	2
Houston, Texas...........	89,991	100	45	55	100	96	4
Cleveland, Ohio..........	86,474	100	38	62	100	97	3
New Orleans, La..........	74,336	100	27	73	100	94	6
Atlanta, Ga..............	71,166	100	37	63	100	97	3
St. Louis, Mo............	73,230	100	31	69	100	92	8
Memphis, Tenn............	63,207	100	42	58	100	94	6
Dallas, Texas............	57,892	100	44	56	100	98	3
Newark, N.J..............	60,446	100	16	84	100	95	5
Indianapolis, Ind........	38,177	100	49	51	100	95	5
Birmingham, Ala..........	36,247	100	42	58	100	94	6
Cincinnati, Ohio.........	40,287	100	27	73	100	95	5
Oakland, Calif...........	39,645	100	40	60	100	97	3
Jacksonville, Fla........	32,689	100	55	45	100	85	15
Kansas City, Mo..........	33,678	100	55	45	100	96	4
Milwaukee, Wis...........	27,540	100	33	67	100	97	3
Pittsburgh, Pa...........	33,712	100	33	67	100	92	8
Richmond, Va.............	29,891	100	41	59	100	94	6
Boston, Mass.............	31,854	100	18	83	100	96	5
Columbus, Ohio...........	29,449	100	43	57	100	98	2
San Francisco, Calif.....	32,500	100	25	75	100	94	6
Buffalo, N.Y.............	27,963	100	29	71	100	98	2
Gary, Ind................	24,861	100	50	50	100	94	6
Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.	24,222	100	40	60	100	91	9

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

The percentage of Negro families with a man as the head is lower in 22 of the 30 selected cities than the proportion of 72 percent for all Negro families in the United States. Newark, N.J. and Boston, Mass. have the lowest proportion of men as heads of families while Gary, Ind. and Houston, Tex. have the highest proportion.

Table 91. Number of Negro Families, by Sex of Head, in 30 Selected Cities: 1970

(Thirty cities with the largest Negro population in 1970)

Area	Total number of families	Percent of all families		
		Total	Male head	Female head
United States	4,815,197	100.0	72.1	27.9
Selected Cities				
New York City, N.Y.	386,759	100.0	67.1	32.9
Chicago, Ill	241,779	100.0	70.3	29.7
Detroit, Mich	149,561	100.0	74.0	26.0
Philadelphia, Pa	145,861	100.0	67.4	32.6
Washington, D.C	119,678	100.0	71.3	28.7
Los Angeles, Calif	116,414	100.0	67.8	32.2
Baltimore, Md	89,327	100.0	67.8	32.2
Houston, Tex	71,325	100.0	76.9	23.1
Cleveland, Ohio	66,359	100.0	70.2	29.8
New Orleans, La	58,701	100.0	67.9	32.1
Atlanta, Ga	57,009	100.0	69.5	30.5
St. Louis, Mo	54,678	100.0	67.7	32.3
Memphis, Tenn	50,809	100.0	71.0	29.0
Dallas, Tex	46,682	100.0	73.7	26.3
Newark, N.J	46,384	100.0	63.3	36.7
Indianapolis, Ind	29,771	100.0	74.1	25.9
Birmingham, Ala	28,176	100.0	72.3	27.7
Cincinnati, Ohio	28,046	100.0	68.8	31.2
Oakland, Calif	28,773	100.0	71.5	28.5
Jacksonville, Fla	25,605	100.0	68.7	31.3
Kansas City, Mo	24,427	100.0	73.5	26.5
Milwaukee, Wis	22,209	100.0	68.1	31.9
Pittsburgh, Pa	23,953	100.0	66.3	33.7
Richmond, Va	23,628	100.0	68.5	31.5
Boston, Mass	23,197	100.0	60.0	40.0
Columbus, Ohio	22,248	100.0	71.1	28.9
San Francisco, Calif	21,826	100.0	69.0	31.0
Buffalo, N.Y	20,739	100.0	66.1	33.9
Gary, Ind	20,394	100.0	77.0	23.0
Nashville-Davidson, Tenn	18,569	100.0	72.3	27.7

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

The following programs are designed to resolve minority problems:

1. Office of Human Rights
2. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
3. Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies
4. Civil Rights Under the Law
5. American Civil Liberties Union
6. National Urban League
7. Commission on Civil Rights
8. Congress of Racial Equality
9. National Committee against Discrimination in Housing
10. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

RECOMMENDATIONS

Any effort to combat minority problems will require continous and prolonged persistence by both the majority and the minority. Such support is essential to obtain the money and institutional changes required to alter current conditions. Yet that support will not be forthcoming unless most Americans revise their present views concerning minority problems.

1. The level of education and income must be increased among minority groups.
2. The depressed state of the living environment must be improved.
3. Government should expand the full scope and availability of its services to accomodate minority groups.
4. Special emphasis needs to be placed on solving the psychological burdens of minority youth.

In conclusion let us reflect on two recommendations made at the 1971 White House Conference on Youth:

"10.1 We agree with the findings of the 1970 White House Conference on children that the effects of racism represent the greatest threat to the nation, and we assent that the arts constitute the most immediate and powerful force working towards the elimination of racism."

"9.2a The present institutional structure of racism in America is unable an unwilling to change by itself. Only non-white oppressed people can develop viable opposition and create alternatives to these institutions. The survival of this socio-economic and political system depends upon the federal government and other white institutions making available on an unconditional basis, financial and technical resource to Blacks specifically, and other oppressed people generally, in programs of self determination. This investment should reflect at a minimum the annual military expenditure"

Bibliographies

Special Studies - The Social and Economic Status of Negroes in the United States, U. S. Department of Commerce/Bureau of the Census

1971 White House Conference on Youth - Recommendations and Resolutions

YOUTH PROBLEMS RELATED TO YOUTH INVOLVEMENT WITH POLICE

There is a very serious concern by youth with the role of police in our society. The insensitivity to the problem of youth has necessitated constitutional changes in the procedures in recent years.[1]

A large proportion of crimes in the District are committed by the young and there has been a steady increase since 1967. There is increasing difficulty in dealing with young offenders whose criminal careers begin early, and who become confirmed and hardened offenders at an earlier age. Within the District of Columbia prevention and treatment programs have been either inadequate or non-existent, leading to a situation in which many opportunities for prevention, control and reduction of juvenile crime have been missed. Researching and planning of youth programs has not been fully adequate.

The problem of juvenile and young adult involvement in serious crimes in D. C. is severe. Recent statistics show that juveniles (those persons under 18) account for over one-third of all Uniform Crime Report serious crimes. Juvenile involvement in rape, robbery, burglary, and auto theft is particularly high. Also, hostile and aggressive youth in D. C. secondary schools and other public schools create problems in the community and in the schools which often lead to crimes and disorders.

The Metropolitan Police Department's primary concern is with crime prevention in terms of detection and apprehension and generally allocates few resources to other preventive tools, e.g., community relations and public education. This is understandable because police personnel, equipment, and other resources are allocated on the basis of workload and by function.[2]

Therefore, there appears to be a great need for programs to bridge the gap between youth of our city and the Metropolitan Police Department.

Police Department Form 379 is utilized by all Police Department personnel when they have contact with a juvenile involved in a minor offense. The 379's are then forwarded to the Youth Division where they are evaluated by an official. If the case indicates that follow-up investigation is required, a hearing is set by a Youth Division investigator to whom each such case is assigned. If a Youth Division officer is available at the time of apprehension, however, he responds to the precinct, conducts the hearing and prepares the 379.

The function of the Youth Division officer in both instances is to counsel and warn the juvenile, advise the parents of the situation and provide knowledge of possible referral agencies.

All 379's are placed in file at the Youth Division to establish that a contact has been made. The 379 does not constitute a criminal record and it is destroyed when the offender reaches his eighteenth (18th) birthday.

The Youth Division can no longer make referrals to any one person or agency from the 379's as previously done.

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[1] 1971 White House Conference on Youth

[2] Comprehensive Plan, Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

YOUTH INVOLVEMENT WITH POLICE
STATISTICAL DATA

The Uniform Crime Report compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation indicates that in 1969 over half (51.4%) of all arrests were accounted for by persons under the age of 25; 38.9% under the age of 21; 25.6% under the age of 18; and 9.7% under the age of 15. In some categories of criminal behavior, youth virtually hold a monopoly. For instance, 87.7% of the arrests for motor vehicle thefts and 83.5% of the arrests for burglary involved persons under the age of 24. With regard to property offenses such as larceny, burglary, and car theft, 54% of the arrests involved persons under the age of 18, while 70.1% involved persons under 21.

Statistically, youth are responsible for a substantial and disproportionate part of the national crime problem. The actual number of youth who become involved in delinquent acts is an unknown factor. The most logical barometer available is the actual number of juveniles arrested for committing criminal offenses.

Within the District of Columbia the number of individuals referred to juvenile court by the Youth Division (Metropolitan Police Department) and the number of criminal offenses have steadily increased since 1965, with an exception of 1966 where there was a slight drop.

Following is a table from the Youth Division showing the year, the number of individuals involved in offenses, and the number of offenses.

YEAR	INDIVIDUALS	OFFENSES
1965	3,467	5,913
1966	3,244	5,209
1967	3,861	6,565
1968	4,512	7,133
1969	5,823	6,275
1970	7,159	8,274

YOUTH BETWEEN 7-17 YEARS OF AGE INVOLVED IN PART I AND PART II OFFENSES

PART I OFFENSES

1969			1970		
MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
3,962	234	4,196	4,745	369	5,114

AN INCREASE OF 921

PART II OFFENSES

MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1,484	143	1,627	1,785	257	2,042

AN INCREASE OF 415

TOTAL OFFENSES

PART I & II 1969	PART I & II 1970
5,823	7,159

PART I OFFENSES

OFFENSES	FY 1968	FY 1969	FY 1970
Homicide	24	29	37
Rape	95	68	33
Robbery	951	1,005	1,337
Attempt Robbery	140	173	250
Agg. Assualt	222	230	365
Housebreaking *	682	0	0
Buglary I	26	94	111
Buglary II	796	1,125	1,452
Attempt Housebreaking*	105	0	0
Attempt Buglary I	6	22	20
Attempt Buglary II	21	112	101
Grand Larceny	56	86	101
Petit Larceny	940	770	926
Automobile Theft	782	782	893
Other:			67
Forgery Attempt A.U.V. Attempt Petit Larceny			
TOTALS	4,846	4,496	5,693

PART II OFFENSES

OFFENSES	FY 1968	FY 1969	FY 1970
Anti-Loitering	23	5	2
Arson	36	30	36
Sexual Assault	22	27	59
Simple Assault	308	258	348
Assault on Police	56	82	86
Attempt Larceny	19	33	20
Brining S/P in D. C.	67	66	84
Carrying Weapons	135	141	240
Crimes Against Property	223	320	331
Disorderly Conduct	473	255	249
False Fire Alarm	34	13	17
Glue Sniffing	3	7	1
Indecent Exposure	10	10	10
Intoxication	97	13	4
Narcotics & Drugs	51	121	280
Sodomy	51	42	54
Taking Pro. W/O	39	17	7
Throwing Missiles	36	19	9
Unlawful Entry	191	169	254
All Others	413	151	490
TOTALS	2,287	1,779	2,581

AGE OF ALL JUVENILES REFERRED TO JUVENILE COURT FOR CRIMINAL OFFENSES

5823 JUVENILES REFERRED IN 1969		7159 JUVENILES REFERRED IN 1970		
Age	Number of Juveniles	Age	Number of Juveniles	Percent of Increase/Decrease
7	9	7	7	- 22.2
8	15	8	30	+ 100.0
9	71	9	113	+ 59.1
10	98	10	121	+ 24.6
11	240	11	261	+ 8.7
12	340	12	449	+ 32.0
13	533	13	746	+ 39.9
14	946	14	1054	+ 11.2
15	1064	15	1407	+ 32.2
16	1244	16	1536	+ 23.4
17	1263	17	1375	+ 8.8

The above statistics follow the trend of lower age groups becoming involved in Criminal Offenses. The 17 year age group was high in 1969, the 16 year age group in 1970 with the 15 year age group next highest and showing an equal rate of increase to both the 16 and 17 year age group. The 8 through 13 age group shows the biggest increase.

	Overall Reported	Persons Arrested Cleared by	Percent of Clearance	Juvenile Arrested	Percent of Juvenile Arrests	National Trends
HOMICIDE	233	193	82.4	17	8.7	13 %
RAPE	262	113	43.1	23	20.3	28 %
ATT. RAPE	73	35	47.9	2	5.7	—
ROBBERY	9338	1799	19.2	623	34.0	43 %
ATT. ROBBERY	898	169	18.8	112	66622	—
AGG. ASSUALT	3341	1768	52.9	155	8.7	18%
BURGLARY	18,256	2306	12.0	1085	47.0	60 %
ATT. BURGLARY	969	255	26.3	83	32.1	—
LARCENY	9711	696	7.5	133	19.1	42 %
UNDER $50	16,900	3173	18.0	666	20.9	—
AUTO THEFT	11,226	1630	14.5	611	37.4	67 %

PRESENT PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO IMPACT UPON THE PROBLEM OF YOUTHS' INVOLVED WITH THE POLICE

1. POLICE BOYS' CLUB

Purpose: To provide growing boys, under the guidance of trained and experienced leaders, wholesome full-time activities.

2. POLICE GIRLS' CLUB

To encourage good citizenship among young people through programs that will develop skills and attitudes which will serve them constructively throughout their lives.

3. JUNIOR CITIZENS' CORPS, INC.

Purpose: To assist juveniles in understanding their duties and responsibilities to the community by establishing grass-roots community organizations.

4. EMPLOYMENT & EDUCATION PROGRAM (DHR-SSA)

Purpose: To coordinate the employment and education of residents being prepared for release from the three delinquency institutions, and those involved in the pre-delinquent program.

5. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION CORPS

The purpose of the Corps is to involve potential delinquents in meaningful and constructive programs.

6. OFFICER FRIENDLY (METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT)

The purpose of this program is to acquaint primary school children with the police department.

7. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY TRAINING PROGRAM (Frederick Douglass United Community Center)

The purpose of this program is to provide a broad spectrum of resources to assist in resolving problems of young people.

8. YOUTH GUIDANCE COUNCIL (DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS)

Purpose: To serve as a self-help program for residents in the Correctional Complex and the general youth population of the District.

9. YOUTH SERVICES (PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE)

Purpose: To develop resources and treatment programs for the youthful offender.

10. PROJECT CROSSROADS (SUPERIOR COURT)

Purpose: To strengthen the rehabilitative mechanism of the court process by providing a program of personalized and intensive services for young offenders and thereby reducing recidivism rates.

11. VOLUNTEER SPONSORED PROGRAMS (BUREAU OF REHABILITATION)

Purpose: To assist confined youths in making the transition from confinement to the "free world," by giving them positive relationships with adults.

12. UPLIFT HOUSE COMMUNITY CENTER, INC.

Purpose: To involve youth in goal-directed and constructive activities which will steer them away from the path of crime.

13. FRIENDS OF JUVENILE COURT, INC.

Purpose: The purpose of the organization is to provide volunteer services to the families and children known to the Superior Court.

14. PROJECT ACT (DHR-SSA)

Purpose: The purpose of ACT (ACTION FOR CHILDREN IN TROUBLE) is to provide pre-delinquent youth with means to explore and accept desirable behavior patterns.

15. MAN-TO-MAN (METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT)

Purpose: To give young boys, who have no fathers in the home a chance to talk with an officer as a personal friend.

16. PILOT POLICE PROJECT (METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

The purpose is to improve police services and community relations in the Third Police District.

17. ADULT COURTESY PATROL (D. C. TEACHERS COLLEGE)

Purpose: The basic purpose is to prevent the type of civil disturbance that took place in the 14th Street/Columbia Road Area in September 1970.

18. ROVING LEADERS (D. C. RECREATION DEPARTMENT)

Purpose: To provide face-to-face leadership, working toward effecting changes in the youth's attitudes, actions, and outlooks; helping delinquent prone youths become responsible law-abiding, gainfully employed citizens.

19. YOUTH COURTESY PATROLS (OFFICE OF TOUTH OPPORTUNITY SERVICES)

The purpose of the Youth Courtesy Patrols is for the youth to patrol their respective neighborhoods to insure safety.

SOLUTIONS TO MEET THE PROBLEM OF YOUTH INVOLVEMENT WITH POLICE

1. More police should be assigned to foot and motor scooter patrol and regularly assigned to the same community beat.
2. Board of Education should require young people to take a professionally designed course or series of courses on youth and the law, including the role of police, courts correctional systems. Such a course should include classroom experiences and direct observations of as much of the Criminal Justice System as practicable.
3. Better information on which to base decisions in the juvenile and young adult area is badly needed. Information from Juvenile Court, the Metropolitan Police Department's Youth Service Division, and the Social Services Administration is not compatible and needed information is often unavailable or not current.
4. There is a gap in preventive services which would deal with those juveniles who are not pre-delinquent, but are frequently not prosecuted and not adjudicated. This gap must be identified and programs developed to meet this need, since unless those who are potential serious offenders are identified early, and action taken in time, criminal careers may easily develop. Actions required may include

provision of a variety of services to the youth and to his family -- psychiatric casework, home management, job placement, couseling, recreation, and so forth, in order to redirect behavior into acceptable, constructive, non-delinquent patterns.

5. Another gap in preventive services involves the absence of sufficient effort to find meaningful employment for juveniles and young adults, among whom the unemployment rate is highest, and especially for those who are first offenders or pre-delinquent.
6. The involvement and commitment of the community, especially including parents, teachers, and community organizations, to crime reduction, prevention and control, is essential if the problem is to be dealt with successfully. Especially needed is concerted community effort to assess the needs of youth, to develop community-based programs to meet these needs, and to articulate to the city as a whole the problems which must be solved if the youth of the city are to remain law abiding.
7. The Metropolitan Police Department needs to continue to strengthen the prevention capabilities of its Youth Services Division and of other units that work to prevent and control crime by young persons, through coordination with other youth programs and through coordination of its efforts with those of the Office of Youth Opportunity Services.

YOUTH PROBLEMS RELATED TO DRUGS

Everyday an alarming number of our youth are being introduced to narcotic drugs that inevitably lead to addiction, crime and death. This poses a problem of great magnitude because all segments of our society are affected by the widespread distribution of young adults and youth who are drug dependant. This problem requires programs that prevent and eliminate drug abuse by our youth. In addition , there must be programs developed to provide care and rehabilitation for youth already addicted or drug dependant.

The drug abuse problem in the District is manifested by the criminal activity generated by addicts who must support expensive habits. It is also demonstrated by the market created for trafficking in illicit drugs that attracts organized crime, and encourages its growth. Finally, the problem manifests itself in the growing numbers of youth and young adults afflicted by the scourge of our times.

It has been postulated that the sharp increase in crime rate for Washington is directly related to the increase in heroin addicts over the years from 1966 through 1969. The decline in crime rates since December 1969 is consistent with the institution of the District's drug treatment program. The inference is made that crime rates fall as more drug dependants participate in treatment programs and that there is a direct relationship between reduction of crime by drug addicts and the institution of drug abuse prevention and treatment programs. If this is a valid hypothesis, the expansion of drug abuse education, treatment and prevention programs will hopefully lead to the eradication of this problem from within our society.

YOUTH PROBLEMS RELATED TO DRUGS

Statistics

A recent study conducted by the Department of Human Resources, Narcotics Treatment Administration, indicated that 18% of the juveniles handled by the D. C. Receiving Home, the local juvenile detention center operated by the Social Services Administration, during a two week period in February 1970 had used heroin. The median age for first use of heroin was approximately 15.1 years. Although many of these juveniles could not be considered to be addicts, having a $30 or more a day habit, there is little doubt that most will become so if not successfully treated.

It is estimated that there are 16,800 heroin addicts in the City, or 2.2% of the total population of 756,510.[1] From statistics based on opiod deaths, the Narcotics Treatment Administration has concluded that addiction is concentrated almost exclusively between the ages of 15 and 45. Sixty-seven per cent (67%) of the addicts are under 26 and 31 per cent are younger than 21 years of age. For the age range 15 through 19, the city-wide rate for boys is 12.9% and for girls 2.0 per cent.

The next older age bracket, 20 through 24, have rates of 18.9 per cent and 3.0 per cent respectively for boys and girls. From 25 through 29, the rates are 6.3 per cent and 4.7 per cent.

There were thirteen overdose deaths in the first three months of 1970. This was equivalent to 52 per year and indicated a total addict population of 10,400, according to an analysis of heroin overdose deaths made by the D. C. Coroner and Narcotics Treatment Administration. During the first six months of 1970 a total of 21 people died of overdoses. Thus, in the first six months of 1970, the same number died of overdose reactions as died in all of 1969. During the next six months, 42 people were identified as having died of opiod overdose reactions.

Almost all heroin addicts commit crimes to support their expensive habits. Based on an estimate of 15,000 heroin addicts, and assuming an average habit of $40 per day, it is estimated that the annual value of property and services transferred because of addiction through robbery, theft, prostitution, drug sales, etc. was $328,100,000 during 1970.

Of 475 randomly selected Narcotics Treatment Administration (NTA) patients for the six-month period from May 15 through November 15, 1970, 55 per cent of all patients in the program on May 15 were still in the program six months later. The retention rate for high dose methadone maintenance was 86% after six months. Arrest rates were also down and employment was up for the patient population. Only 7 per cent of the patient population was still continuously using illegal drugs and 55 per cent showed no evidence of illegal drug use during the six months of treatment.

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[1] "Profile of a Heroin Addiction Epidemic and an Initial Treatment Response," Robert L. DuPont, M.D., February 4, 1971.

FIGURE ONE. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OPIOD OVERDOSE DEATH GROUP

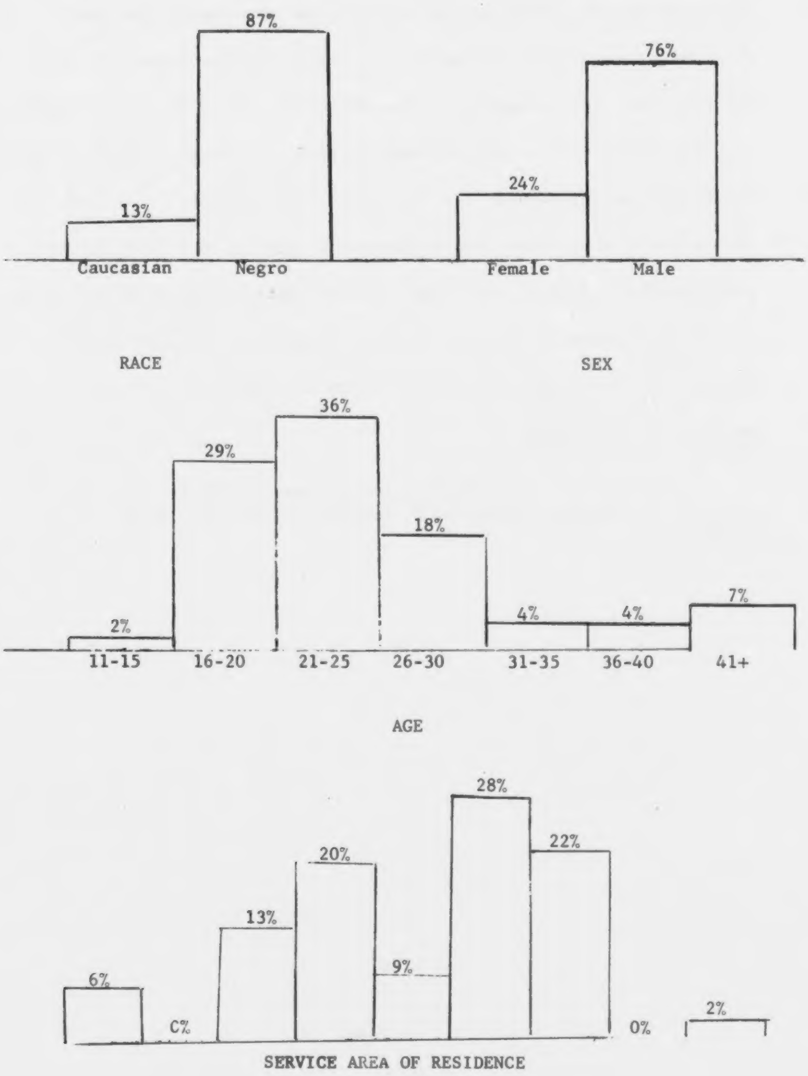
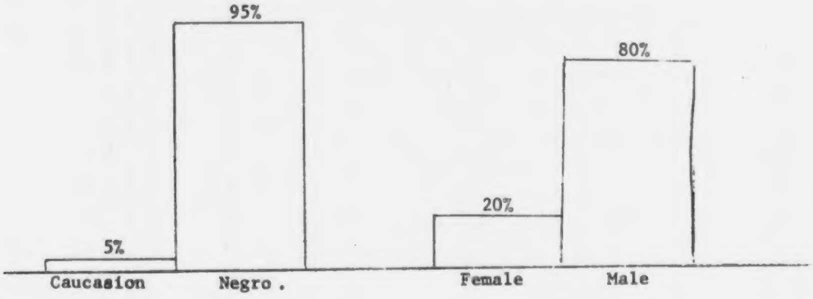
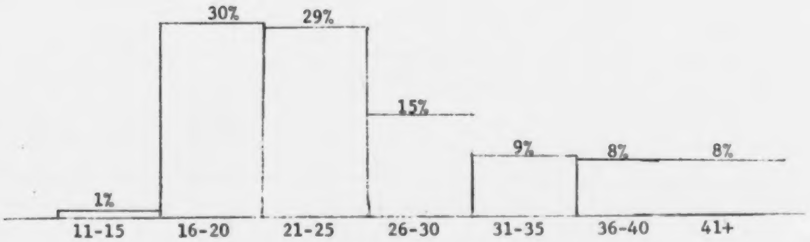


FIGURE TWO. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NTA PATIENT POPULATION

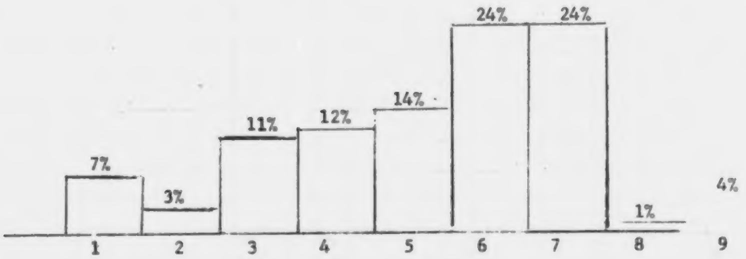


RACE

SEX



AGE



SERVICE AREA OF RESIDENCE

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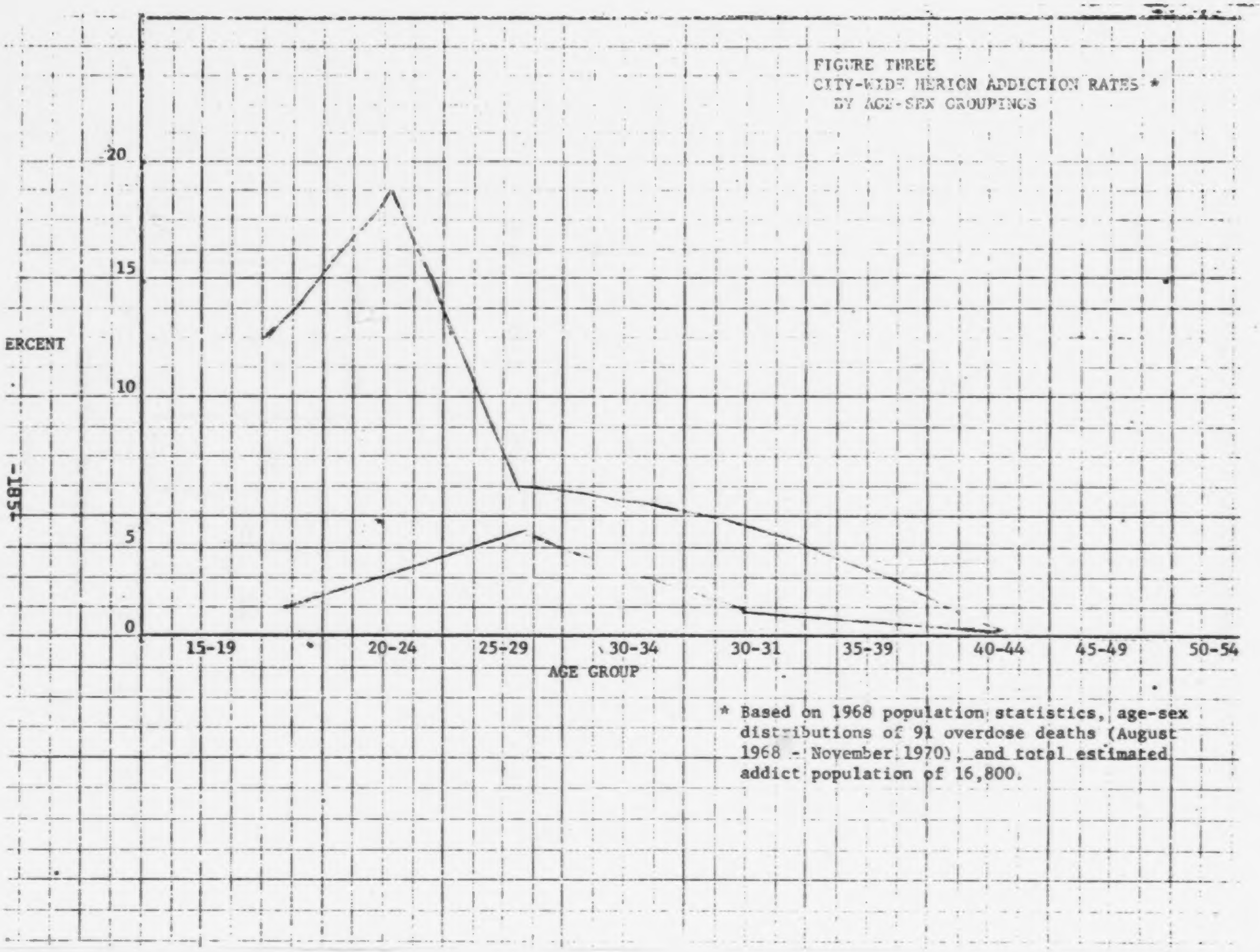

FIGURE THREE
CITY-WIDE HERION ADDICTION RATES *
BY AGE-SEX GROUPINGS

* Based on 1968 population statistics, age-sex distributions of 91 overdose deaths (August 1968 - November 1970), and total estimated addict population of 16,800.

Table One

The Number of Opiod Overdose Deaths Each Month From July Through December 1970

July	9
August	5
September	9
October	8
November	7
December	4
Total	42
Average Per Month	7

Table Two

Selected Characteristics Of The NTA Patient Population (N = 2752)

Percent Reporting Regular Heroin Use Prior To Treatment	99%
Average Number of Arrest Reported Prior To Treatment	4.7%
Average Number Of Convictions Reported Prior To Treatment	1.7%
First Drug Used	
Heroin.	9%
Marijuana	49%
Heroin and Marijuana in same year	7%
Other	35%
Average Age At First Heroin Use	19
Percent Voluntary Admissions	76
Percent Referred From Agencies Of The Criminal Justice System	24
Percent Civilly Committed	0
Percent Reporting Prior Treatment For Heroin Addiction	41
Marital Status	
Single	58%
Married	23%
Separated	13%
Divorced	4%
Widowed or Deserted	2%
Last Year Of School Completed, Average	10.4%
Receiving Welfare At Start Of Treatment	7%

Table Three

HEROIN ADDICTION RATES BY SERVICE AREA

Service Area	Heroin Overdose Deaths from April Through November, 1970		NTA Clients (Random Sample of 500)		Estimated Total Number of Addicts*	Number of Addicts Per 1,000 Population**
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
1	3	6.5	33	6.6	1,109	13.3
2	0	0	17	3.4	571	10.9
3	6	13.0	55	11.0	1,848	19.9
4	9	19.6	62	12.4	2,083	18.0
5	4	8.7	71	14.2	2,385	27.7
6	13	28.3	121	24.2	4,066	40.2
7	10	21.7	121	24.2	4,066	30.8
8	0	0	2	0.4	67	0.8
9	1	2.2	18	3.6	605	14.6
Total	46	100%	500	100%	16,800	21.2

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*Based on 16,800 estimate of total number of addicts distributed according to percent of NTA patients or service area.

**Based on 16,800 estimate of total heroin addicts and distributed according to percent of NTA patients by service area. Service area population used were 1967 estimates.

TABLE FIVE

CITY-WIDE HEROIN ADDICTION RATES BY AGE-SEX GROUPINGS*

	Males	Females	Total
15-19	12.9%	2.0%	7.1%
20-24	18.9%	3.0%	10.5%
25-29	6.3%	4.7%	5.5%
30-34	5.4%	3.4%	4.4%
35-39	4.3%	0.9%	2.5%
40-44	2.5%	0.7%	1.5%
45-49			
50-54		0.7%	0.4%

* Based on 1968 population statistics, age-sex distributions of 91 overdose deaths (August 1968 through November 1970), and total estimated addict population of 16,800.

RECOMMENDATIONS ON YOUTH PROBLEMS RELATED TO DRUGS

The following recommendations on youth problems related to drugs present courses of action that hopefully will lead to a solution of the problem. Our recommendations are as follows:

1. Special efforts should be made by the schools in designing and implementing a complete drug educational program as part of the on-going curriculum.

2. Provide a means to coordinate all of the existing drug abuse prevention programs operating in the District.

3. Expand education programs to include greater use of ex-drug abusers in community training aspects of such programs. These programs must be geared to meet the level of understanding of both parents and youth.

4. Provide more support services to existing treatment programs that focus on employment, training, remedial education and counseling.

5. Provide treatment programs with the resources needed to meet the demands of the drug dependent population serviced. We must continue to expand community-based treatment and prevention programs.

6. Enact and enforce laws that eliminate the introduction of opium and its derivatives into the United States. This will require the destruction of a multibillion dollar industry.

PRESENT PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO IMPACT UPON THE PROBLEM OF YOUTH INVOLVEMENT WITH DRUGS

Programs dealing with the drug abusers in the District of Columbia can be categorized by their approach to the problem in one or both of the following:

a. Identify and assist addicts in personal awareness and affects drugs have on their lives.

b. Reduce crimes committed because of d-ugs and addictions.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

1. Narcotics Treatment Administration

   Administers drug addiction services to District residents already addicted to narcotic drugs and to provide the District an educational and preventive program capable of containing further growth in the addiction rate. Included in their program are the Methodone Treatment Centers (Methodone is a synthetic narcotic used to curb the addicts craving for heroin without causing the harmful effects associated with heroin.

2. Health Services Administration & Department of Corrections

   Assist NTA by providing: 1) after-care services; 2) transportation; 3) laboratory drug testing (e.g. urine tests; and 4) data processing.

3. Metropolitan Police Department's Narcotic Squad

   Its mission is to halt drug traffic in the City, by locating and arresting drug peddlers and dealers, and apprehending local drug users.

4. Department of Recreation

   Through its Roving Leader Program aids young people in the development of constructive attitudes, and in their solving of personal and community problems. Their responsibilities involve working with young drug addicts or abusers by referrals, offering of employment and recreation programs, counseling and possible alternatives to a life of drug addiction.

5. D. C. Public Schools

   Within the School System there is a drug coordinator who acts as a resource and referral person for the schools. The coordinator is charged with the development of Drug Education Programs to solve problems in the school.

6. D. C. Juvenile Court

   Offers youth involved in drug abuse, in-take services, diagnosing, counseling, case hearing and supervision of youths on probation.

7. Narcotics Awareness Group (Department of Corrections)
   This program is designed to make addicts aware of the reasons they have become drug abusers.

8. Youth Action Committee (Department of Corrections)
   It provides an opportunity for young offenders at the Youth Center to group together in an effort to combat drug addiction by remaining crime-free when they return to their neighborhoods.

PRIVATE AGENCY PROGRAMS

1. Interface, Inc.
   The purpose is to provide drug abuse education workshops for the community and to treat adolescent emotional problems in conjunction with Group Therapy Centers, Inc.

2. Regional Addiction Prevention, Inc. (RAP)
   A private self-help, non-profit corporation, addressing itself to the prevention of drug abuse. There are two facilities; a 24-hour residential community and an extension of the residence into the larger community through a store-front or "RAP Shop".

3. GUIDE Program, D. C. (Catholic University)
   The program strives to eliminate the use of drugs among young people and encourage them to discover solutions to the problem.

4. Bonabond, Inc.

The major purpose is to discourage drug abuse and to assist abusers who want to participate in abstinence or maintenance programs. The program is two-fold; abstinence program for drug offenders, 13-25 years old in a residential or non-residential setting and the Bailbond program in which they will receive a defendant of any age in third party custody and provide employment placement, legal Aid, etc.

5. Blackman's Development Center (Drug Detoxification Program)

The purpose of the program is to provide treatment for drug addicts, to rehabilitate the former drug addict and ultimately stop the illegal drug traffic.

6. Youth Pride, Inc.

The major focuses of Youth Pride is to provide job training and employment for young Blackmen who are in school and wish to work part-time, or out of school and are looking for full-time employment. One of the components of the program is counseling in drug abuse and a preventive drug program.

7. Health, Inc.

The major purpose is to provide detoxification, maintenance, and abstinence from opiate derivatives.

8. Stop Addiction Through Voluntary Effort (SAVE) (Health Welfare Council)

The primary aim is to educate and prevent drug addiction among a target population composed of male and female youths between 9 and 20 years of age.

PROBLEMS RELATED TO TRAINING YOUTH AND YOUTH WORKERS

In recent years, the Nation has been for the first time ever, while in a period of prosperity, faced with widespread unemployment; and at the same time there is a great demand for manpower programs, Thus, national priorities and policies will soon have to shift to create new jobs, since, we can no longer expect increased investment in economic expansion to produce all the jobs that the population needs as society becomes more automated.

These two issues--job creation and more rational manpower utilization--coincide as soon as the expansion of human resources is contemplated, because in that area highly trained personnel are in short supply, patterns of service are changing, and interest has been generated in the creation of new career lines.

Training is defined as that element or component of program development that allows for or insures continuity and cohesion of program and service while delivering maximum feasible output from all resources and facilities used to conduct a program.

The problem in youth work and training lies in the question of the goals of youth work, as these in turn should determine the manpower needs in the field and the nature of the training to be offered and to whom.

Though this may seem a very simple question of merely determining goals and recommending priorities, innumberable other problems arise which must be recognized and dealt with. One issue which must be resolved is that of professionalism and use of non-professionals in youth work; in many cases the professional has academic knowledge but little practical ability. This has become an increasing problem as service agencies have reorganized to increase their accesibility to the clientele. A principal innovative strategy should be the involvement of pre - or ex-delinquents, school dropouts and other disadvantaged youths and adults, as employees, policy-makers and community leaders in youth programs.

Herein training becomes important, and is paradoxical. You have on the one hand the need to devise creative methods for training the unskilled nonprofessional for new roles in human services and community development. On the other side, you have the training being performed by professionals whose outlook is middle-class and institutional-oriented, with little practical knowledge. In terms of instructing youth as workers, this is resisted and often done in a slipshod manner, developing inferior results and poor attitudes on behalf of both concerned.

The major question, then, becomes what kind of training is possible to equip all levels of personnel to make maximum contributions to the goals of the program.

Other interrelated problems are the lack of counseling and financing of career-relevant education for the high school and college-bound youth. Public financing has usually been provided through vocational education and manpower training programs, with little if any continuing education and training.

Finally, these are all coupled with the fact that salaries for professional youth workers are not as high as in other service fields, nor deemed as such status-wise.

PROBLEMS RELATED TO TRAINING YOUTH AND YOUTH WORKERS

Programs Involved in Combatting Problems

Programs are being designed, implemented, evaluated and refined within urban communities and institutions for New Careers. Such programs were designed by the Center for Youth and Community Studies at Howard University, for Juvenile Delinquency Training, and for the local CAP agency, (the United Planning Organization), and are to be found being implemented in corrections institutions and rehabilitation programs as well as similar drug-related programs. The Office of Youth Opportunity Services for the District of Columbia, insists that its youth programs be youth and community planned and staffed for the most part, with "professionals" directing and training in specialized fields. Other examples of these types of programs are: (1) The New Careers Development Project; Sacramento, California; California Department of Corrections; (2) Halfway Houses; and (3) Drug Treatment Centers--Narcotics Treatment Administration.

Such programs are geared to meet the following needs of and provide the solutions for:

1. The need for trained manpower in Human Resources urgently being called for in every community.

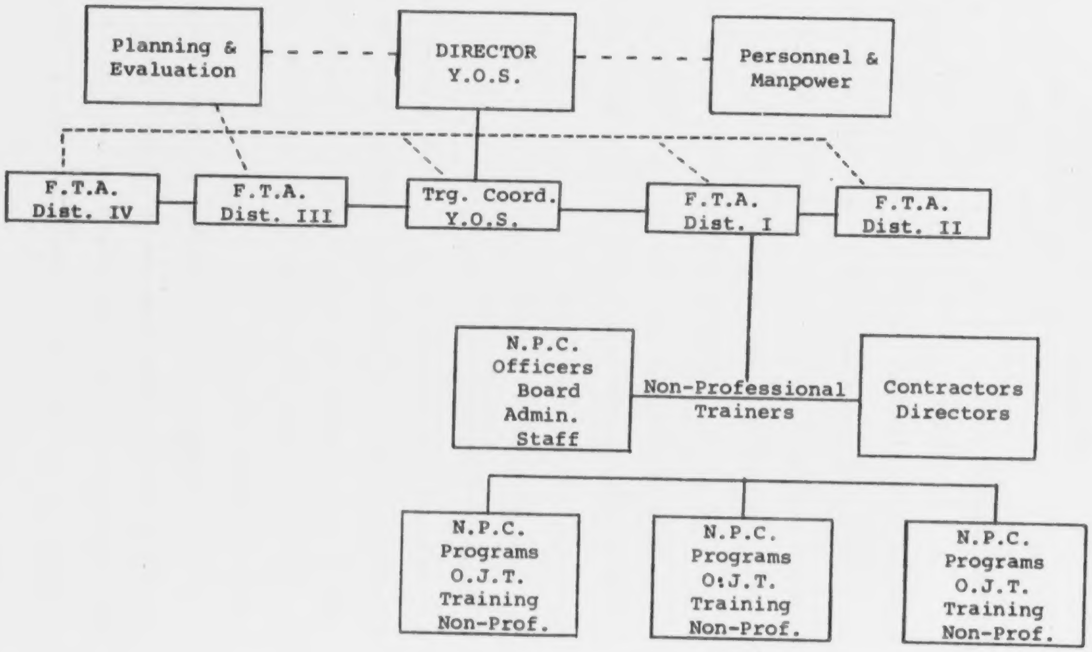
2. Educate and train by learning through doing.

3. Provide social and psychological rehabilitation and prevention in a crime and delinquency prone population.

4. Give realistic interesting and meaningful employment in a career for the individual with a view toward the future and advancement.

5. Bring about social and institutional change through the re-organization of services made necessary by the introduction of the non-professional or recipients into human resource agencies.

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION
Y.O.S. TRAINING CHART


Planning &
Evaluation
DIRECTOR
Y.O.S.
Personnel &
Manpower
F.T.A.
Dist. IV
F.T.A.
Dist. III
Trg. Coord.
Y.O.S.
F.T.A.
Dist. I
F.T.A.
Dist. II
N.P.C.
Officers
Board
Admin.
Staff
Non-Professional
Trainers
Contractors
Directors
N.P.C.
Programs
O.J.T.
Training
Non-Prof.
N.P.C.
Programs
O.J.T.
Training
Non-Prof.
N.P.C.
Programs
O.J.T.
Training
Non-Prof.

PROBLEMS RELATED TO TRAINING YOUTH AND YOUTH WORKERS

Recommendations

1. Establish a National Education Bank whereby funds could be provided for higher and continuing education and training of individuals regardless of the student's personal resources. Loans to be recovered by payments of a fixed percentage of the borrower's income tax, collected over the 30-40 years following the period of the loan.

This would allow the schools to become more viable as the students would then dictate the priorities of education desired and needed.

It would also provide for adult education and remediation when desired without immediate cost.

2. Provisions should be made for paid on-the-job training, which would facilitate both the institution and agency through immediate and future manpower, as well as provide the student with often needed practical experience and an economic resource.

3. Increased use of present college and high school resources for planning comprehensive community programs and the training of non-professionals to work in these programs or for agencies. These could become community

learning and training centers to marshal the services and make available the cultural, educational, business, and industrial resources of the total community. The Community Learning Training Center would help any learner obtain the kind of relevant education that is required by that learner obtain the kind of relevant education that is required by that learner at that time.

4. Salaries of professional youth workers in pre-delinquent and delinquent-oriented staffs must be made commensurate with those offered by industry so as to attract those persons interested and beneficial to youth training and work. Youth work should not be commensurate with charity, It cannot continue as a secondary priority to be attended to when they become adults. Attitudes and behavioral patterns become fixed long before adulthood. We must move beyond a custodial posture.

Similarly, funds must be provided for the training and upgrading of semi-professionals, with career steps and training that will lead to professional accreditation.

5. Institutions of higher learning must develop and test interdisciplinary programs of study leading to an advanced degree for students from the human resource and

behavioral fields including--psychology, health, sociology, social work, law, education, child-care, etc. Such programs should focus on the problems of youth and the community with a look toward intervention, action research, and program development.

6. For any of these recommendations to become effective, the essential one that must be included is youth participation in the planning and implementation of all programs. The affected must be involved in the decision-making process. Whenever this is not feasible, they should be quickly informed of the decisions and reasons leading to them.

YOUTH PROBLEMS RELATED TO SCHOOLS

In recent years, school systems all over the nation have come under fire from administrators and community residents. This is true also of the District of Columbia School System.

Since the schools are delegated the task of overseeing the intellectual development of youth, they must come under the close scrutiny of all factions of society.

Major problems confronting the schools of the District of Columbia are truancy, drop-outs, over-crowdedness, and a lack of relevancy of the curriculum.

Although truancy has been a problem for many years, there is evidence of an increase in the past few years. [1] Since there has been a break-down in record-keeping in area schools, the full scope of the problem is not known.

Drop-out rates in the District have decreased overall in the last decade, [2] however, the rate is still significantly high to constitute a problem. This is especially true at the senior high school level.

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1 . Washington Post, Monday, May 31, 1971, Section A, Page 1 Column 1

2. D. C. Public Schools, Dept. of Automated Information Systems Statistical Office, No. of Pupils Enrolled, No. of Drop-Outs and percentage of Drop-Outs In the Public Schools

In an ideal situation, a classroom teacher should be assigned only the number of students to whom he can give a substantial amount of personal instruction if needed. This, of course, is not the situation in most urban schools. In the District of Columbia, public schools at all levels are overcrowded. Many teachers complain that this makes them "babysitters" or disciplinarians rather than instructors.

Finally, school curricula present a problem for area youth. Standardized course content leaves little room for the instructor to present the necessary material, and show a correlation between the subject matter and the students' interests. In vocational schools, skills being taught are sometimes uninteresting to the student, or the skills are notssaleable in the job market.

All of these problems must be looked at in the context of the larger problems of society as a whole if they are to be attacked in a meaningful and permanent way.

YOUTH PROBLEMS RELATED TO SCHOOLS
STATISTICAL DATA

Truancy statistics, although no longer accurately kept, have been estimated by the school system's central office. The average daily absence rate has been placed at 21 per cent for the senior high schools this year and at 17 per cent for junior high schools.[1]

Statistics concerning school dropouts are more conclusive than those for truants. From 1967 to 1970, the dropout rate for elementary schools has decreased from .2 percent to .1 percent. In the junior high schools, the rate has decreased from 4.2% to 2.1% and from 11.7% to 11.4% in the senior high schools. In vocational high schools, the rate has dropped significantly from 31.1% to 11.6%. The overall dropout rate has dropped from 3.1% to 2.2%.[2]

In the District of Columbia public schools, capacities are determined by the number of available classrooms multiplied by the number of students each can comfortably accommodate.

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1. The Washington Post, Section A, Page 1, Column 1, Monday, May 31, 1971.

2. D. C. Public Schools, Dept. of Automated Information Systems Statistical Office (September 1970)

The 137 elementary schools in the District can accommodate 74,861 students comfortably. Current enrollment is 92,963. In the 30 junior high schools, the capacity is 26,646. These schools are now serving 32,953 students. There are 11 senior high schools with a capacity to serve 16,904 students. Current enrollment stands at 17,999. The capacity for the 3 local vocational high schools is 2,530 students. Enrollment as of September 1970 was 2,963.[3]

Although irrelevancy of school curricula is not specifically documented, it can be inferred from the truancy and drop-out rates.

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[3] D. C. Public Schools, Dept, of Automated Information Systems Statistical Office (September 14, 1970)

SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	SEPTEMBER, 1970 NUMBER OF STUDENTS	NUMBER OF PERSONNEL	CAPACITY.	PERSONNEL INCLUDES:
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS	137	92,963	4,235	74,861	1. Classroom teachers 2. Counselors 3. Librarians 4. Pupil personnel workers 5. Reading clinic teachers 6. School psychologists 7. School social workers 8. Speech correctionists
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS	30	32,953	1,726	26,646	
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS	11	17,999	1,082	14,906	
VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOLS	5	2,963	222	2,530	
PUPIL TEACHER RATIO	FISCAL YEAR 1971	FISCAL YEAR 1972			
ELEMENTARY	25.1	27.1			
SECONDARY	24.1	26.1			

9

NUMBER OF PUPILS ENROLLED, NUMBER OF DROP-OUTS, PERCENT OF DROP-OUTS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

	Elementary School			Junior High School			Senior High School			Vocational High School		
	Enroll.	Dropouts	%	Enroll.	Dropouts	%	Enroll.	Dropouts	%	Enroll.	Dropouts	%
64-65	89,719	316	.4	29,922	1,759	5.9	18,139	2,176	12.0	2,894	647	23.3
67-68	95,353	200	.2	31,256	1,318	4.2	19,211	2,247	11.7	2,899	901	31.1
68-69	94,373	205	.2	32,467	1,074	3.3	19,250	2,464	12.8	2,926	562	19.2
69-70	92,963	112	.1	32,953	694	2.1	17,999	2,049	11.4	2,963	344	11.6

YOUTH PROBLEMS RELATED TO SCHOOLS

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are suggested to impact upon the problems currently confronting the schools:

1) In order for the schools' problems to be corrected, the first consideration must be of the inadequacy of the school's budget. An inadequate budget makes it virtually impossible to introduce experimental and innovative programs. These kinds of programs could possibly decrease the truancy and drop-out rates, if they can meet the immediate needs and interests of the disinterested youth.
2) Students should be included in policy-making decisions since the schools will consume the major portion of their time and shape their futures. Through student participation, schools can become more relevant and involved in the overall lives of the student.
3) Once a student drops out of school, there is little or no follow-up done. More programs should be instituted whereby dropouts may remain outside of the classroom per se, yet receive educational and job training in a community setting. The program should be sponsored by the schools so that the student is kept track of.

4) More and better facilities should be made available for student use. More schools are needed to attack the problem of over-crowding in the schools. In addition, more facilities should be made available after regular school hours for students working on special projects and those involved in remedial work.

5) Teachers must be re-educated so that they can accept each student as an individual. Unless the teacher attempts to understand the ethnic, social, economic and emotional background of the student, response to the teacher and the subject matter is likely to be negative.[1]

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1. 1971 White House Conference on Youth, Task Force Recommendations Education

PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO IMPACT ON PROBLEMS RELATED TO SCHOOLS

TITLE: ADULT BASIC EDUCATION
D. C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

PURPOSE: The purpose of this program is to raise the functional level of adults aged sixteen and over so as to make them better able to profit from upward mobility in jobs, job training, and general living.

TITLE: ADULT EDUCATION DEMONSTRATION CENTER
D. C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

PURPOSE: To provide basic education for adults holding menial jobs.

TITLE: AMERICANIZATION SCHOOL
D. C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

PURPOSE: To discover specific problems facing the non-English speaker, analyze the causes and reinforce the speakers' ability to handle these.

TITLE: ARMSTRONG ADULT EDUCATION SCHOOL
D. C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

PURPOSE: To provide education and trade skills for D. C. adults.

TITLE: COMMUNITY SCHOOL PROGRAM
D. C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

PURPOSE: To improve and extend existing school involvement and participation in total community life.

TITLE: DIVISION OF GUIDANCE
D. C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

PURPOSE: To motivate students to remain in an educational setting or to assist dropouts in securing jobs or job skills.

TITLE: ELEMENTARY EDUCATION
D. C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

PURPOSE: To provide comprehensive basic education to youths from kindergarten through sixth grades.

TITLE: JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS
D. C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

PURPOSE: To provide comprehensive basic education to youth from 7th through 9th grades.

TITLE: REGULAR ADULT EDUCATION
D. C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

PURPOSE: To provide educational opportunities for educationally disadvantaged adults in the District of Columbia.

TITLE: REGULAR ENRICHMENT SUMMER SCHOOL PROGRAMS
D. C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

PURPOSE: To improve reading skills of public school children, to strengthen subject matter skills for children on the secondary level, and to provide enrichment experiences for those students who demonstrate unusual potential.

TITLE: SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS
D. C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

PURPOSE: To provide education beyond the elementary and junior high school levels.

TITLE: SPECIAL EDUCATION
D. C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

PURPOSE: To provide special education for exceptional pupils

TITLE: STAY PROGRAM
D. C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

PURPOSE: To provide continuing education for high school dropouts.

TITLE: URBAN SERVICE CORPS
D. C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

PURPOSE: To set up communications between the schools with the greatest need and the people who want to meet that need.

TITLE: VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOLS
D. C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

PURPOSE: To provide special skills training to youth who have completed junior high school.

TITLE: WIDENING HORIZONS
D. C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

PURPOSE: To introduce youth to the world of work at a point in their lives when they are still able to make educational choices which relate to their career choices.

TITLE: TUTORIAL PROGRAM
D. C. TEACHERS COLLEGE

PURPOSE: To aid and improve the ability and instructional levels of children in various community programs.

TITLE: DROPOUT PREVENTION
FEDERAL CITY COLLEGE

PURPOSE: To refer or readmit recent high school dropouts to educational and job programs.

TITLE: SPECIAL SERVICE PROJECT IN HIGHER EDUCATION
FEDERAL CITY COLLEGE

PURPOSE: To assist students in remaining in school.

TITLE: EVENING EDUCATION AND RECREATION
CAPITOL EAST NIGHT NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER

PURPOSE: To operate an education and recreation program in the evenings for children and youth who live in the neighborhood.

TITLE: YOUTH PROGRAMS
CHRIST CHILD SETTLEMENT HOUSE

PURPOSE: To promote educational and vocational achievement of youth.

TITLE: ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION PROGRAM
FREDERICK DOUGLASS UNITED COMMUNITY CENTER, INC.

PURPOSE: To involve youths in a community education and training program.

TITLE: MODEL SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF
GALLAUDET COLLEGE

PURPOSE: To provide day and residential facilities for secondary education for young persons who are deaf.

TITLE: READING SKILLS
GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY READING CENTER

PURPOSE: To improve reading skills of children and adults.

TITLE: COMMUNITY STUDENT PROGRAMS
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

PURPOSE: To enroll inner-city high school students in compensatory educational activities, to conduct seminars and to seek high school graduates to enroll as full time students.

TITLE: UPWARD BOUND
HOWARD UNIVERSITY

PURPOSE: To enroll inner-city high school students in compensatory educational and cultural enrichment activities.

TITLE: EDUCATION PROGRAM
KENDALL DEMONSTRATION ELEMENTARY SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

PURPOSE: To provide day care for children whose hearing loss is severe enough to require special education.

TITLE: REMEDIAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION
KINGSBURY CENTER AND KINGSBURY
LABORATORY SCHOOL OF THE KINGSBURY CENTER

PURPOSE: To identify specific education disabilities of the child and prepare an individual program of remediation.

TITLE: ELEMENTARY EDUCATION AND CHILD
TRANSITIONAL CENTER; NANNIE HELEN BURROUGHS SCHOOL

PURPOSE: To provide a program of regular educational design for young people.

TITLE: COLLEGE CERTIFICATE PROGRAM
PRIDE/AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

PURPOSE: To give two years college experience to students who because of their secondary school record and financial standing would otherwise not be admitted.

TITLE: REMEDIAL READING PROGRAM
READING RESEARCH FOUNDATION

PURPOSE: To work with small groups of slow learners who show soft signs of neurological sensory imbalance.

TITLE: EDUCATION FOR SPANISH-SPEAKING CHILDREN
SPANISH EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT CENTER

PURPOSE: To provide an educational center which will specifically serve the Spanish-speaking community.

YOUTH PROBLEMS RELATED TO LEGAL ASSISTANCE

The primary need for legal representation for youth arises from problems which bring the child into the Juvenile Justice System.

Under present law and court rules, legal counsel for a child must be appointed in all cases in which a child is taken into custody or is being proceeded against as a "delinquent child" or a "child in need of supervision". The requirement that a child have legal counsel in these categories is mandatory whether the child is indigent or not. In neglect cases independant counsel is appointed at the discretion of the court but as a matter of practice, all children involved in such proceedings are supplied with legal counsel. The lawyers who represent children in the Family Division (Juvenile Court) are from the Public Defender Service or from a list of lawyers prepared by the Public Defender Service in cooperation with the Family Division of the Court. According to the Public Defender Service, all children appearing before the court are represented by counsel. Despite this datum the situation is not ideal. There are other problems related to legal representation.

The assignment of counsel, according to D. C. Code 16-2304 and Rule 44, Juvenile Rules of the Superior Court, is required at all critical stages of Family Division proceedings.

As a matter of practice, legal representation is not provided prior to the filing of a petition. The lack of legal assistance to a child at an earlier time, such as at the intake interview or at the time the decision is made to detain a child in custody over night, is a serious problem. The legal or paralegal advisor may play an important role at these early stages by suggesting alternatives to detention or petitioning, by insisting on adherence to the prescribed criteria for detention and intake and by insuring that questioning is within constitutional limitations. The District of Columbia has a higher rate of overnight detention than is desireable and early representation would have a salutary effect on this situation.

Having a lawyer assigned to represent a child is not synonymous with having good or adequate legal representation. Under present practice the lawyer often first meets his client when he is brought to the court for a detention hearing from overnight or weekend detention in the Receiving Home. The lawyer has but a short time to confer with the child, without the benefit of private interviewing rooms or quiet surroundings.

SOLUTIONS TO MEET SOME OF THE PROBLEMS ON LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR YOUTH

1. Establishment of a twenty-four (24) hour legal assistance program for youth. Legal interns under the supervision of an experienced lawyer, would provide advice and counseling to a child at the earliest stage of his involvement with the Juvenile Justice System. Students from the Law Schools of the District could be involved in such a project.
2. Establishment of a program for providing legal assistance at the intake interview stage of the juvenile court process. This program could be confined in a local law school with a staff of student interns with training in juvenile law, supervised by a lawyer with juvenile law expertise.
3. A handbook explaining the Juvenile Justice System in layman's language should be published and widely distributed. This publication would answer such important questions as:
    - a. What to do when a child is taken into custody by a police officer?
    - b. Who has power to detain the child and where?
    - c. When and where to obtain a lawyer?
    - d. What are the various procedural steps?

   e. What are the possible outcomes of involvement?
   f. What agencies or individuals can be of assistance?

4. Legislative revision should be considered which would have the effect of diverting from the Juvenile Justice System children who present no serious danger to themselves or to the community. Legislation of two kinds should be considered: First, an amendment to the present act which would limit jurisdiction of the court to behaviour which would be criminal if committed by an adult; second, creation of a community agency to which children who manifest conduct indicative of the need for assistance could be referred in lieu of referral to the Juvenile Court. The community agency need not be specifically created by legislation but may be developed as a division of a present department.

YOUTH PROBLEMS RELATED TO PHYSICAL HEALTH

There is no doubt that many problems facing youth in our city are directly related to inadequate or non-existant health facilities. It has been said that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. A great deal of effort must be placed on providing adequate health facilities for the youth of our City, where check-ups and treatment will be given and readily accessible.

The statistics on youth health problems are startling. A quick examination of the records reveals, among other things, the notion that incidents of venereal disease are too numerous for this day and time. With increased technological knowledge and concentration on improved services in other areas, there is no excuse for the lack of proper clinics for preventive health care in the District of Columbia.

Infant mortality is believed to be the single most important indicator of health conditions. The United States average on the whole is not a good one, and the District of Columbia rates very poorly in comparison to the rest of the United States. When compared to other states, the District of Columbia has a higher mortality rate than any state except Mississippi. When compared to cities of similar size, the District has the highest rate.

In 1967 the District rate was 30.3% while for the nation as a whole it was 22.4%. Data shows that infant mortality is positively correlated with poverty. In those census tracks where a large percentage of the population is classified as poor, the infant mortality rate is almost twice the national average. This data clearly indicates that most people receive inadequate care.

Seven major obstacles prevent the provision of adequate physical and mental health services for the nation's poverty population:

1. The inability of the poor to afford health care.
2. A health care delivery system unequipped to serve the poor chiefly because of geographic maldistribution of medical personnel and services.
3. Exclusion of the poor from policy making within the health care system.
4. Lack of accountability of governmental and voluntary agencies.
5. Lack of effective programs for health and family life education.
6. Lack of coordinated planning for the resolution of health problems.
7. The cost of medicine often prohibits the marginally poor from following their medical programs.[1]

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[1] Recommendations and Resolutions, White House Conference on Youth, 1971

These obstacles must be overcome if adequate health care is to be attained in the District of Columbia.

YOUTH PROBLEMS RELATED TO PHYSICAL HEALTH

(Statistical Data)

In the District of Columbia youth are severely afflicted by problems resulting from deficiencies in health. In a chart on the Leading Causes of Deaths in the District of Columbia, diseases of early infancy indicated an increase from the 1967 rate of 39.8 per 100,000 estimated population to 41.5 in 1968. However, in 1969 the rate dropped again to 37.1 per 100,000 estimated population.

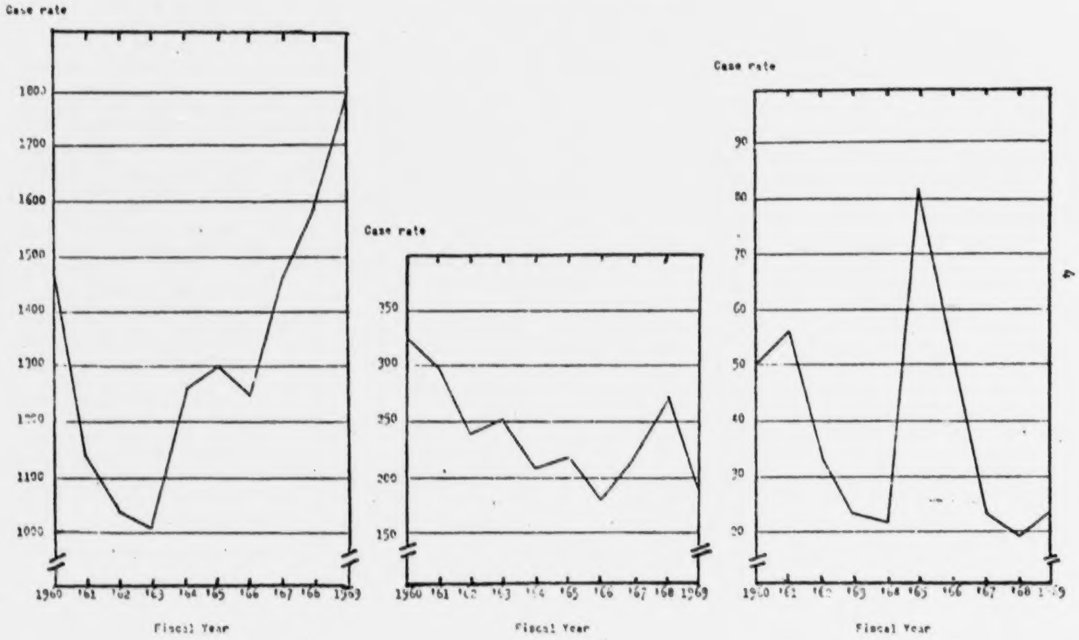
Although not listed as a leading cause of death, venereal diseases are perhaps the most outstanding cause of health deficiencies in the District. The number and proportion of cases of venereal diseases among the District of Columbia's civilian population increased during the decade of fiscal year 1960 to 1969. A decrease in the number of cases and in the case rates for syphilis and other venereal diseases has been more than offset by an increase in the gonorrhea cases and case rates.

Table 1.--CIVILIAN CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASES: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FISCAL YEAR 1960-1969

Fiscal year	Total venereal diseases	Syphilis	Gonorrhea	Other venereal diseases
	NUMBER OF CASES			
1969----------	15,627	1,493	13,947	187
1968----------	14,439	2,060	12,231	148
1967----------	13,523	1,729	11,615	179
1966----------	11,797	1,475	9,941	381
1965----------	12,790	1,728	10,405	657
1964----------	12,110	1,720	10,216	174
1963----------	10,327	2,008	8,137	182
1962----------	10,450	1,927	8,259	264
1961----------	11,707	2,404	8,863	440
1960----------	14,098	2,500	11,215	383
	RATES [1]			
1969----------	2021.3	193.1	1804.0	24.2
1968----------	1867.7	266.5	1582.1	19.1
1967----------	1704.2	217.9	1463.8	22.5
1966----------	1478.3	184.8	1245.7	47.7
1965----------	1594.8	215.5	1297.4	81.9
1964----------	1493.2	212.1	1259.7	21.5
1963----------	1282.9	249.4	1010.8	22.6
1962----------	1319.6	243.3	1042.9	33.3
1961----------	1495.3	307.1	1132.1	56.2
1960----------	1845.4	327.2	1468.0	50.1

[1] Rates per 100,000 population. 1969 rates are based on 1968 population.

Figure 1.--VENEREAL DISEASE CASE RATES: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FISCAL YEAR 1960-1969
(RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION)



GONORRHEA

SYPHILIS, ALL STAGES

OTHER VENEREAL DISEASES

Community Health [illegible] Administration
Washington, D. C. [illegible]

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Cause of death 8th Revision Code	1969			1968			1967			Comparability ratio[2]
	Rank	Rate[1]	Number	Rank	Rate[1]	Number	Rank	Rate[1]	Number	
All causes........	xx	1117.6	8,640	xx	1151.6	8,903	xx	1109.6	8,805	xxx
Heart disease (390-398, 402, 404, 410-429)...............	1	367.6	2,842	1	358.0	2,768	1	371.9	2,951	1.000
Cancer (140-209).............	2	185.7	1,436	2	196.5	1,519	2	191.1	1,516	.989
Vascular lesions, CNS (430-438)..................	3	87.8	679	3	107.0	827	3	96.4	765	[illegible]
Accidents, all forms (800-949)..................	4	48.6	376	4	52.9	409	4	56.7	450	.926
Influenza and pneumonia (470-474, 480-486)..........	5	47.1	364	5	52.5	406	6	41.8	332	.993
Cirrhosis of liver (571).....	6	44.6	345	6	45.1	349	5	45.1	358	1.003
Diseases of early infancy (760-769.2 769.4-772 774-778)..................	7	37.1	287	7	41.5	321	7	39.3	316	.968
Other cardiovascular diseases (440, 441-448, 400, 401, 403).................	8	34.3	265	8	32.3	250	8	31.7	252	1.034
Diabetes mellitus (250)......	10	27.3	211	9	26.5	205	9	23.7	188	.994
Homicide (960-978)...........	9	32.7	253	10	21.7	168	10	22.2	176	1.004
Residual.....................	xx	204.6	1,582	xx	217.4	1,681	xx	189.2	1,501	xxx

---

[1] Rate per 100,000 estimated population.

NOTE: Figures for 1968 and 1969 are not exactly comparable with figures for 1967 because of revisions in coding of the cause of death for 1968. However, rankings are not affected by these changes. To get a more comparable number of deaths between 1968, 1969 and 1967 multiply the 1967 figure by the comparability ratio shown in the column to the right of the table.

[2] For method of computation see Monthly Vital Statistics Report from the National Center for Health Statistics Vol. 17, No. 8 Supplement, October 25, 1968.

Statistics and Research Office

SOLUTIONS TO MEET THE PROBLEMS RELATED TO PHYSICAL HEALTH

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is highly recommended that there be consumer participation in policy making. At each level of service delivery, consumers, representative of the service area of the facility or service, must have the opportunity to participate, along with health care professionals, in the development of policy and the evaluation of the overall impact of the service delivery unit.

It is also recommended that attention be given to case finding and public education. Regardless of the quality of health care services, these services will not be comprehensive or adequate for thousands of citizens unless outreach programs are included which provide health education and screening activities, transportation services, rehabilitative, and follow-up care. The system should provide for health personnel to reach the consumer at his level of need within the community and school system; and for the maximum development of public health facilities and community resources.

The final recommendation concerns treatment of minors. While under normal circumstance it is prudent to involve parents or legal guardians of a minor in his treatment plan, the public welfare will better be served by removing barriers that prevent minors from seeking care. It is therefore important to enable health care personnel to provide treatment and counseling to minors without the involvement of their parents in the following problem areas; drug abuse, birth control and venereal disease. State and local laws should be changed to facilitate this practice.

PRESENT PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO IMPACT UPON THE PROBLEM OF PHYSICAL HEALTH

Institutional Services Branch
Hospital Section, Childrens Hospital Unit
(D.C. Vocational Rehabilitation Administration)

Purpose: The purpose of the program is to offer comprehensive rehabilitation services to adolescents who receive medical care at Children's Hospital.

Special Services Branch (DHU-URA)

Purpose: To provide the best rehabilitation services to handicapped youth of D.C. within their potential and the agency's resources.

Education Program (Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf)

Purpose: The purpose is to help deaf children overcome their physical handicap, and promote a community awareness and understanding of the problem.

Job Training for physically, mentally or Socially Handicapped (Goodwill Ind., Davis Memorial).

Purpose: The purpose of this program is to restore physically, mentally and socially handicapped people to a normal, useful and self-sustaining life.

Rehabilitation Program (Hearing and Speech Center)

Purpose: The purpose of the center is to determine the degree of the handicap.

Rehabilitation for Physically Handicapped Children. (Hospital for Sick Children)

Purpose: The purpose of this program is to evaluate, treat and initiate social family planning for physically handicapped children.

Birth Defects Treatment Center at Children's Hospital (National Foundation for the March of Dimes)

Purpose: To help children who have birth defects related to the central nervous system to adjust to their handicaps.

Department of Child Health and Development (George Washington University)

Purpose: The purpose is to extend hospital services outside the hospital walls and into the community, providing not only professional medical care, but also help to promote better health conditions for children.

Speech and Hearing Clinic (George Washington University)

Purpose: To offer diagnostic and remedial work for children and adults while training speech pathologists and audiologists at the University.

Community Care Center (The George Washington University Medical Center)

Purpose: To provide total medical care for families living in Service Area 9.

Narcotics Treatment (Health, Inc.)

Purpose: To provide a center for detoxification, maintenence amd abstinence from opiate derivitives.

In- The- Home- Care for Children and Elderly(Homemaker Service)

Purpose: The purpose of this service is to recruit, train, assign and supervise Homemakers to care for children and/or the aged in their homes.

Clinic for Women (Lincoln Clinic for Women)

Purpose: The purpose of the program is to offer clinical care for women.

Treatment Program (Multiple Sclerosis Society)

Purpose: The purpose is to research into the cause, cure and prevention of multiple Sclerosis, direct services to local patients and families who are victims, and educate both lay and professional communities through dissemination of information.

Abortion Clinic (preterm)

Purpose: The purpose is to give abortions to women who want them.

Health Program (Shaw Comprehensive Health Center)

Purpose: To provide Comprehensive Health Care.

Youth Services (Sibley Memorial Hospital and Outpatient Clinic

Purpose: To provide emergency short-term and long term hospital care.

Services for Crippled Children (Society for Crippled Children)

Purpose: To provide direct services to crippled children designed to meet their special health, education, rehabilitation and recreation needs.

Vision Test and Glasses Program (Society for the Prevention of Blindness

Purpose: The purpose of the vision test program is to provide free tests for pre-school children. The purpose of the Glasses Program is to provide glasses for youth who are unable to purchase them.

Programs for Physically Retarded Children (United Cerebral Palsy)

Purpose: To provide special education and recreation programs for retarded children by working in cooperation with existing programs in the City.

In-The-Home Health Care (Visiting Nurse Association)

Purpose: The UNA offers comprehensive health service to patients in their own homes.

Health Care (Washington Free Clinic)

Purpose: The purpose of this clinic is to provide health care for community residents which is more humanizing and personal than can be received at public health facilities.

Hospital Care and Abortion Clinic (Washington Hospital Center and Out-Patient Clinics)

Purpose: The hospital provides emergency short-term and long-term care.

Abortion Counseling (Women's Liberation Office

Purpose: The purpose is to Counsel women who need abortions.

Detection and Rehabilitation Program (Washington Hearing Society)

Purpose: The purpose of the Society is to find or seek the degree of hearing and/or speech impairment of children and adults.

Speech Correction and Hearing Services (D.C. Public Schools)

Purpose: The purpose of this program is to provide corrective speech and hearing services for public school children.

Dental Program for Children (DHR-BDA)

Purpose: The Purpose of this program is to provide dental care for all D.C. youth.

Area A/B Community Health Centers (DHU-HSA)

Purpose: To provide comprehensive health services for eligible residents in the area.

Area C/D Community Health Center (DHR-HSA)

Purpose: The purpose is to provide comprehensive health services for eligible residents within the District of Columbia.

Crippled Childrens' Division (DHU-HSA)

Purpose: The purpose is to provide comprehensive health care for crippled children.

Maternity and Birth Control MIC Project (DHR-HSA)

Purpose: The purpose of this program is to provide pre-natal care to expectant mothers, especially those in low income brackets.

School Health Services (DHR-HSA)

Purpose: The purpose of this program is to appraise, protect and promote optimism physical and mental health of pupils.

D.C. General Hospital (Pediatrics and Obstetrician Nursery)

Purpose: The purpose is to better provide medical care for children in need.

Glendale Hospital (DHR-Hospital and Medical Care Administration)

Purpose: To provide health care for people who cannot afford it., and to prevent a person or a family from being overwhelmed by the expenses of illness.

Narcotics Treatment Administration Youth Services (DHR-NTA)

Purpose: The purpose of this program is to provide treatment for youthful drug addicts.

Health Services (DHR-SSA)

Purpose: To provide maintenance training and health care services in order to provide better diagnostic and treatment services.

Comprehensive Health Care Program (Children's Hospital)

Purpose: The purpose of the program is to deliver a program of preventive medicine to the community.

Health Services (Columbia Hospital for Women and Outpatient Clinic)

Purpose: The purpose is to provide gynecological and obstetrical care for women.

Program for Blind Children (Columbia Lighthouse for the Blind)

Purpose: To assist blind persons in their adjustment to the visual difficulty and teach the skills which can substitute for sight.

Comprehensive Health Care (Community-Group Health Foundation, Inc.)

Purpose: To deliver high quality comprehensive family health care.

PROBLEMS RELATED TO NUTRITION

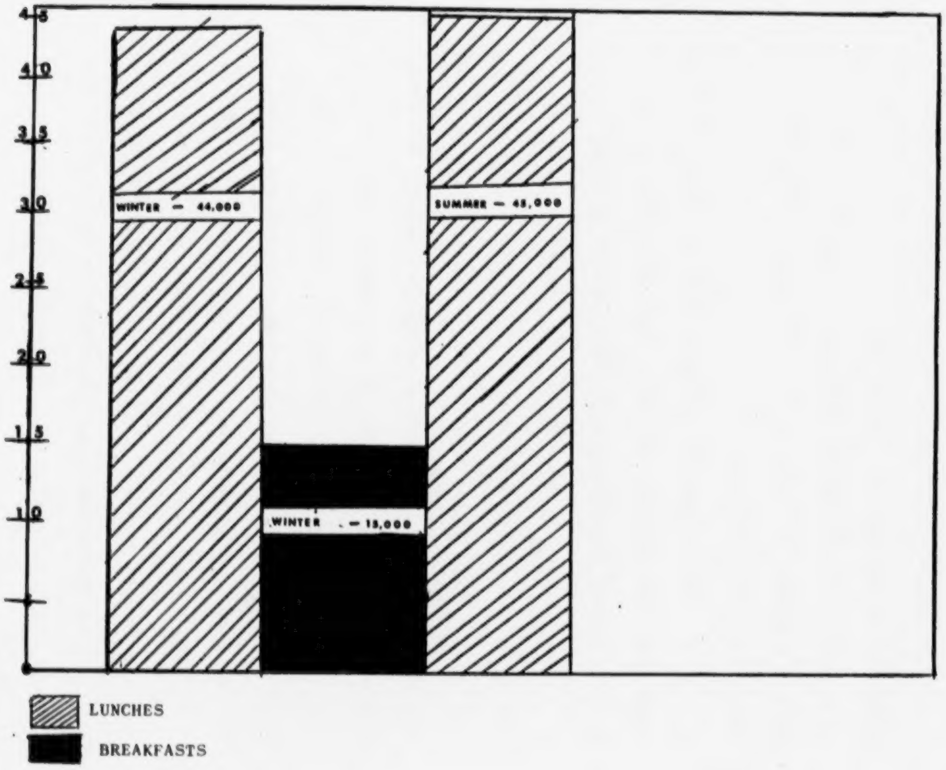
It is the right of every child in the United States to be provided with adequate food. Therefore, an expanded child nutrition program is needed to insure that every child develops to his maximum potential and have no problems relating to this from a lack of nutrition.

The food supplement to expectant mothers and the food stamp program that operate in the District must be augmented to guarantee that every resident here will have the benefit of adequate food. We must eliminate the long delay between application for these programs and receipt of supplement food items. We must increase the quantity available to provide our citizens with more than marginal balanced diet. However, food supplement programs must be continuously monitored to minimize abuse of the program.

The District also operates a free feeding program that provides a well balanced lunch at more than sixty-five (65) locations throughout the City for the duration of the summer and a winter breakfast-lunch program. We have hopes of expanding the summer feeding program to provide summer breakfast also. The overall objective of this program is to insure that all needy children and youth will receive at least one nourishing meal a day.

A. The Summer Feeding Program serves lunches to 45,000 youth per day from June to August. Lunches are provided at designated schools as well as at participating summer program sites which are inaccessible to the schools. The Summer Feeding Program also provides bag lunches for those youths who will be away from their feeding sites on days of scheduled field trips. All District youngsters are eligible to participate.

B. The Winter Feeding Program serves free breakfasts and lunches to poverty-level youth who are enrolled in school. Breakfasts and lunches are provided at designated schools. During school year 1970-71, 44,000 lunches were provided per day and 15,000 breakfasts were provided. The program runs from September through May.


4.5
4.0
3.5
3.0
2.5
2.0
1.5
1.0
WINTER — 44,000
WINTER — 15,000
SUMMER — 45,000
LUNCHES
BREAKFASTS

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR YOUTH PROBLEMS RELATED TO NUTRITION

We recommend a fully expanded child nutrition program, including the following:

1. That Congress increase the proposed FY 1972 budget request for Section II, Free and Reduced Price Lunches to $600 million.

2. That Congress increase the non-food assistance funds for the purpose of providing facilities to non-participating schools to $33 million for FY 1972.

3. That Congress increase Section 4, School Lunch funds to $500 million for FY 1972.

4. That the Administration and the Congress set a goal to feed the 10 million eligible school children a free or reduced price lunch by Thanksgiving 1971.

5. That the Congress and the Administration work toward the implementation for a universal free school lunch program by no later than January 1, 1976.

6. That the Congress raise the school breakfast program budget request to $100 million for FY 1972.[2]

7. That workshops and seminars be expanded for nutritional counseling to help mothers in planning nutritious meals for children.

8. That the D. C. Food Stamp Program re-instate the emergency food stamps; including immediate provisions for clients who have not received stamps due to delay in mail, theft, etc.

9. That the D. C. Food Stamp Program base eligibility requirements on a simple declaration of need.

10. That the D. C. Food Stamp Program procedures should be simple and participants in the program should be included in program development, decision-making, and implementation.

FOOTNOTES

[1] "Problems Stick to Food Stamps," The Evening Star, April 26, 1971.

[2] Recommendations and Resolutions: 1971 White House Conference on Youth, pp. 218-219.

PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO IMPACT ON THE PROBLEM OF NUTRITION

TITLE: Mayor's Summer Feeding Program
Executive Office of the Mayor

PURPOSE: Coordinated effort among the Department of Agriculture, D. C. Public Schools and the Office of Youth Opportunity Services to provide hot and nutritional lunches for all children in the District of Columbia meeting the poverty criteria.

TITLE: Children and Youth Project
Infant & Pre-School Division

PURPOSE: The purpose is to advise those people dealing with the very young child in proper nutritional patterns and habits. Referral is also made when serious nutritional deficiencies are detected.

TITLE: Lunch Program
D. C. Public School

PURPOSE: D. C. Public Schools provides a lunch program to all poverty level children attending school during the academic year. This program insures that at least one balanced meal can be obtained by a school aged child who is least likely to be receiving any nutritional foods.

TITLE: Nutritional Education
Dairy Council of Greater Metropolitan D. C.

PURPOSE: The purpose is to promote better health through workshops and seminars, consultation, counseling and public education.

YOUTH PROBLEMS RELATED TO FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Dependent children whose families do not have sufficient funds to care for them have the right to expect a public welfare agency to provide the necessities of life for them. Children often become delinquents because of lack of food and clothing.

Financial Assistance and social services must be provided to needy children deprived of parental support or care by reason of the death, continued absence from the home, or physical or mental incapacity of a parent, or the unemployment of his father.

More specifically children and their families must be provided:

1. Income - Families with children need a steady flow of money or goods to meet their deficit requirements -- food, clothing, shelter, transportation and other personal expenses.
2. Home - Children need a place of privilege, refuge and privacy where they may hope to find comfort and affection. This is more than housing, although the nature of shelter can make or break a home.
3. Health - Parents and children need soundness of mind and body and the maintenance of the optimum level of soundness. Health maintenance is a social need, calling for the provision of access to suppliers of health

evaluation and care. While the health system deals with health problems, the social service system helps to make the health system available.

4. Care - Children need personal supervison and attention. Someone must take responsibility for the good condition and happy adjustment of children.
5. Purpose - Life deserves meaning, and a purpose to living is a social requirement. Parents and children need goals for living as well as the dignity, position, and status which permit them to pursue these goals.
6. Protection - Children need safeguards with respect to abuse, neglect and exploitation.

Emphasis is on helping parents act responsibly in all areas affecting their children's well-being. Such areas are the need for: better housing; medical treatment; regular well-planned meals; and for interest in and concern about regular school attendance and achievement. This means sustaining and increasing the ability of both parents to carry their parental responsibilities for the care, protection, and support of their children.

Present Programs Impacting Upon Youth Problems Related to Financial Assistance

1. A. F. D. C.-PURPOSE: The purpose is to provide financial and social services to dependent youth and their families.
2. Children's Aid Society-PURPOSE: The purpose of the Society is to provide emergency care in the client's home.

The following charts are taken from Bureau of Labor Statistics, USDL, Bulletin 1699, 1971 entitled "Black Americans"- a chartbook.

The average (median) income that a black family receives has been lower than that of a white family throughout American history, reflecting the lower educational and occupational attainments of blacks as well as the effects of discrimination.

Despite sharp gains in the late 1960's, the average income of a black family was only 60 percent of the average income of a white family.

Information on the incomes of all races other than white — of which blacks are over 90 percent — indicates that this was the highest ratio on record.

TABLE 16. MEDIAN INCOME OF NEGRO AND OTHER RACES AND NEGRO FAMILIES AS A PERCENT OF WHITE FAMILY INCOME, 1950-69

Year	Percent of White income	
	Negro and other races[1]	Negro[2]
1950	54	(3)
1951	53	(3)
1952	57	(3)
1953	56	(3)
1954	56	(3)
1955	55	(3)
1956	53	(3)
1957	54	(3)
1958	51	(3)
1959	52	(3)
1960	55	(3)
1961	53	(3)
1962	53	(3)
1963	53	(3)
1964	56	54
1965	55	54
1966	60	58
1967	62	59
1968	63	60
1969	63	61

[1] Include all races except white.

[2] The annual figures shown are based on the Current Population Survey. The percent of Negro to white median family income (instead of the percent of Negro and other races to white as shown) is available from this survey only for 1964 and later.

[3] Data not available.

CHART 16.

THE RATIO OF BLACK TO WHITE FAMILY INCOME ROSE IN THE LATE 1960'S TO THE HIGHEST ON RECORD, BUT THE LEVEL OF BLACK INCOME WAS STILL ONLY THREE-FIFTHS OF THE WHITE

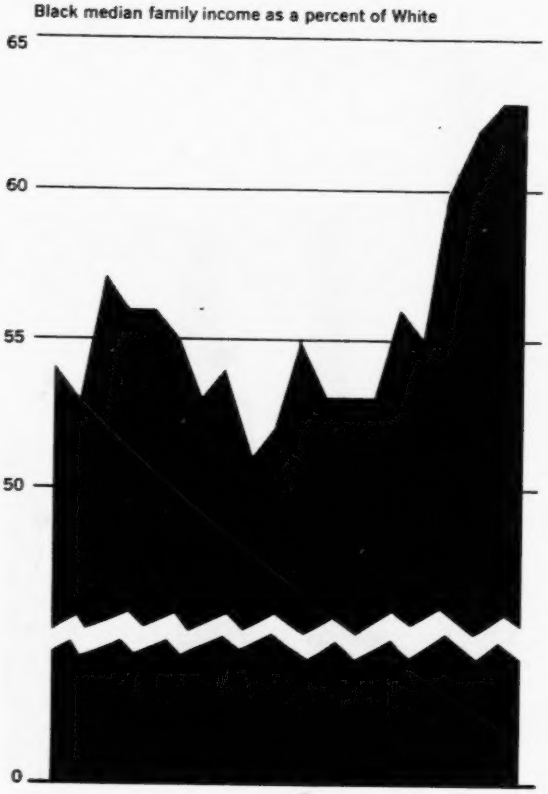
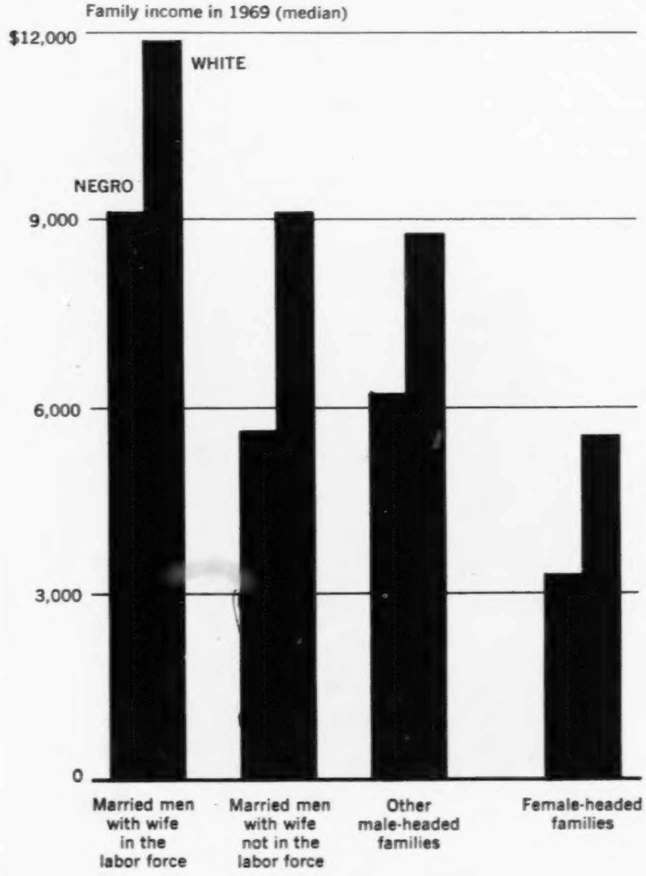


CHART 21.

FAMILY INCOME IS HIGHEST WHEN BOTH HUSBAND AND WIFE WORK AND LOWEST FOR FEMALE-HEADED FAMILIES, FOR BOTH BLACKS AND WHITES



RECOMMENDATIONS

Whatever form our recommendation take in regard to the elimination of the economic disparity that exists in our community, the will be meaningless if carried out in isolation. The elimination of all the social conditions that perpetuate poverty must be done simultaneously in order for the economic climate to be improved for the poorest of the poor. This is the overall objective and the mandate of our city government. Therefore our recommendations are designed to:

1. Provide a system of financial aid that encourages dependent familes to become wage earners;
    a) when combined family incomes exceed limits for public housing, employ a sliding scale for increased rental payment rather than removal from public housing;
    b) increase day care and nursery school support needed to aid dependent youth in job acquisition;
2. Provide broader exposure to work skills for underemployed.
3. Provide more work-study programs for the drop-out and drop-out prone youth.

4. Provide more specialized guidance and counseling support service prior to exposure to under and unemployment status for all youth.
5. Create wage-earning positions more directly related to skills and needs of the immediate environment-along the lines of Coop or commune development.

YOUTH PROBLEMS RELATED TO INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

Because of the lack of an established information dissemination system among both public and private agencies in the District, intra-agency communication is minimized to the extent of precluding proper youth program referrals. This, then, creates a very grave gap in properly ministering to the needs of youth in this city.

Additionally, the lack of an adequate informational reservior prohibits youth from being aware of all the existing programs and services to which they could apply directly for the fulfillment of their needs.

And lastly, there exists in this city a very real need for the youth themselves to have a vehicular structure through which they can establish a peer-group dialogue and interaction

YOUTH PROBLEMS RELATED TO INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

PROGRAMS

There are five hotlines and approximately 19 Information and Referral Services concentrated in the District of Columbia. These services are available for the express purpose of providing the community and especially youth, with crisis-intervention counseling, immediate information and guidance on various problems, and referrals to government and private agencies and individuals for assistance. The following is a listing of those services available in D. C.

Hotlines

Hotlines
Switchboard
D. C. Hotline
Rap-id Rescue
Federal City College Hotline
Suicide Prevention

Information and Referral Services
Health and Welfare Council
Health Services Administration
  Information and Referral Center
Narcotics Treatment Administration
Grace Episcopal Church
I & R for Unwed Mothers
Information Center for Handicapped
  Children
City Hall Complaint Center
Community Facilities Center #1 (PIC)
CHANGE, Inc.
CHASE, Inc.
Neighborhood Development Centers
  #1 and #2 (UPO)
Near Northeast Community Improvement
  Corporation

Northeast Neighborhood House
Northwest Settlement House
Far Northeast Community Services
Friendship House
Southeast Neighborhood House
Southwest Community House
Center City Community Corps

RECOMMENDATIONS AND SOLUTIONS TO MEET YOUTH PROBLEMS RELATED TO INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

1) Establishment of a broadly based and widely disseminated newsletter or newspaper which provides information of interest to youth.

2) Establishment of a highly visible child advocate office would provide agencies with a centralized location to which they could address their problems.

The presently existing Youth Strategy Room of the Juvenile Delinquency Unit would provide a means by which agency and program coordinators could exchange information, thereby lessening the possibility of duplication, overlap and mis-information. A structured communication system would permit a fuller explanation of any youth program's philosophy and goals.

YOUTH PROBLEMS RELATED TO COURT REFERRALS

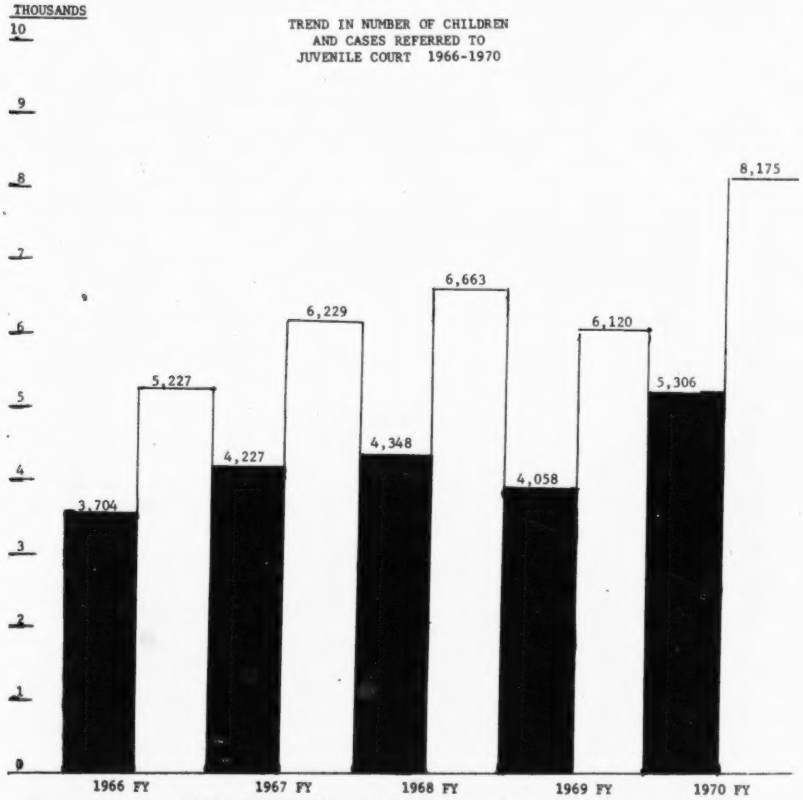
Juvenile Court is the principle element of the Juvenile Justice System. As the sytem presently operates, it is conceivable and possible for juveniles to become lost programmatically.

Some of the prime areas in which the bulk of the youth related problems occur are:

1. Lack of commonality of referral procedures, thus causing dupllication and double and triple recording and referral of single incidents.
2. Lack of communication between service delivery agencies seriously hampers external programmatic influence and impact for maximum delivery.
3. Unclear interpretation of basic agency missions and mandates creates program gaps and allow service duplication.
4. The lack of a comprehensive, total evaluation heretofore, on a city-wide scale, has as a result, failed to illustrate what must be done from a total systems approach.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that in order to programmatically account for and reach every youth who touches the Juvenile Justice System, that the "Youth Assistance Services System", as set forth in this plan be applied either in part or as a whole. Such systems application and utilization will allow for maximum delivery of services that may realistically and positively impact on any and all youth related problems that may come before the Juvenile Justice System.



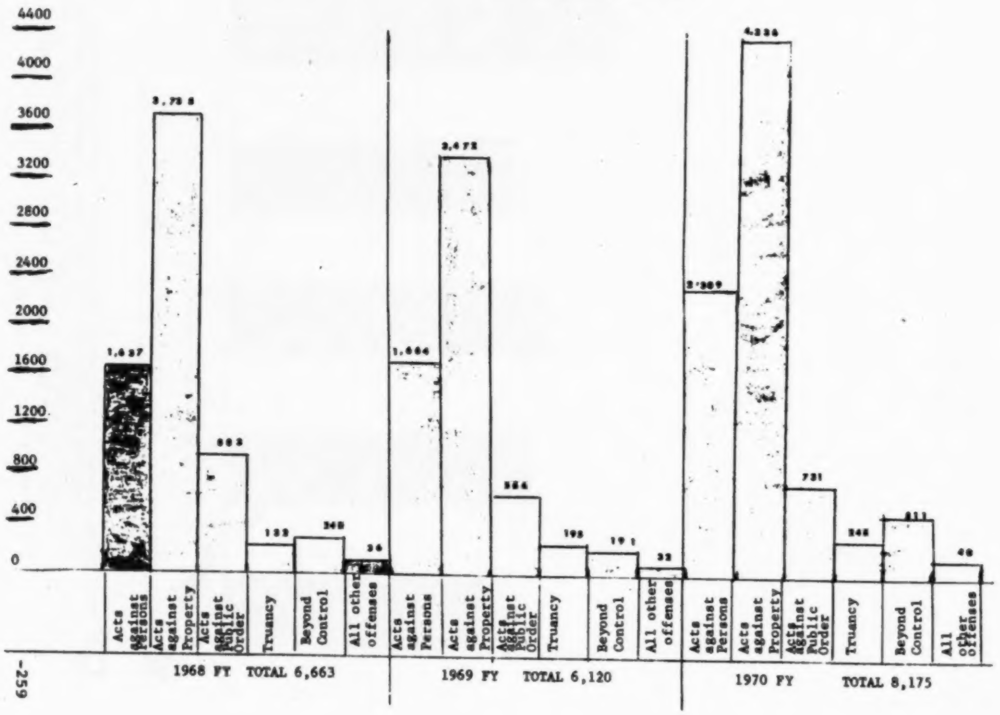
TREND IN NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND CASES REFERRED TO JUVENILE COURT 1966-1970

Totals do not reflect traffic and dependency cases.

■ - No Children - A child is the one involved in a case and is counted only once regardless of the number of times he may have been referred to court during the year.

□ - No of Cases - A case is one or more complaints against a child referred to the court by one source (1) for one or more related acts occurring about the same time or (2) for a series of related acts occurring over a longer period, provided the complaints are received at the same time.

TREND IN NUMBER OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASES
REFERRED TO JUVENILE COURT BY REASON FOR REFERRAL
FISCAL YEARS 1968 - 1970



AREAS OF YOUTH RELATED PROBLEMS BEYOND THE JURISDICTION OF THE JUVENILE COURT

There exist certain "gray" areas outside of the juvenile justice system which, because they are not clearly defined, present very real problems for the effective handling of youths who should not fall within the junveile court jurisdiction, but out of necessity must fall there under the present system.

The problems of persons beyond control have traditionally been referred to the juvenile courts. The "beyond controls", the truants, and the "persons in need of supervision" today make up over one-third of our national juvenile court jurisdiction. However, this situation can be reversed if community residents construct means by which such simple juvenile problems could be handled within the community itself outside of the court system. A community policing organization such as many community residents are proposing across the country, would be one means of handling such problems as truancy or "beyond controls". The Youth Assistance Service System would be another means by which persons in need of supervision could obtain needed services.

When problems arise in the schools or in the home, solutions can be sought that will not stigmatize the youth involved. Arrangements should be made within the community for youth to live away from the home if necessary or to receive counseling, remedial education or whatever service is needed to maintain him in the traditional societal institutions, i.e. family, school, etc. Again, the Youth Assistance Service System, with its medical, psychiatric, social services, educational, recreational and legal services capability, would be another viable alternative to the juvenile justice system.

There can exist a myriad of reasons why youths become truants. Lack of proper nutrition, proper clothing, parental motivation, peer-group incentive, or other educational inducements are some brief examples of such reasons. But citing what exists and why does not begin to provide a solution. Community residents can effectively deal with this problem through addressing themselves to some of these very basic reasons leading to truancy. There must be peer group counselling; temporary shelter facilities for those youths who need a place to stay at night if the home environment becomes too heated; nutritional programs; parental counselling services; and a clothing bank of some sort, to begin to speak to just a few simplistic problems.

Presently existing school facilities can also be provided with the alternatives of innovative teaching techniques such as "schools without walls", "school-in-the park", "unstructured schools", "community schools", and the team teaching approach, to increase student educational incentives and motivations.

Whatever alternatives are selected, it is abundantly clear that alternative institutions to the juvenile justice system are needed for those youth whose only crimes are those of needing proper direction and incentive.

POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCES TO IMPLEMENT THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

In order to implement the City of Washington, D. C.'s Comprehensive Youth Service plan, several funding possibilities are available. The first alternative is the realignment of relevant programs and the shifting of priorities within existing resources. Secondly, the government of the District of Columbia will seek out seek and request any and all available private foundation and federal grant assistance available. Thirdly, the government of the District of Columbia will actively seek the assistance and use of resources of private and volunteer concerns to realistically bring about the full impact of the total community in the eradication of the anti-social ills relative to children and youth in the District of Columbia.

EVALUATION

The evaluation of the comprehensive youth services program of the government of the District of Columbia's "Youth Assistance Service System," shall icnlude the five major sub-systems. To include each sub-system's supportive and cooperative entities. To achieve maximum utilization of the constructive effectiveness of an evaluation, two different levels of evluation will be employed to insure a greater degree of reliability and accuracy. The two levels are: 1) an external independent evaluation to give an unbiased and detached assessment of the total impact of the "Youth Assistance Service System"; and 2) an internal evaluation by operational elements to determine if in fact the system is doing what it was purported to do.

The primary approach to realistic evaluation will be the development of a comprehensive, "Before and After," design of the total system and the independent analysis of the various sub-systems in terms of how they effectively complement and supplement their companion sub-systems in order to effectively reduce delinquent behavior among youth.

Evaluation will provide the necessary data to improve the delivery system, within existing capabilities, to the extent that unnecessary programmatic upheavals will be avoided.

The combined and independent resources of those colleges and universities within the City of Washington, D. C.

will provide the resource capability to conduct scholarly research and evaluation. Also a wide range of private independent consultant firms are available to provide skillful and expert evaluation and consultation.

REPRESENTATIVE PROGRAMS

We take this opportunity to give special recognition to some of the youth programs in our city that have made a significant contribution and impact on the youth of the District of Columbia. This is not to suggest that these are by any means the only programs which have been effective, however they are representative of the diversity and immagination utilized in a programmatic approach to youth development and delinquency prevention.

These particular programs were cited in the following newspaper

1. Summer in the Streets: Programs keep youngsters involved - The Washington Post 7/18/71.
2. On Watch for Street Crime - The Washington Post 7/18/71.
3. Youth Music - The Washington Post 4/10/71
4. Between 9 & 5, N. E. Backyard - The Washington Post 7/18/71.
5. Creativity Highlights Boys Club Activity-Curbstone News 7/21/71.
6. Area Faces Change, Teens Receive Jobs-Curbstone News 8/4/71.

Summer in the Streets: Programs Keep Youngsters Involve

By Bart Barnes
Washington Post Staff Writer

Under a blistering July sun one morning last week, Michael Gibson and Carol Wimbish pulled a toy wagon through the Eastgate public housing project in far Southeast Washington. The wagon had a checkerboard and some checkers in it.

The two young people are summer employees with the Neighborhood Youth Corps, a Labor Department funded program that pays youths between the ages of 14 and 21, to perform a variety of tasks at $1.60 an hour.

Their assignment that particular morning was to look for younger children who might want to play checkers. Each carried a folding chair to sit on when they stopped to let the younger children play.

Their jobs are among thousands that keep young blacks of the city occupied during the summer, in some cases in the hopes of avoiding a riot and in others in an attempt to offer a learning or culturally enriching experience.

The mechanics for distributing these jobs among the city's poor blacks, and for deciding which summer programs will get money and which won't, have spawned both opposing political factions and interlocking alliances in neighborhoods throughout the city.

Although most of the money comes from the federal government, it is at the local and neighborhood level that the decisions are made as to who gets jobs and money and who doesn't. This power to reward represents one of the few sources of political influence in a voteless city.

Onthe same day and not far away from the wagon with the checkers, eight youths stood behind an Eastgate apartment converted into a center for "a skill trade program" and watched while a ninth dug a hole in the ground with a shovel.

They also were being paid under the neighborhood Youth Corps program and the hole was being dug for a brick barbecue that they would soon build as part of a brick masonry course taught by Perry Catlett, a 70-year-old retired mason.

Catlett says that anything his group builds has to be photographed if they want any record of it because within a few days vandals "will come in and tear it right down."

"I don't work them all that hard," Catlett said of the youths in his program. "The main thing is to keep them off the street."

Meanwhile, on another side of town, a group of five youths was running a vegetable stand on land donated by the Redevelopment Land Agency on 14th Street NW near Columbia Road.

Under the sponsorship of the Columbia Heights Street Academy, the youths are running the vegetable stand as a training exercise in black capitalism. Although they are paid as Neighborhood Youth Corps aides and not out of daily receipts, their open air market is still a long way from breaking even, according to Robert King, director of the Street Academy.

Ronnie Edmonds, the manager of the market, buys his produce daily from the farmers market on Florida Avenue NE.

He sets his prices just under what a nearby Safeway is charging. "If they sell a pound of cherries for 59 cents, we charge 55."

The market, the hole and the wagon are only three illustrations of the more than 200 summer programs currently underway in the city, costing several million dollars and involving at one point or another 65,000 to 70,000 young people. The Neighborhood Youth Corps alone has allocations for 9,000 jobs in the city this summer.

The summer-projects range from tightly run operations in which youths work or study under close supervision to much looser programs that do, in fact, appear to involve little more than paying tough black youths to stay out of trouble.

In addition, there are literally scores of back yard day care centers funded by the summer program, trips to places like Wolf Trap Farm and the Meriwether Post Pavilion at Columbia, Md., at least 15 "Youth Courtesy Patrols," and trips to overnight camps outside the city.

The Youth Courtesy Patrols consist of groups of youths, usually between the ages of 14 and 16, who patrol their neighboods looking for muggers and rapists, do clean up jobs and maintain order in lunch rooms.

Members are paid $1.60 an hour and are issued uniforms on joining.

The chief mechanisms for administering the summer projects are 20 elected Neighborhood Planning Councils scattered in 20 areas throughout the city.

The Washington Post
Times Herald

The Washington Post

CITY LIFE

On Watch for Street Crime

Courtesy Patrols Act as Sentinels and Escorts

In a complex of connecting rooms in the basement of the Mayfair-Paradise apartments in far Northeast James D. Young was sifting through the reports of the young dudes on his courtesy patrol:

"Patroled area and stopped children from throwing glass and got attacked by them," said one.

"Patroled area and helped a lady with groceries," read another.

A third said simply "Patroled area."

Outside Young's office in some of the other rooms, about 30 youths shot pool, drank sodas, smoked cigarettes and waited to be sent out in groups of three with walkie-talkie radios to patrol the vast apartment complex sandwiched in between Kenilworth Avenue and the Anacostia River.

They are among 500 youths throughout the city who are being paid $1.60 and hour this summer for either four or five hours each day on a neighborhood Youth Courtesy Patrol.

It was in Mayfair-Paradise almost two years ago that the patrols began as a quasi-escort service for women at bus stops and a lookout against purse snatchings and muggings. Young organized the group at Mayfair and now supervises courtesy patrols throughout the city.

James L. Jones, the mayor's special assistant for youth opportunity services, says he would like to increase the membership in the patrols to 1,000.

In describing the patrols before a Senate subcommittee earlier this year, Jones said "the courtesy patrol which I will submit to you acts as sentinels and watch for people who might do things to their mothers and fathers . . . I mean, like they go in a laundry room with the ladies and that has reduced molestation. They have recovered three or four pocketbooks abandoned in flight."

All the patrol members wear uniforms, bright yellow sports shirts in the summer and blue parkas in winter.

But they do other things besides patrolling. Last week, for example, Young was organizing the Mayfair-Paradise courtesy patrol football team which will play other courtesy patrol football teams around the city.

In a storage room at the Mayfair-Paradise courtesy patrol headquarters, helmets and shoulder pads are already being stockpiled.

Members of the courtesy patrol, from left, Michael Magby, Brenda Tinnen and Billy Brown, inspect their neighborhood.

The Washington Post STYLE

Youth Music

4-16-71 By *Adrienne Cook*

With Easter vacation comes the sunshine, that first burst of spring exuberance and young people spending long days in the parks.

This year, the Special Youth Music Festival adds the sounds of music to the general holiday feeling of Easter in the parks.

Sponsored by the Mayor's City-Wide Youth Council, the Festival aims at providing entertainment for the thousands of local youngsters who will be on vacation, and encourages them to participate in the musical events. Rock, gospel, and rhythm and blues groups from the Washington area will be performing at five park sites continuously from 2:00 until 6:00 p.m. Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday.

Students who want to perform are asked to bring their instruments and check with program-site coordinators.

The program encompasses a variety of groups, and of music. Along with local amateurs trying out their talents in park settings, there will be a number of special guest attractions. Included are Sageworth and Drums, Bad Cat, Buffalo and Troll, The 2nd Eagle, and the Wild Bunch. Performances will be at Kelly Miller playground, Anacostia Park, Hains Point, the Sylvan Theater on the Washington Monument grounds and Meridian Hill Park. Groups will play or sing for about 30 minutes each.

The Special Youth Music Festival is coordinated by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services, in conjunction with National Capital Parks, D.C. public schools, D.C. Department of Recreation, George Washington University Careers in the Arts, the D.C. Arts Commission and the New Thing Art and Architecture Center.

The Festival was the idea of James L. Jones, Special Assistant to the Mayor for Youth Opportunity Services, and marks one of the first attempts at pooling the efforts of federal, local and private agencies to create entertainment for young people on a mass scale. The Festival is the first of many more such programs planned for the rest of the year.

For any further information call Curtis Taylor at 629-2063.

The Washington Post

By Greg Dales—The Washington Post

Katharine Rhone takes a break from supervising the children in the summer youth program she runs in her backyard.

Between 9 and 5, a NE Backyard Is a Summer Mecca for Children

The backyard of Katherine Rhone's place at 730 Morton St. NW. is unlike any other on the block, a quiet street just off Sherman Avenue NW near the edges of what is considered the city's Upper Cardozo area.

Between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. on just about any summer weekday, it is packed with 291 to 40 children.

A record player blares almost constantly. There are usually a few children dancing, others sitting idly around, perhaps a few coloring or working at arts and crafts.

Scores of blue and yellow pennants borrowed from a nearby gas station are strung from the trees and the house. Plywood has been attached to a chain link fence and brightly colored pictures cut from a magazine have been pasted to it.

The bare dirt ground has been covered with rugs donated by neighbors — "to keep the children from getting all covered with dirt" — and wooden doors taken from abandoned houses separate the backyard from the alley.

What is going on in Mrs. Rhone's backyard started about seven years ago as an informal, impromptu one-woman combination day-care center and outdoor recreation program.

It is now one of more than 200 summer youth programs scattered throughout the city, run on money supplied chiefly by the District government, the Federal Office of Economic Opportunity and the U.S. Labor Department.

It will cost about $4,000 to operate Mrs. Rhone's summer program this year, including money for a paid staff, equipment and trips.

Friday, for example, everybody in the program went by bus for an all-day outing at Harper's Ferry, W.Va. Next Saturday, they are going for a day at the beach at Wildwood, N.J.

When the program ends in September "we'll close off the whole block and have a big party for everybody . . . hot dogs and beverages and hundreds and hundreds of people . . . we do it every year," Mrs. Rhone said.

When she started seven years ago, Mrs. Rhone said, her backyard operation was financed—on a much smaller scale—by neighborhood people.

Now the money comes after a formal process of submitting a proposal to the elected Neighborhood Planning Council in Upper Cardozo, which this year decided to allow Mrs. Rhone $4,000 to run her operation.

Helping supervise the neighborhood children who show up every day are seven Neighborhood Youth Corps aides who are paid $1.60 an hour from Labor Department funds. Among them is Mrs. Rhone's daughter, Caroline, a student at Cardozo High School.

The aides help smaller children color or paint plaster of paris molds and try to keep order.

They are supervised by Mrs. Rhone, who shouts at them whenever they sit down.

"I never saw kids sit down so much as you all," she screams.

—By BART BARNES

CURBSTONE

N.P.C. Youth News

Wednesday, July 21, 1971 A Citywide Newspaper Published from 5831 Chevy Chase Parkway Vol. 1 No. 2

Creativity Highlights Boy's Club Activities

by William Willis

No. 13 Police Boys' Club, located at 251 Vee Street, N.W., began its Summer Activities for Youth for the Ledroit Park Area June 21. This program, which is sponsored by the Neighborhood Planning Council Area 9, has proven itself more than delightful.

Activities that have interested the little youngsters, ages six to 10, have been the play toys, coloring books, hula hoops, volleyball, and indoor plastic horseshoes. Other youth, ages 12 to 18, are involved with arts and crafts, woodcrafts, table games, and outdoor horseshoes.

All games where youth are involved are supervised by NYC workers. Art and woodcraft are supervised by adult staff members. The NYCs, senior youth aides, adult assistants, and directors are doing a wonderful job in seeing that the program teaches its objectives.

While school is out, we are trying to involve every youngster in the community with constructive means to keep themselves and their minds occupied by doing something useful and benefitting. This is our main objective.

The youngsters are enjoying free lunches daily at Katie C. Lewis Elementary School, starting at 11:30 a.m.

Older boys are building all kinds of odds and ends such as whatnot shelves, bookshelves, magazine racks, and bookend sets. Boys aged 10 to 13 are having a swell time in the summer basketball tournament.

The tournament is supervised by Earl Grissom, a senior youth staff member who is doing a fantastic job. The games are scheduled in the afternoon at 3 at Mott School. We invite you to attend the games, which began July 26.

Because of this splendid cooperation and assistance by the NPC No. 9, this certainly has been an enjoyable summer for the Boys' Club. We have accomplished a great deal through this effort.

Wednesday, August 4, 1971

Area Faces Change, Teens Receive Jobs

by Ella Mae Brewer

The spirit of happening, is what's happening now in the Neighborhood Planning Council Area 17. This summer more youths are participating in the administrative process of programs funded through the NPC youth unit. Mrs. Alice Thomas, adult chairman, and Miss Eunice Westray, youth chairman, have been very successful in finding meaningful job experiences for youth from the ages of 14 to 25.

Just a job experience for a youth 14 years old would give him responsibilities that would make him a better person. He would appreciate jobs that he would hope to have in his future.

Adult residents of Area 17 have faced the fact that summer programs are mainly for youth. I believe this is why Area 17 has more responsible youth working in its summer programs this year. Although every youth in the area is not a paid employee, he is participating in the summer programs.

What's happening now is only the beginning of a dream of Area 17, where the youth will have the strongest voice and the controlling factor of the youth planning and dreams.

What's happening now in Area 17 is a complete revolution of change: change in mind, change in heart, and change in the community. But the greatest change will have to come from the top administration of all Neighborhood Planning Councils.

When neighborhood planning reaches the community, it has reached the third line of development, but what's happening now is the need for assurance that the youth of this community will and will be oriented toward change, change, change and more changes.

ANTICIPATED RESULT FROM THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

The following results can be expected from the comprehensive plan when it becomes fully operational:

1. That traditional programs serving youth will change in philosophy, attitude, and function to better serve youth. These changes will be brought about by demonstration projects within the programs, and outside of the programs. These programs will also change by involving more youth.
2. That the changes in these institutions, once made, will bring about positive improvements in the quality of services produced as well as their relevancy to the constituents served.
3. That through these institutional changes, the juvenile delinquency rate will significantly drop.
4. That through these changes overall improvement will be observed in all youth programs.
5. That through these changes youth programs can be more effective and make more effective usage of their funds.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

In developing a comprehensive format and structure for an all-out attack upon those problems that have the greatest impact upon children and youth in the District of Columbia; the following recommendations are made to impact upon major youth problem areas.

PROBLEMS RELATED TO LEISURE-TIME ACTIVITIES

ATIONS & SOLUTIONS

addition to the need for increased funds for programs, there are a few specific guides elp insure that constructive "leisure-time activities" will be received and developed in areas where they are most needed.

1. Vacant lots, particularly those in the inner-city which were the aftermath of civil disturbances, can be black-topped, lighted and developed as basketball courts, skating rinks, go-cart concessions and various other activities determined by the youth and adult residents of the communities.

2. A central agency must provide coordination and establishment of a city-wide league that is inclusive of all communities for seasonal sports.

3. The resources of local business can be tapped to provide financial support for neighborhood teams, and these monies can be channelled through a central agency to insure equal distribution of funds.

4. Existing recreational facilities and agencies must become responsive to particular community needs--through training of recreational staff in social and economic awareness and the establishment of eventual neighborhood direction in the recreational programs.

RECOMMENDATIONS ON PROBLEMS RELATED TO YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

1. There are many professional associations within the District that have not assisted in the employment of the inner-city youths. Those that do participate in any youth employment programs seem to be oriented toward attracting youths of highly motivated educational backgrounds. For example, the Washington Heart Association sponsors a program for students interested in medicine. Participants must be recommended by a teacher, which implies an educational qualification rather than a need or desire. Some of the professional organizations that are currently in existence within the District area are:

Journalism (Newspaper)
Communications (Radio, TV)
Cultural Institutions
Religious Organizations
Medical Services
Organizations relative to National and International Affairs

Lawyers Associations
Labor Associations (Unions)
Research & Development Firms
Business Firms
Colleges and Universities
Banks

The types of jobs that could be made available to these inner-city youths are numerous, including clerical positions and other semi-skilled jobs. Unfortunately, these associations have no responsibility to any District agency in reference to input for potential jobs. Since many inner-city youths are in need of jobs, it appears natural to have a position in a youth agency, e.g. the Office of Youth Opportunity Services for coordinating and seeking employment for youths, both summer and full-time.

2. There should be carefully prepared training programs for youth coordinating job training with job needs and openings, rather than the antiquated skills often given without a job at the end.

3. The Mayor-Commissioner should mandate for all agencies to supply youth employment data to a single agency for research and program planning, and the coordination of training and available resources.

4. Seek out employment opportunities within the community that relate to servicing human resource needs as determined by that community.

5. In view of the inability of the job market to take on all of the youths freed up by summer vacation, a change in the current academic year cycle must be changed to spread out job opportunities. This change would result in only one-fourth of the students in secondary schools being on extended vacation periods of three months at any given time.

6. Provisions should be made within the Neighborhood Youth Corps program to allow youth to be assigned to private industrial jobs where job skills and training can be acquired. The employer would in turn pick up the tab equal to that presently being picked up by government and non-profit agencies.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROVIDING TRANSPORTATION TO CITY YOUTH

The recommendations presented here have as their primary focus to provide the best possible system for the largest number of citizens, who for the most part, lack the financial resources to afford private means of transportation and who rely most heavily upon transportation to meet the daily demands of society.

Our recommendations are as follows:

1. Provide a free transportation system for low income citizens.
2. Provide a partially subsidized supplemental system designed to augment a public mass transit system.
3. Provide subsidy for private-non-profit systems that move the low income residents to job sites, schools and markets at a rate of fare within the means of its passengers.
4. Develop an employer subsidized transport system, allowing the employer to write off this expense in tax revenue.

These recommendations are among the more generally feasible ones patterned after recent rail and mass transit systems developed and applied on a nationwide basis. The inquiries that may evolve relative to subsidation may be answered by the decisions, forth coming, about subsidation of the aviation industry.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SOLUTIONS TO MEET THE PROBLEMS OF YOUTH IN INSTITUTIONS

1. The juvenile detention facility is badly overcrowded. The number of juveniles in detention was 352 as of December 1, 1970, which far outstrips the 90-bed capacity of the Receiving Home. The District needs a new, larger Receiving Home to hold a larger population of detained juveniles, estimated at approximately 200 in 1973, following the reduction of the current backlog of juvenile cases.

2. The juvenile correctional facilities at the Children's Center in Laurel, Maryland, are badly overcrowded, resulting in the disruption of their training and rehabilitation programs. Mapel Glen is now being used for persons in need of supervision and existing youth group homes are also being used for detention. It is essential that these programs of training and rehabilitation be restored completely by removing the detained population to other locations.

3. There is a need to de-emphasize the institutionalization of children and to place only a small portion in the institutions, while as many as possible are placed on probation, in probation houses, or in youth group homes in the community. There, with as little interruption

in life style as possible and under continuing supervision, these children may be returned to and integrated into the community.

4. There is a need to develop more refined diagnostic procedures for both Youth Center young adults and for Children's Center juveniles to determine what kinds of treatment and rehabilitation programs they are most likely to respond to, and then to develop differential channels of treatment programs based on the diagnoses. The program must be more fully suited to individual needs, so that a higher rate of success and a lower rate of recidivism can be achieved.

5. An improved method of returning absconders and run-aways from juvenile institutions is needed. It is virtually impossible to prevent run-aways, given that the juvenile institutions are not prisons and do not have high levels of security. Most of those who run away do so while on trial placement in the community or on home visits. Police and staff efforts need to be expanded for returning absconders and run-aways. The Inter-state Compact on Juveniles, which was authorized by the Court Reform Act, has been implemented by the Department of Human Resources and should provide improved effectiveness in returning juveniles.

6. Aftercare programs for juveniles need to be strengthened and expanded through heavy emphasis on community-based treatment centers and youth group homes. Training programs and job placement programs for youths need to be greatly improved.

7. Existing services need to be expanded rapidly to overcome barriers to employment of young ex-offenders imposed by Federal Government regulations and private employer concerns, while at the same time more relevant education and training programs need to be developed and expanded in the Youth Center and in the juvenile institutions, so that when the ex-offender leaves the institution, he has usable job skills and improved educational achievement of a kind that will assure him employment in the community.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations presented here are designed to pave the way for greater landlord-tenant involvement in the development of safe and decent home environment. Our recommendations are as follows:

1. To provide a ratio of at least 50% low-income housing in all future housing starts.
2. To provide a better mix of moderate to low income housing within each new development.
3. To expand the availability of on-the-job training in maintenance trade skills and other related vocations to those unemployed residents and young adults with minimal education and experience.
4. To insure that tenants living in properties before improvements are made will live in these properties after improvements and that their rent levels will remain constant before the incentives are made available to the property owner.
5. To include provisions that provide adequate educational,recreational and park facilities for each new planned housing project whether private or public financed.

YOUTH PROBLEMS RELATED TO ECOLOGY
RECOMMENDATIONS

To combat the problems of air pollution several steps can be taken. Automotive emissions can be reduced by altering the engine design or by adding exhaust-control systems. [1] Since this is the area in which pollution is most serious, it should be given top priority. It is the responsibility of industry and of each individual to do his part in combatting the problem.

In order to alleviate the serious problems created by water pollution, industrial plants and the city must stop pouring untreated or partially treated wastes into the waterways. Citizens must discontinue the usage of phosphate detergents, agricultural fertilizers, etc. [2] Less dangerous, non-poisonous substitutes are available for general use as substitutes for these chemicals.

Community residents must be educated. They must realize that each time they discard even a small particle of debris they are contributing to an extensive pollution problem. Only when citizens are aware of their contribution to the problem

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1. "Facts & Issues", League of Women Voters of the U. S. September 1970

2. "What's Wrong With This Picture?" Izaak Walton League and Charles E. Culpeper Foundation

of pollution can the problem begin to be solved.

The schools, too, must take part in the fight against pollutions. Young, impressionable children must learn that pollution is a serious problem that directly affects them. Perhaps this will create a healthier atmosphere for generations to come.

RECOMMENDATIONS

An Adolescent Diagnostic Center and Crisis Intervention Unit that would serve the entire District of Columbia is needed. Each child committed to this facility would have screening to diagnose and evaluate his problem. During the child's stay in the center, occupational therapy, recreational therapy and psychotropic drugs would be utilized for diversionary and control purposes. Any long-range treatment recommended by the Center would be referred to and carried out by the appropriate Community Mental Health Center servicing the area in which he lives.

A unified system of reporting should be developed among both public and private agencies, so that on the quantitative side easy and fast identification will be possible (a) of children who need special services and (b) of the services being provided. Ideally, information on children in need of special services should be centralized in the agency with a staff capable of counseling parents, providing information and referral services and advice on short and long-term planning for the child.

In addition to a Diagnostic Center, a Mental Health Program integrated into the school curriculum should be implemented. Next, child guidance teams, which would combine the services of psychiatrists, pediatricians, psychologists and social workers should be assigned to schools to begin work with all children early in their lives. Equipped with the aporopriate information, the guidance team would be able at an early stage to ferret out the mentally ill child from the healthy ones; thus, the child would be in treatment at an early age which would enhance his chances of recovery.

In this manner, the community at large can concern itself not only with mental illness, but with the promotion and implementation of sound mental health as well.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Any effort to combat minority problems will require continous and prolonged persistence by both the majority and the minority. Such support is essential to obtain the money and institutional changes required to alter current conditions. Yet that support will not be forthcoming unless most Americans revise their present views concerning minority problems.

1. The level of education and income must be increased among minority groups.
2. The depressed state of the living environment must be improved.
3. Government should expand the full scope and availability of its services to accomodate minority groups.
4. Special emphasis needs to be placed on solving the psychological burdens of minority youth.

In conclusion let us reflect on two recommendations made at the 1971 White House Conference on Youth:

"10.1 We agree with the findings of the 1970 White House Conference on children that the effects of racism represent the greatest threat to the nation, and we assent that the arts constitute the most immediate and powerful force working towards the elimination of racism."

"9.2a The present institutional structure of racism in America is unable an unwilling to change by itself. Only non-white oppressed people can develop viable opposition and create alternatives to these institutions. The survival of this socio-economic and political system depends upon the federal government and other white institutions making available on an unconditional basis, financial and technical resource to Blacks specifically, and other oppressed people generally, in programs of self determination. This investment should reflect at a minimum the annual military expenditure"

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SOLUTIONS TO MEET THE PROBLEM OF YOUTH INVOLVEMENT WITH POLICE

1. More police should be assigned to foot and motor scooter patrol and regularly assigned to the same community beat.
2. Board of Education should require young people to take a professionally designed course or series of courses on youth and the law, including the role of police, courts correctional systems. Such a course should include classroom experiences and direct observations of as much of the Criminal Justice System as practicable.
3. Better information on which to base decisions in the juvenile and young adult area is badly needed. Information from Juvenile Court, the Metropolitan Police Department's Youth Service Division, and the Social Services Administration is not compatible and needed information is often unavailable or not current.
4. There is a gap in preventive services which would deal with those juveniles who are not pre-delinquent, but are frequently not prosecuted and not adjudicated. This gap must be identified and programs developed to meet this need, since unless those who are potential serious offenders are identified early, and action taken in time, criminal careers may easily develop. Actions required may include

provision of a variety of services to the youth and to his family -- psychiatric casework, home management, job placement, couseling, recreation, and so forth, in order to redirect behavior into acceptable, constructive, non-delinquent patterns.

5. Another gap in preventive services involves the absence of sufficient effort to find meaningful employment for juveniles and young adults, among whom the unemployment rate is highest, and especially for those who are first offenders or pre-delinquent.

6. The involvement and commitment of the community, especially including parents, teachers, and community organizations, to crime reduction, prevention and control, is essential if the problem is to be dealt with successfully. Especially needed is concerted community effort to assess the needs of youth, to develop community-based programs to meet these needs, and to articulate to the city as a whole the problems which must be solved if the youth of the city are to remain law abiding.

7. The Metropolitan Police Department needs to continue to strengthen the prevention capabilities of its Youth Services Division and of other units that work to prevent and control crime by young persons, through coordination with other youth programs and through coordination of its efforts with those of the Office of Youth Opportunity Services.

RECOMMENDATIONS ON YOUTH PROBLEMS RELATED TO DRUGS

The following recommendations on youth problems related to drugs present courses of action that hopefully will lead to a solution of the problem. Our recommendations are as follows:

1. Special efforts should be made by the schools in designing and implementing a complete drug educational program as part of the on-going curriculum.

2. Provide a means to coordinate all of the existing drug abuse prevention programs operating in the District.

3. Expand education programs to include greater use of ex-drug abusers in community training aspects of such programs. These programs must be geared to meet the level of understanding of both parents and youth.

4. Provide more support services to existing treatment programs that focus on employment, training, remedial education and counseling.

5. Provide treatment programs with the resources needed to meet the demands of the drug dependent population serviced. We must continue to expand community-based treatment and prevention programs.

6. Enact and enforce laws that eliminate the introduction of opium and its derivatives into the United States. This will require the destruction of a multibillion dollar industry.

PROBLEMS RELATED TO TRAINING YOUTH AND YOUTH WORKERS

Recommendations

1. Establish a National Education Bank whereby funds could be provided for higher and continuing education and training of individuals regardless of the student's personal resources. Loans to be recovered by payments of a fixed percentage of the borrower's income tax, collected over the 30-40 years following the period of the loan.

This would allow the schools to become more viable as the students would then dictate the priorities of education desired and needed.

It would also provide for adult education and remediation when desired without immediate cost.

2. Provisions should be made for paid on-the-job training, which would facilitate both the institution and agency through immediate and future manpower, as well as provide the student with often needed practical experience and an economic resource.

3. Increased use of present college and high school resources for planning comprehensive community programs and the training of non-professionals to work in these programs or for agencies. These could become community

learning and training centers to marshal the services and make available the cultural, educational, business, and industrial resources of the total community. The Community Learning Training Center would help any learner obtain the kind of relevant education that is required by that learner obtain the kind of relevant education that is required by that learner at that time.

4. Salaries of professional youth workers in pre-delinquent and delinquent-oriented staffs must be made commensurate with those offered by industry so as to attract those persons interested and beneficial to youth training and work. Youth work should not be commensurate with charity, It cannot continue as a secondary priority to be attended to when they become adults. Attitudes and behavioral patterns become fixed long before adulthood. We must move beyond a custodial posture.

Similarly, funds must be provided for the training and upgrading of semi-professionals, with career steps and training that will lead to professional accreditation.

5. Institutions of higher learning must develop and test interdisciplinary programs of study leading to an advanced degree for students from the human resource and

behavioral fields including--psychology, health, sociology, social work, law, education, child-care, etc. Such programs should focus on the problems of youth and the community with a look toward intervention, action research, and program development.

6. For any of these recommendations to become effective, the essential one that must be included is youth participation in the planning and implementation of all programs. The affected must be involved in the decision-making process. Whenever this is not feasible, they should be quickly informed of the decisions and reasons leading to them.

YOUTH PROBLEMS RELATED TO SCHOOLS

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are suggested to impact upon the problems currently confronting the schools:

1) In order for the schools' problems to be corrected, the first consideration must be of the inadequacy of the school's budget. An inadequate budget makes it virtually impossible to introduce experimental and innovative programs. These kinds of programs could possibly decrease the truancy and drop-out rates, if they can meet the immediate needs and interests of the disinterested youth.
2) Students should be included in policy-making decisions since the schools will consume the major portion of their time and shape their futures. Through student participation, schools can become more relevant and involved in the overall lives of the student.
3) Once a student drops out of school, there is little or no follow-up done. More programs should be instituted whereby dropouts may remain outside of the classroom per-se, yet receive educational and job training in a community setting. The program should be sponsored by the schools so that the student is kept track of.

4) More and better facilities should be made available for student use. More schools are needed to attack the problem of over-crowding in the schools. In addition, more facilities should be made available after regular school hours for students working on special projects and those involved in remedial work.

5) Teachers must be re-educated so that they can accept each student as an individual. Unless the teacher attempts to understand the ethnic, social, economic and emotional background of the student, response to the teacher and the subject matter is likely to be negative.[1]

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1. 1971 White House Conference on Youth, Task Force Recommendations Education

SOLUTIONS TO MEET SOME OF THE PROBLEMS ON LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR YOUTH

1. Establishment of a twenty-four (24) hour legal assistance program for youth. Legal interns under the supervision of an experienced lawyer, would provide advice and counseling to a child at the earliest stage of his involvement with the Juvenile Justice System. Students from the Law Schools of the District could be involved in such a project.
2. Establishment of a program for providing legal assistance at the intake interview stage of the juvenile court process. This program could be confined in a local law school with a staff of student interns with training in juvenile law, supervised by a lawyer with juvenile law expertise.
3. A handbook explaining the Juvenile Justice System in layman's language should be published and widely distributed. This publication would answer such important questions as:
    a. What to do when a child is taken into custody by a police officer?
    b. Who has power to detain the child and where?
    c. When and where to obtain a lawyer?
    d. What are the various procedural steps?

e. What are the possible outcomes of involvement?

f. What agencies or individuals can be of assistance?

4. Legislative revision should be considered which would have the effect of diverting from the Juvenile Justice System children who present no serious danger to themselves or to the community. Legislation of two kinds should be considered: First, an amendment to the present act which would limit jurisdiction of the court to behaviour which would be criminal if committed by an adult; second, creation of a community agency to which children who manifest conduct indicative of the need for assistance could be referred in lieu of referral to the Juvenile Court. The community agency need not be specifically created by legislation but may be developed as a division of a present department.

SOLUTIONS TO MEET THE PROBLEMS RELATED TO PHYSICAL HEALTH

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is highly recommended that there be consumer participation in policy making. At each level of service delivery, consumers, representative of the service area of the facility or service, must have the opportunity to participate, along with health care professionals, in the development of policy and the evaluation of the overall impact of the service delivery unit.

It is also recommended that attention be given to case finding and public education. Regardless of the quality of health care services, these services will not be comprehensive or adequate for thousands of citizens unless outreach programs are included which provide health education and screening activities, transportation services, rehabilitative, and follow-up care. The system should provide for health personnel to reach the consumer at his level of need within the community and school system; and for the maximum development of public health facilities and community resources.

The final recommendation concerns treatment of minors. While under normal circumstance it is prudent to involve parents or legal guardians of a minor in his treatment plan, the public welfare will better be served by removing barriers that prevent minors from seeking care. It is therefore important to enable health care personnel to provide treatment and counseling to minors without the involvement of their parents in the following problem areas; drug abuse, birth control and venereal disease. State and local laws should be changed to facilitate this practice.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR YOUTH PROBLEMS RELATED TO NUTRITION

We recommend a fully expanded child nutrition program, including the following:

1. That Congress increase the proposed FY 1972 budget request for Section II, Free and Reduced Price Lunches to $600 million.

2. That Congress increase the non-food assistance funds for the purpose of providing facilities to non-participating schools to $33 million for FY 1972.

3. That Congress increase Section 4, School Lunch funds to $500 million for FY 1972.

4. That the Administration and the Congress set a goal to feed the 10 million eligible school children a free or reduced price lunch by Thanksgiving 1971.

5. That the Congress and the Administration work toward the implementation for a universal free school lunch program by no later than January 1, 1976.

6. That the Congress raise the school breakfast program budget request to $100 million for FY 1972.[2]

7. That workshops and seminars be expanded for nutritional counseling to help mothers in planning nutritious meals for children.

8. That the D. C. Food Stamp Program re-instate the emergency food stamps; including immediate provisions for clients who have not received stamps due to delay in mail, theft, etc.

9. That the D. C. Food Stamp Program base eligibility requirements on a simple declaration of need.

10. That the D. C. Food Stamp Program procedures should be simple and participants in the program should be included in program development, decision-making, and implementation.

FOOTNOTES

[1] "Problems Stick to Food Stamps," The Evening Star, April 26, 1971.

[2] Recommendations and Resolutions: 1971 White House Conference on Youth, pp. 218-219.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Whatever form our recommendation take in regard to the elimination of the economic disparity that exists in our community, the will be meaningless if carried out in isolation. The elimination of all the social conditions that perpetuate poverty must be done simultaneously in order for the economic climate to be improved for the poorest of the poor. This is the overall objective and the mandate of our city government. Therefore our recommendations are designed to:

1. Provide a system of financial aid that encourages dependent familes to become wage earners;
    a) when combined family incomes exceed limits for public housing, employ a sliding scale for increased rental payment rather than removal from public housing;
    b) increase day care and nursery school support needed to aid dependent youth in job acquisition;
2. Provide broader exposure to work skills for under-employed.
3. Provide more work-study programs for the drop-out and drop-out prone youth.

4. Provide more specialized guidance and counseling support service prior to exposure to under and unemployment status for all youth.
5. Create wage-earning positions more directly related to skills and needs of the immediate environment-along the lines of Coop or commune development.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND SOLUTIONS TO MEET YOUTH PROBLEMS RELATED TO INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

1) Establishment of a broadly based and widely disseminated newsletter or newspaper which provides information of interest to youth.

2) Establishment of a highly visible child advocate office would provide agencies with a centralized location to which they could address their problems.

The presently existing Youth Strategy Room of the Juvenile Delinquency Unit would provide a means by which agency and program coordinators could exchange information, thereby lessening the possibility of duplication, overlap and mis-information. A structured communication system would permit a fuller explanation of any youth program's philosophy and goals.

RECOMMENDATIONS YOUTH PROBLEMS RELATED TO COURT REFERRALS

It is recommended that in order to programmatically account for and reach every youth who touches the Juvenile Justice System, that the "Youth Assistance Services System", as set forth in this plan be applied either in part or as a whole. Such systems application and utilization will allow for maximum delivery of services that may realistically and positively impact on any and all youth related problems that may come before the Juvenile Justice System.

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